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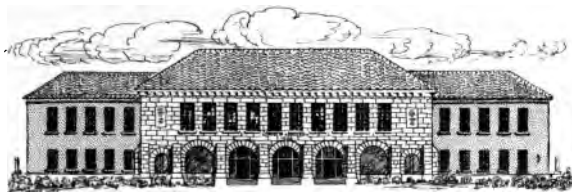
Leighton, R. F.

Greek lessons adapted to Goodwin's Greek

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GREEK LESSONS

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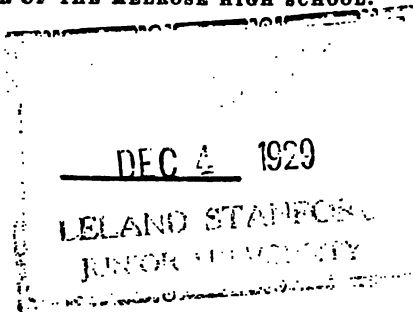
GOODWIN'S GREEK GRAMMAR,

AND INTENDED AS AN

INTRODUCTION TO HIS GREEK READER.

PREPARED BY

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BOSTON:
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PREFACE.

THESE Lessons have been prepared to accompany Goodwin's Greek Grammar, and are intended as an introduction to his Greek Reader, now in press. They consist of about one hundred lessons (both Greek and English), selections from Xenophon's *Anabasis*, notes, additional exercises to be translated into Greek, and vocabularies.

The Lessons present a progressive series of exercises designed to ground the pupil thoroughly in grammatical forms, inflections, and the principles of syntax. They are so arranged that the pupil can use them from the very outset in his progress through the grammar, thus furnishing him with the means of applying the knowledge he is acquiring. They have been mainly selected from the first book of Xenophon's *Anabasis*, thus presenting a uniformity of style, and enabling the teacher to examine the connection from which they have been taken. The number of different words introduced has been greatly diminished by selecting words for practice on the inflections from the same sentences which are used to illustrate the principles of syntax; and, again, by repeating a sentence with additions, instead of introducing a new one. By this means, the transition to the selections for reading is rendered easy, as the pupil has already acquired considerable familiarity with the vocabulary, style, and subject-matter, and has translated in detail a great part of the first chapter. The objection against detached, isolated sentences is thus somewhat obviated, by making these same sentences reappear in a connected narrative.

The English exercises to be translated into Greek have been based upon the preceding reading lessons, and contain only words and principles already familiar. In this way the pupil is afforded the best aid in respect to the construction and arrangement of the sentence.

The selections for reading comprise the text of the first, second, eighth, and tenth chapters of the first book of the *Anabasis*, fully illustrated by notes and grammatical references.

It is believed that the additional sentences to be translated into Greek, together with those in the lessons, if thoroughly mastered, will be a sufficient preparation in Greek composition for entrance to any American college, at the present standard of admission.

A few words are printed in italics or enclosed in brackets, either to indicate the Greek idiom or to show that they are not to be rendered into Greek.

Full Vocabularies are given at the end of the book. The leading signification of each word is generally given first, and the distinctions in meaning which follow are given with special reference to their use in these Lessons. Some English words (preceded by Eng.), derived directly from the Greek, others (preceded by Cf. Eng.), from a kindred form of the Greek word, are given. Occasionally a Latin, a Greek, and an English word, all kindred forms of a similar root, are given, to indicate to the pupil the common origin of them all. When there is no apparent connection between the two words, the Latin is preceded by the sign of equality.

In conclusion, I would avail myself of this opportunity to express my great obligations to Professor W. W. Goodwin, who has very kindly read over the manuscript and revised the proof.

MELROSE, June, 1871.

PREFACE

TO THE REVISED EDITION.

BEFORE printing this edition many misprints and errors have been corrected. About half a dozen pages of connected narrative to be translated into Greek, the Examination Papers in Greek Composition used for the last twelve years for admission to Harvard College, and Questions for Examination and Review have been added. The Vocabularies have been recast and considerably enlarged, difficult passages in the text translated, and numerous references to the grammar added. But slight changes have been made in the text, except in the notes on the prepositions; now only the radical meaning is given in the notes. For fuller definitions the general Vocabulary should be consulted.

R. F. L.

MELROSE, MASS., September, 1873.

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GREEK LESSONS.

BEFORE beginning these Lessons the pupil is expected to have learned the large type of Part I. of the Grammar. The sections of the Grammar to which each lesson refers are designated at the head.

In the Vocabularies, each noun is followed by its genitive to mark the declension, and by the article to mark the gender.

LESSON I.

Vocabulary.

| | |
|--|---|
| Τελευτή, -ῆς, (ῆ), ¹ <i>end</i> . | Θάλασσα (later Attic θάλαττα), -ης, (ῆ), <i>sea</i> . |
| Ὅ, ῆ, τό, <i>the</i> . | |
| Χώρα, -ας, (ῆ), <i>territory</i> . | Σατράπης, -ου, (ό), <i>satrap</i> . |
| Συλλογή, -ῆς, (ῆ), <i>levying</i> | Γῆ, -ῆς, (ῆ), <i>land</i> . |
| (of troops). | Πηγή, -ῆς, (ῆ), <i>a spring</i> , |
| Ἀρχή, -ῆς, (ῆ), <i>government</i> . | <i>source</i> . |

Translate into English.

1. Τελευτή. 2. Τῆς τελευτῆς. 3. Αἱ τελευταί. 4. Ἐξ ἀρχῆς.² 5. Τῇ ἀρχῇ. 6. Εἰς τὴν γῆν. 7. Τῆς γῆς.
8. Ἐκ³ τῆς χώρας. 9. Εἰς³ τὴν θάλασσαν. 10. Συλλογῆς. 11. Τῇ συλλογῇ. 12. Ταῖν θαλάσσαιν. 13. Σατράπου. 14. Χώρα.

¹ The article is used in Greek to indicate the gender of substantives, and its declension should be learned at the outset. — See Grammar, § 78.

² Account for the circumflex accent (§ 25, 2).

³ The preposition *ἐκ*, *ἐξ* before a vowel (Lat. *ex*, *e*), means *from*, *out of*, and is followed by the genitive. In like manner *ἐν* (Lat. *in* with the accusative) means *into*, *to*, *among*, and is followed by the accusative.

LESSON II.

FIRST DECLENSION, § 35 - 39.

Vocabulary.

| | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| Βασιλεία, -ας, (ῆ), <i>kingdom.</i> | Ὀπλίτης, -ου, (ὀ), <i>heavy-armed soldier.</i> |
| Οἰκία, -ας, (ῆ), <i>house.</i> | |
| Καί, <i>and.</i> | Ἀπό (prep. with gen.), <i>from, by.</i> |
| Στρατιώτης, -ου, (ὀ), <i>soldier.</i> | Ἐπιβουλῇ, -ῆς, (ῆ), <i>plot.</i> |
| Ἀγορά, -ᾶς, (ῆ), <i>market-place.</i> | Μνᾶ (μνᾶ), -ᾶς, (ῆ), <i>mina.</i> |
| Ἡμέρα, -ας, (ῆ), <i>day.</i> | Ἀρετή, -ῆς, (ῆ), <i>goodness.</i> |
| | Βία, -ας, (ῆ), <i>force.</i> |

Translate into English.

1. Ἐπιβουλῆς. 2. Τῇ ἐπιβουλῇ. 3. Εἰς¹ τὴν βασιλείαν. 4. Ἀπὸ² τῆς ἀρχῆς. 5. Τῶν στρατιωτῶν.³
6. Εἰς τὴν τῶν στρατιωτῶν⁴ οἰκίαν. 7. Εἰς τὴν ἀγοράν.
8. Ἐκ¹ τῆς ἀγορᾶς.⁴ 9. Ἐκ τῆς χώρας. 10. Στρατιώτα.
11. Τοὺς ὀπλίτας⁸ ὁρῶ (*I see*). 12. Τῆς ἀρετῆς.⁴
13. Ἡ τοῦ στρατιώτου βία. 14. Τοῖν στρατιώταιν.
15. Τῆς ἡμέρας.⁵ 16. Βία καὶ ἀρετή. 17. Τὰς μνᾶς ὁρῶ.

¹ See Lesson I. Note 3.

² The preposition *ἀπό* (Lat. *a* or *ab*) usually means *from*, *away from*; it means *by*, when used with a verb, to express the means by which something is done.

³ For the Vocative, see § 37, 2, Note 1.

⁴ Account for the circumflex accent (§ 25, 2).

⁵ § 37, 2.

LESSON III.

Translate into Greek.

1. The government. 2. From¹ the government. 3. I see the land. 4. Into² the kingdom. 5. Into the market-place. 6. Out of the market-place. 7. Away from the sea. 8. I see the land and sea. 9. To the government. 10. From the territory. 11. I see the soldiers. 12. The plot. 13. The food of the soldiers. 14. Into the sea. 15. The levying of the soldiers.

¹ See Lesson II. Note 2.² See Lesson I. Note 3.

LESSON IV.

SECOND DECLENSION, § 40 - 42.

Vocabulary.

| | |
|---|---|
| <i>Δαρείος</i> , -ου, (ὁ), <i>Darius</i> , king of Persia. | <i>Φίλος</i> , -ου, (ὁ), <i>friend</i> . |
| <i>Βίος</i> , -ου, (ὁ), <i>life</i> . | <i>Στρατηγός</i> , -οῦ, (ὁ), <i>general</i> . |
| <i>Ἀδελφός</i> , -οῦ, (ὁ), <i>brother</i> . | <i>Πεδίον</i> , -ου, (τό), <i>a plain</i> . |
| <i>Χρυσίον</i> , -ου, (τό), <i>gold</i> . | <i>Κῦρος</i> , -ου, (ὁ), <i>Cyrus</i> . |
| <i>Ποταμός</i> , -οῦ, (ὁ), <i>river</i> . | <i>Σκηνή</i> , -ῆς, (ῆ), <i>tent</i> . |
| <i>Μάχη</i> , -ης, (ῆ), <i>battle</i> . | <i>Πελασστής</i> , -οῦ, (ὁ), <i>tar-</i> <i>geteer</i> . |
| <i>Μίλητος</i> , -ου, (ῆ), <i>Miletus</i> , a city of Caria. | <i>Ὀδός</i> , -οῦ, (ῆ), <i>way, road</i> . |

Translate into English.

1. Ὁ Δαρεῖον ἀδελφός.¹ 2. Τοῦ βίου. 3. Εἰς τὴν ὁδόν. 4. Πρὸς² τὸν ἀδελφόν. 5. Ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ. 6. Πρὸς

τὸν Κῦρον.³ 7. Ἐκ Μιλήτου. 8. Πελτασταί. 9. Τῇ μάχῃ. 10. Πρὸς τὸν Δαρείου ἀδελφόν. 11. Τὸ χρυσίον ὁρῶ. 12. Ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ φίλος.⁴ 13. Ὁ φίλος ὁ τοῦ στρατηγοῦ. 14. Πρὸς τὸν ποταμόν. 15. Ἐν ταῖς τῶν στρατηγῶν σκηναῖς. 16. Κῦρος ἦν (*was*) πρὸς Μιλήτην. 17. Πρὸς τὰς τοῦ ποταμοῦ πηγάς. 18. Τὴν τοῦ στρατιώτου ἀρετὴν θαυμάζειν (*he admires*).

¹ The vocative sing. of ἀδελφός is ἀδελφε with irregular accent, § 25, 2.

² The preposition πρὸς is followed by the genitive, dative, or accusative: with genitive implying motion *from* a place; with dative, abiding *at* a place; with accusative, motion *to* a person or place.

³ § 141, Note 1 (a).

⁴ When a noun qualified by the genitive has the article, the genitive is usually placed between the article and that noun, as in the example above. But see § 142, 1 and 2.

LESSON V.

Translate into Greek.

1. The life. 2. The¹ life of the brother. 3. I see the river. 4. To² the river. 5. To the sources of the river. 6. At Miletus. 7. I see the brother of Cyrus. 8. I see the battle. 9. To the brother of the general. 10. The gold of the soldier. 11. In the plain. 12. The end of life.³

¹ See Lesson IV. Note 4.

² Observe that the preposition εἰς means *to* a position *in* something, and corresponds to the Lat. *in* with the accusative, while πρὸς with the accusative signifies *to* (*to the front of*).

³ Arrange this in two different ways. See Lesson IV. Note 4.

LESSON VI.

SECOND DECLENSION, § 42-43.

Vocabulary.

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Χερρόνησος, -ου, (ή), <i>the</i> | Δασμός, -οῦ, (ό), <i>tribute.</i> |
| <i>Chersonesus.</i> | Ἡμέρα, -ας, (ή), <i>day.</i> |
| Μισθός, -οῦ, (ό), <i>pay.</i> | Νόος (νοῦς), -οῦ, (ό), <i>mind.</i> |
| Φρυγία, -ας, (ή), <i>Phrygia.</i> | Λαγός, -ώ, (ό), <i>a hare.</i> |
| Νεώς, -ώ, (ό), <i>temple.</i> | Πλόος (πλοῦς), -οῦ, (ό), |
| Θεός, -οῦ, (ό), <i>God.</i> | <i>voyage.</i> |
| Κάνεον (οὔν), -οῦ, (τό), <i>a</i> | Θάλασσα, -ης, (ή), <i>sea.</i> |
| <i>basket.</i> | Κιλικία, -ας, (ή), <i>Cilicia.</i> |
| Ἀγγέλος, -ου, (ό), <i>messenger.</i> | Βάρβαρος, -ου, (ό), <i>bar-</i> |
| Ἰωνία, -ας, (ή), <i>Ionian.</i> | <i>barian.</i> |

Translate into English.

1. Ὁ¹ τῶν στρατιωτῶν μισθός. 2. Τοῦ νοῦ. 3. Ὁ τῶν βαρβάρων δασμός. 4. Οἱ τῶν θεῶν² νεφί. 5. Πρὸς τὸν νεών. 6. Ἀπ' Ἰωνίας εἰς Κιλικίαν. 7. Ἐκ Φρυγίας εἰς Κιλικίαν. 8. Ὁ πλοῦς πρὸς τὴν Χερρόνησον. 9. Ἐκ τοῦ νεῶ πρὸς τὴν θάλασσαν.³ 10. Ὁ Κύρου ἄγγελος. 11. Διώκει (*he pursues*) τὸν λαγόν. 12. Τῇ ἡμέρᾳ. 13. Ἐκ τῆς χώρας. 14. Τὸν λαγὼν⁴ ὁρῶ (*I see*).

¹ See Lesson IV. Note 4.

² Account for the circumflex accent (§ 25, 2).

³ For the accent see § 22. For the quantity of final α, see § 37, 2, Note 2.

⁴ See § 42, 2, Note.

LESSON VII.

Translate into Greek.

1. The pay of the soldier. 2. The mind of Cyrus. 3. From¹ Ionia to Cilicia. 4. To² the sea. 5. The messengers of the Gods. 6. They build (*κτίζονται*) temples to the Gods. 7. The tribute of the barbarians. 8. From the sea. 9. A voyage to Ionia. 10. From the market-place. 11. The friend of Cyrus. 12. To³ the river. 13. To the brother of Darius. 14. O Cyrus! 15. The friends of the soldiers.

¹ See Lesson I. Note 3.

² See Lesson IV. Note 2.

³ *To* is translated by a preposition when there is motion *to a place*; by *πρός* when it means *to, towards*; by *εἰς* when it signifies *to, into*; otherwise by the dative case.

LESSON VIII.

THIRD DECLENSION. — UNCONTRACTED NOUNS, § 45-50.

Vocabulary.

| | |
|--|--|
| Φυγᾶς, -άδος, (ὁ), <i>fugitive</i> , <i>exile</i> . | Μήν, μηνός, (ὁ), <i>month</i> . |
| Πράγμα, -ατος, (τό), <i>thing</i> . | Χρῆμα, -ατος, (τό), <i>thing</i> ; (in pl.) <i>resources, money</i> . |
| Ἀγών, -ῶνος, (ὁ), <i>public</i> <i>games</i> . | Σύν (prep. with dat.), <i>with</i> . |
| Ἐν (prep. with dat.), <i>in</i> . | Παῖς, παιδός, (ὁ or ἡ), <i>boy</i> , <i>child</i> . |
| Φάλαγξ, -αγγος, (ἡ), <i>phalanx</i> . | Ὄνομα, -ατος, (τό), <i>name</i> . |
| Πρό (prep. with gen.), <i>before</i> . | Ἑλλην, -ηνος, (ὁ), <i>a Greek</i> . |
| Στράτευμα, -ατος, (τό), <i>army</i> . | Σκηνή, -ῆς, (ἡ), <i>tent</i> . |
| Φρήν, -ένος, (ἡ), <i>the mind</i> . | Λιμὴν, -ένος, (ὁ), <i>harbor</i> . |
| Ἄρμα, -ατος, (τό), <i>chariot</i> . | Δαίμων, -ονος, (ὁ), <i>divinity</i> . |

Translate into English.

1. Τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα. 2. Σὺν¹ τοῖς φυγάσι.
 3. Εἰς² τὴν σκηνήν. 4. Συνέλεξε (*he collected*) στρά-
 τευμα ἀπὸ³ τούτων (*these*) τῶν χρημάτων. 5. Ἐν τῷ
 πεδίῳ. 6. Τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων στράτευμα. 7. Ἐν τῇ
 χώρᾳ. 8. Ὁ Δαρείου παῖς.⁴ 9. Πρὸς Κύρον πρὸ¹ τῆς
 μάχης. 10. Ἔθηκε (*he established*) ἀγῶνα. 11. Στή-
 σας (*having stopped*) τὸ ἄρμα⁵ πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος.
 12. Τὸ παῖδε.⁶ 13. Αἱ τῶν Ἑλλήνων φρένες. 14. Τῶν
 μνηῶν. 15. Ἐν τῇ Κύρου ἀρχῇ. 16. Ὡ δαῖμον.'

¹ The preposition *σύν* (Lat. *cum*) means *with*, that is *in company with*; *πρὸ* (Lat. *pro, prae*) means *before, for*, and *ἐν* (Lat. *in* with the ablative), *in*.

² See Lesson I. Note 3.

³ See § 46, 1.

⁴ See Lesson II. Note 2.

⁵ See § 33, 1.

⁶ § 25, 3, Note; § 48, 2 (c).

⁷ For the vocative, see § 48, 2, (a).

LESSON IX.

Translate into Greek.

1. To the army. 2. The chariot of Cyrus. 3. With¹
 the exiles. 4. The two months.² 5. The name of the
 Greek. 6. Before the phalanx. 7. The property of the
 exile. 8. The two boys of Darius. 9. Into the tent. 10.
 In the territory of the Greeks. 11. In the plain before the
 phalanx. 12. With the army of Cyrus. 13. The army of
 the Greeks and that of the barbarians.

¹ See Lesson VIII. Note 1.

² See Lesson VIII. Note 6.

LESSON X.

THIRD DECLENSION. — CONTRACT NOUNS, § 51–55.

Vocabulary.

| | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Τισσαφέρνης, -εος, -ους, (ὁ), | Ὄρος, -εος, -ους, (τό), |
| <i>Tissaphernes.</i> | <i>mountain.</i> |
| Δύναμις, -εως, (ή), | Πόλις, -εως, (ή), |
| <i>force,</i> | <i>city.</i> |
| <i>power.</i> | Βασιλεύς, -έως, (ὁ), |
| Πρόφασις, -εως, (ή), | <i>king.</i> |
| <i>pretext.</i> | Εὖρος, -εος, (τό), |
| Ἐξέτασις, -εως, (ή), | <i>breadth.</i> |
| <i>review.</i> | Παράδεισος, -ου, (ὁ), |
| Τάξις, -εως, (ή), | <i>a park.</i> |
| <i>order, cohort.</i> | |

Translate into English.

1. Ἡ τοῦ βασιλέως δύναμις. 2. Ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν.¹
 3. Πρὸς τὸν βασιλέα. 4. Ἐποιεῖτο (*he made*) τὴν πρό-
 φασιν.² 5. Ἐκ τῶν πόλεων.³ 6. Τὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ εὖρος.
 7. Ἐποίησεν (*he made*) ἐξέτασιν τῶν Ἑλλήνων. 8. Ἡ
 τοῦ στρατεύματος τάξις. 9. Αἱ τοῦ βασιλέως τριήρεις.
 10. Σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι. 11. Ἴππεῖς τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ
 τῶν βαρβάρων. 12. Ἐν τῷ Τισσαφέρνους⁴ παραδείσῳ.

¹ See § 13.² For the accent, see § 22, Note 2.³ See § 53, 1.⁴ See general vocabulary.

LESSON XI.

Translate into Greek.

1. In the cities.¹ 2. From the cities. 3. The pretext of
 the king.² 4. To the park of the king.³ 5. To the moun-
 tain. 6. The park in the city.³ 7. The review of the sol-

diers of Cyrus. 8. With the army of Tissaphernes. 9. I see the review in the park. 10. To the tent of the Greeks. 11. From Phrygia into Cilicia.

¹ Observe carefully the use of *ν* movable, § 13.

² Arrange this in two different ways.

³ See § 142, 1.

LESSON XII.

THIRD DECLENSION. — SYNCOPATED NOUNS, § 57.

Vocabulary.

| | |
|---|---|
| Μήτηρ, μητρός, (ή), <i>mother.</i> | Ἰδιώτης, -ου, (ό), <i>a private person.</i> |
| Ἀριθμός, -οῦ, (ό), <i>number.</i> | Ἄνθρωπος, ἀνδρός, (ό), <i>man.</i> |
| Ἡγεμών, -όνος, (ό), <i>guide.</i> | Ναῦς, νεώς, (ή), <i>ship.</i> |
| Δῆμος, -ου, (ό), <i>people.</i> | Τείχος, -εος, (τό), <i>wall.</i> |
| Ψέλιον, -ου, (τό), <i>bracelet.</i> | Χεῖρ, χειρός, (ή), <i>hand.</i> |
| Χιτῶν, -ῶνος, (ό), <i>tunic.</i> | Μήκος, -εος, (τό), <i>length.</i> |
| Κέρασ, -ατος, (-αος) -ως, (τό), <i>the wing of an army.</i> | Ἀργύριον, -ου, (τό), <i>silver.</i> |
| Δόρυ, δόρατος, (τό), <i>spear.</i> | Βοῦς, βοός, (ό or ή), <i>ox or cow.</i> |

Translate into English.

1. Σὺν τῇ Κύρου¹ μητρί. 2. Καὶ Κύρος ἐξέτασιν καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν (*made*) ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ. 3. Στρατηγὸν² καὶ ἰδιώτου.³ 4. Κύρος δίδωσιν (*gives*) ἡγεμόνα. 5. Αἱ νῆες⁴ ὥρμουσι (*were moored*) κατὰ τὴν Κύρου σκηνήν. 6. Τὰ τείχη καθήκει (*reach*) εἰς τὴν θάλασσαν.⁵ 7. Κύρος τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο (*sent for*).

9. *Μῆνᾱ ἀργυρίου.* 10. *Τὸ τοῦ στρατεύματος κέρας⁶ ὁρῶ.*
 11. *Ἐξέτασιν⁷ ποιεῖ (he makes) ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλή-
 νων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων.* 12. *Βοοῖν.* 13. *Τὰς χεῖρας⁸
 ὁρῶ (I see).*

¹ Account for the acute accent.

² Why perispomenon (§ 25, 2)?

³ For the vocative, see § 37, 2, Note 1.

⁴ Observe that *ναῦς* is contracted only in the accusative plural.

⁵ Account for the accent, see § 37, 2, Note 1.

⁶ *Κέρας* drops *τ* in the genitive and is contracted like *γέρας*, see § 56, 2.

⁷ § 53.

⁸ Dative plural *χερσί*, see vocabulary.

LESSON XIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see the mother of Cyrus. 2. I see the review of the Greeks in the park. 3. I see the mina of silver. 4. The people of the city. 5. With the two hands.¹ 6. I see the bracelet of the king. 7. I see the length of the spear. 8. I see the number of ships. 9. In the park before the wall of the city. 10. To the temple of the Gods. 11. I see the spear and the bracelet.

¹ For the use of the dual, see § 33, 1.

ADJECTIVES.

LESSON XIV.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS, § 62-64.

Vocabulary.

| | |
|------------------------------------|---|
| Μέσος, -η, -ον, <i>middle</i> . | Δεξιός, -ά, -όν, <i>right, on the right</i> . |
| Ἀσπίς, -ίδος, (ή), <i>shield</i> . | Κραυγή, -ῆς, (ή), <i>shout</i> . |
| Λευκός, -ή, -όν, <i>white</i> . | Ἀνθρωπος, -ου, (ὁ), <i>man</i> . |
| Ἄξιος, -ία, -ιον, <i>worthy</i> . | Ξύλινος, -η, -ον, <i>wooden</i> . |
| Κεφαλή, -ῆς, (ή), <i>head</i> . | Ψιλός, -ή, -όν, <i>bare</i> . |
| Ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν, <i>good</i> . | Ἄλλος, -η, -ο, <i>another</i> . |
| Νέος, -ά, -ον, <i>young</i> . | |
| Φόβος, -ου, (ὁ), <i>fear</i> . | |

Translate into English.

1. Σὺν ταῖς ψιλαῖς κεφαλαῖς. 2. Ὁ ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους φόβος. 3. Ἄλλη¹ πρόφασις. 4. Ἡ τῶν βαρβάρων κραυγή. 5. Ὀπλῖται σὺν ξυλίναῖς ἀσπίσιν. 6. Ποιοῦντες (*causing*) φόβον τοῖς ἵπποις. 7. Κύρος ψιλὴν ἔχων (*having*) τὴν κεφαλὴν, εἰς τὴν μάχην καθίστατο (*stationed himself*). 8. Διὰ² μέσης³ τῆς πόλεως ῥεῖ (*runs*) ποταμός. 9. Ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ.⁴ 10. Τοὺς ὀπλίτας ὀρώ. 11. Ἀποσπάσαι (*to draw off*) τὸ δεξιὸν κέρας ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. 12. Διὰ τῶν τάξεων. 13. Ἐν μέσῃ τῇ πόλει. 14. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ὁ ἀγαθός.⁴

¹ Observe that ἄλλος has ἄλλο in the nominative, accusative, and vocative neuter.

² The preposition διὰ primarily signifies *through*, and is followed by the genitive or accusative; with the genitive it means *through*; with the accusative, *during*, *on account of*.

³ *Through the middle of the city*, while ἡ μέση πόλις would mean *the middle city*, in contrast with other cities. See § 142 Note 4.

⁴ For the position of the article, see § 142, 1 and 2.

LESSON XV.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see the worthy man.¹ 2. I see the right wing of the army. 3. With the wooden shields. 4. Through the city. 5. With the other Greeks. 6. From the shout of the barbarians. 7. I see the two² hands of Cyrus. 8. Through the middle³ of the king's park into the city. 9. I see the young soldier of the king. 10. I see another review of the Greeks. 11. I see the shield and spear of Cyrus. 12. With the wooden shields of the citizens.⁴ 13. I see the battle before the city. 14. Through the middle³ of the city. 15. The middle³ city.

¹ For the position of the article, see § 142, 2, also § 62, 2. For the quantity of final α, see § 37, 2, Note 1.

² See § 33, 1.

See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

⁴ See § 142, 2, Note 4.

LESSON XVI.

FIRST AND SECOND DECLENSIONS. — CONTRACTS, § 65.

Translate into English.

1. Κατὰ¹ τοῦ τείχους. 2. Κατὰ τῆς πέτρας. 3. Κατὰ τὸν ῥοῦν. 4. Ἄγει (*he leads*) τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ τὸ μέσον τῶν πολεμίων. 5. Ἴππον χρυσοχάλινον καὶ στρεπ-

τὸν χρυσοῦν καὶ ψέλια καὶ ἀκινάκην χρυσοῦν ἔδωκε (*he gave*). 6. Ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δώσει (*he will give*) πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς. 7. Ἡ πάροδος ἦν (*was*) στενή. 8. Ὑπὲρ² τῆς γῆς. 9. Ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου. 10. Ἡ δεξιὰ χεὶρ.³ 11. Ἐκ τοῦ νεῶ εἰς τὴν οἰκίαν. 12. Ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ συνόδῳ. 13. Γήλοφος ὑπὲρ τῆς κόμης. 14. Τὸ βασιλεῖον σημεῖον ὁρῶ (*I see*). 15. Οἱ ἀγαθοὶ τοῖς ἀγαθοῖς εὖνοι⁴ εἰσιν⁵ (*are*). 16. Κατὰ τὴν ὁδόν. 17. Κατὰ τοῦ οὐρανοῦ.

¹ The preposition *κατά* primarily signifies *down*, and is followed by the genitive and dative; with the genitive, it means *down from*; with the accusative, *down*.

² The preposition *ὑπὲρ* (Lat. *super*) signifies *over*; with the genitive, *over*; with the accusative, *over, beyond*.

³ For dative, see vocabulary.

⁴ See § 71, Note 3.

⁵ For the accent, see § 28, 2.

LESSON XVII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see the golden bracelet.¹ 2. The man worthy of death. 3. Through the city with the other soldiers. 4. Through Greece. 5. Over our head. 6. I see the hill above the village. 7. Through the middle of the city.² 8. Death in behalf of Greece. 9. I see the well-disposed man. 10. Above the earth. 11. Into the palace of the king.

¹ See Lesson XIV. Note 4.

² See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

LESSON XVIII.

THIRD. DECLENSION, § 66.

Translate into English.

1. Παράδεισος ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης ἦν (*was*). 2. Οἱ Ἕλληνες σὺν γέλῳτι ἐπὶ¹ τὰς σκηνὰς ἦλθον (*went*). 3. Ὑπὸ² τῇ ἀκροπόλει. 4. Τὰ ἄθλα ἦσαν (*were*) στλεγγίδες χρυσαῖ. 5. Ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσίου ποταμοῦ. 6. Κατὰ ἴλας καὶ κατὰ τάξεις. 7. Ἐφ'³ ἄρματος. 8. Διὰ τῆς φιλίας⁴ χώρας. 9. Ἦσαν (*they were*) ἀφανεῖς. 10. Κατὰ πρानοῦς γηλόφου. 11. Ἡ εὐδαίμων⁵ πόλις. 12. Ἐπὶ τοῦ ἵππου. 13. Ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ. 14. Ἐπὶ τοῦ ποταμοῦ. 15. Ἐπὶ τῷ ποταμῷ. 16. Ὑπὸ τοῖς δίφροις. 17. Ἐπὶ⁶ τὴν βασιλέα ἰέναι (*to march*.)

¹ The preposition ἐπὶ primarily signifies *upon*; with the genitive and dative, *upon* (*at* or *near*); with the accusative, *upon* (*to* or *against*).

² The preposition ὑπό (Lat. *sub*) signifies *under*; with the genitive *from under*; with the dative, *under*; with the accusative, to express motion to a position, *under* an object.

³ See § 12 and § 17.

⁴ See § 142, 1.

⁵ See § 48, 2; for nom. neuter, see vocabulary.

⁶ *To march upon*, i. e. *against the king*.

LESSON XIX.

Translate into Greek.

1. Upon the sea. 2. I see the golden prizes. 3. Upon the mountain. 4. In the barbarian army. 5. The last town of Cilicia (situated) upon the sea. 6. A¹ country full of wild beasts. 7. Down a steep hill. 8. In company with the wealthy citizens. 9. To the wealthy city. 10. From

under the wagon. 11. Down from the rock. 12. Under the seats. 13. Upon the horse. 14. To mount² upon a horse.

¹ The Greek has no indefinite article, and our "a" is not to be translated, unless it means a particular person or thing, in which case the pronoun *tis* (enclitic) is used. § 78, Note 1.

² *To mount, ἀναβαίνειν.* ³ § 202 and 1.

LESSON XX.

FIRST AND THIRD DECLENSIONS, § 67-70.

Translate into English.

1. Παρὰ¹ πάντων.² 2. Ψιλὴ ἦν (*was*) ἅπανα ἡ χώρα.
3. Παρὰ τὸν τοῦ Κύρου πατέρα. 4. Παρὰ τὴν ὁδόν.
5. Οἶνος γλυκύς⁵ ἐστιν (*is*). 6. Ἐν τῇ σκηνῇ τὸν στρατηγὸν ὀρώ. 7. Ὁ νεανίας ἔχει (*has*) ταχὺν ἵππον.
8. Τὴν μέλαιναν νεφέλην θαυμάζομεν (*we admire*). 9. Ἐν ἐλπίσι μεγάλαις. 10. Πρὸς βασιλέα μέγαν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα.
11. Τὸ ἄλλο⁸ στρατεύμα ὀρώ. 12. Πάντες οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται (*are educated*).
13. Μετ'⁴ ἀνθρώπων εἶναι (*to be*). 14. Παρὰ τοῦ μεγάλου βασιλέως. 15. Πρὸ τῆς μάχης.
16. Κραυγὴ πολλῇ. 17. Ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας.⁵ 18. Περὶ⁶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. 19. Παρὰ τοῦ βασιλέως. 20. Παρὰ τῷ βασιλεῖ.
21. Παρὰ τὸν βασιλέα. 22. Μετὰ πολλῶν κινδύνων. 23. Μετὰ τὴν μάχην. 24. Πλέων (*saillier*) μετὰ χαλκόν. 25. Περὶ τῇ κεφαλῇ.

¹ The preposition *παρὰ* signifies *beside*; with the genitive, *from beside*; with dative, *by the side of*; with the accusative, *to the side of*.

² See § 25, 3, Note.

³ See Lesson XIV. Note 1.

⁴ The preposition *μετά* (cf. Lat. *medius*) signifies *in the midst of*;

with the genitive, *in the midst of* (*with* in the sense of participation *with*); with the dative, not used in prose; with the accusative, *into the midst of* (from the desire to be *in the midst* of something comes the derived meaning, *after*).

⁶ § 141, Note 1 (b).

⁷ The preposition *περί* (cf. Lat. *per*) signifies *around* (on all sides of), and is followed by the genitive, dative, or accusative.

LESSON XXI.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see the black horse. 2. Through the city. 3. Through the whole¹ country. 4. Every city. 5. With the swift horses. 6. All the children of the king. 7. I see a worthy man. 8. I see the rest² of the country. 9. Near the great king. 10. To a large and rich city. 11. Before the battle. 12. After the battle.

¹ § 142, 4, Note 1.

² Without the article *ἄλλος* means *another*; but *ὁ ἄλλος*, *the rest*. § 142, 2, Note 3.

LESSON XXII.

COMPARISON OF ADJECTIVES AND ADVERBS, § 71-74.

Translate into English.

1. Ὁ ἀνὴρ βασιλικώτατος καὶ ἀξιώτατός ἐστιν. 2. Μετὰ Κῦρον τὸν ἀρχαῖον. 3. Ὡ θαυμασιώτατε ἄνθρωπε. 4. Κῦρος ὁ νεώτερος. 5. Ὁ βασιλεὺς ἀπαρασκευότατός ἐστιν. 6. Διὰ τῆς φιλίας χώρας. 7. Χρήματα πολλὰ ἔδωκεν (*he gave*). 8. Σοφία πλούτου¹ τιμω-

τέρα ἐστίν. 9. Ἡ ὁδὸς μακροτάτη ἐστίν (*is*). 10. Χαλεπώτατος ἐχθρὸς ἐστίν (*he is*). 11. Ἐχων (*having*) πολὺν στρατεύμα. 12. Ὁ πατὴρ λέγει (*speaks*) τὰ βέλτιστα.² 13. Ἡ μήτηρ χαριεστέρα τῆς θυγατρὸς ἐστίν (*is*). 14. Εἰς Ἰσσοὺς, τῆς Κιλικίας ἐσχάτην πόλιν, ἐπὶ τῇ θαλάττῃ, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα.³ 15. Ἀληθῶς λέγει. 16. Ὁ παράδεισος ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης ἐστίν (*is*). 17. Ἦδιον καὶ προθυμότερον συνεπορεύοντο (*they went with him*).

¹ § 175, 1.² § 75.³ § 77, Note 4.

LESSON XXIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. The man is worthy of liberty. 2. To a friendly city. 3. Through the whole country. 4. In the presence of Cyrus the younger. 5. In the greatest fear. 6. Into a park full of wild beasts. 7. The cloud is blacker than night. 8. He is a most worthy man. 9. He speaks wisely. 10. Into a most wealthy city. 11. The father is wiser than the son. 12. Near the great king. 13. Into the tent of Cyrus. 14. With the swiftest horses.

LESSON XXIV.

IRREGULAR COMPARISON, § 73.

Translate into English.

1. Τὰ κρέα ἥδιστα ἦν (*was*). 2. Μάλα κατὰ πρανοὺς γηλόφου. 3. Πάντων ἐστὶ κράτιστος. 4. Ὡς¹

τάχιστα. 5. Λαμβάνει (*he takes*) ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίου¹ πλείστους καὶ βελτίστους. 6. Τὸ ἄρμα τοῦ βασιλέως κάλλιστόν ἐστιν. 7. Διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως. 8. Σὺν ἀμείνοσιν ἀνδράσιν. 9. Ἡ ὁδὸς εὐρείά ἐστιν. 10. Ἡ χώρα μεγάλη καὶ καλή ἐστιν. 11. Πρεσβύτερος μὲν² Ἀρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κῦρος. 12. Σὺν τοῖς ἀρίστοις καὶ εὐδαιμονεστάτοις. 13. Κακίους εἰσὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 14. Παράδεισος πάνυ μέγας καὶ καλὸς ἐστιν. 15. Ὁ ποταμὸς πλήρης ἰχθύων μεγάλων καὶ πρᾶέων³ ἐστίν. 16. Σὺν ὀλίγοις. 17. Ὁ ἀνὴρ κακός ἐστιν. 18. Οἱ ἵπποι ταχεῖς εἰσιν (*are*). 19. Σὺν μᾶλλον⁴ φίλοις. 20. Κῦρος ἐπορεύετο (*proceeded*) ἡμελημένως μᾶλλον.

¹ The particles ὥς and ὅτι are often joined with superlatives to strengthen them or increase their force.

² The particles μὲν and δέ stand in contrasted clauses and serve to form a connection like our *indeed, but*; *on the one hand, on the other*; but in many cases the contrast is so slight that it either cannot be rendered at all in English, or at most by *but* alone. In this place δέ is continuative, so that the force of μὲν cannot well be given in English.

³ § 70, Note.

⁴ The comparative and superlative of adjectives and adverbs may be formed by means of the positive and μᾶλλον, *more, μάλιστα* or *πλείστα, most*.

LESSON XXV.

Translate into Greek.

1. With the best men. 2. As quickly as possible.¹
3. I see a rich and beautiful city. 4. With the swiftest² horses. 5. I see the bravest man. 6. I see the richest

city. 7. I see a very large park. 8. Into the last city of Phrygia. 9. The shortest road into Cilicia. 10. Into a large and beautiful plain. 11. I see the rest³ of the army. 12. To the great king. 13. Through the middle of the city.⁴ 14. To a river full of large and tame fish. 15. With the best soldiers of the king.

¹ Use the particle *ὥς*.² See Lesson XXI. Note 2.³ See Lesson XIV. Note 4.⁴ See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

LESSON XXVI.

NUMERALS, § 70.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει (*he marches*) σταθμούς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, ἐπὶ τὸν Ψάρον ποταμόν. 2. Ἡμέρας τρεῖς ἔμεινεν (*he remained*). 3. Ἐνα σταθμόν ἐξελαύνει. 4. Καὶ Κύρῳ παρήσαν (*arrived*) αἱ ἐκ Πελοποννήσου νῆες¹ τριάκοντα καὶ πέντε. 5. Ἐχει (*he has*) ναὺς ἐτέρας Κύρου πέντε καὶ εἴκοσιν. 6. Ἐν τῇ τρίτῳ σταθμῷ. 7. Ἐχει χιλίους ὀπλίτας. 8. Ἦν (*was*) παρὰ τὸν Εὐφράτην πάροδος στενὴ μεταξὺ τοῦ ποταμοῦ καὶ τῆς τάφρου ὡς² εἴκοσι ποδῶν τὸ εὖρος. 9. Παρεγένοντο (*were present*) ἐν τῇ μάχῃ ἐνεθήκοντα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα ἑκατὸν καὶ πεντήκοντα. 10. Δέκα τάλαντα ἔδωκεν. 11. Σὺν ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἡ τετταρσιν. 12. Ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ ἀριθμὸς ἐγένετο (*was*) τῶν μὲν Ἑλλήνων ἄσπις³ μυρία καὶ τετρακοσία, πελτασταὶ δὲ δισχίλιοι καὶ πεντακόσιοι, τῶν δὲ μετὰ Κύρου βαρβάρων δέκα μυριάδες καὶ ἄρματα δρεπανηφόρα ἀμφὶ⁴ τὰ⁵ εἴκοσι. 13. Ἀμφὶ

τὰ ἐξήκοντα. 14. Ἀμφὶ τὰ ὄρη. 15. Περὶ τὸν ποταμὸν οὐκοῦνται (*they dwell*). 16. Ἀμφὶ τοὺς μυρίους.⁶ 17. Μαχόμενοι (*fighting*) ὑπὲρ⁷ Κύρου.

¹ § 54.

² The proclitic (§ 29) ὥς, with words denoting number, means *about, not far from*.

³ Lit. 10,000 shield, i. e. 10,000 *heavy-armed men*.

⁴ The preposition ἀμφὶ signifies *about* (i. e. *on both sides of*, cf. περὶ); with the genitive, *about*; with the dative, only used in poetry; with the accusative, *about*.

⁵ The article is used before a numeral depending on ἀμφί, and is not to be translated.

⁶ See 77, 2, Note 3.

⁷ Over, i. e. *in defence of*.

LESSON XXVII.

Translate into Greek.

1. With three vessels. 2. About four days. 3. With six soldiers. 4. I see forty-five vessels. 5. I see five thousand soldiers. 6. With ten thousand soldiers. 7. About twenty-five. 8. With four men. 9. Three days. 10. With four thousand soldiers. 11. Upon¹ one mountain. 12. Thirty-seven furlongs. 13. With one army. 14. Two by two.² 15. About twenty feet wide. 16. With three or four others. 17. One furlong. 18. In the third day's journey. 19. With sixty vessels.

¹ See Lesson XVIII. Note 1.

² Use the preposition κατά.

PRONOUNS.

LESSON XXVIII.

PERSONAL PRONOUNS, &c., § 79-80.

Translate into English.

1. Πρὸς ἐμέ.¹ 2. Ὑπ' ἐμοῦ. 3. Παρ' ἐμοῦ. 4. Περὶ ἐμέ. 5. Αὐτὸς² ὁ ἄνθρωπος. 6. Ὁ αὐτὸς² ἄνθρωπος. 7. Πρὸ αὐτοῦ³ βασιλέως. 8. Πρὸς αὐτόν. 9. Πρὸς éαυτόν. 10. Ὁ éμαντοῦ⁴ πατήρ. 11. Σὺν éαυτῷ. 12. Ἀμφ' αὐτόν. 13. Ἡ ἰσχὺς αὐτῶν. 14. Ἐπ' αὐτόν. 15. Κῦρος αὐτός. 16. Αὐτὸς³ σύ. 17. Περὶ αὐτήν. 18. Σὺν ὑμῖν. 19. Πρὸς ἡμᾶς. 20. Αὐτὸς ὁ βασιλεὺς, or ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός. 21. Ὁ éμαντοῦ⁴ πατήρ, or ὁ πατήρ ὁ éμαντοῦ. 22. Ὁ πατήρ μου,⁵ or μου ὁ πατήρ. 23. Πρὸς με. 24. Πρὸς ἐμέ.⁶

¹ § 12.² When αὐτός stands before the article and noun, or after them both, it means *self*, but when between the article and noun, it means *same*.³ § 79, Note 1.⁴ § 27, 1, and § 28, N. 1 (3).⁵ § 147 and § 142, 4, Note 3.⁶ § 144 and Note.

LESSON XXIX.

Translate into Greek.

1. To me. 2. From me. 3. From the king himself.¹
4. Near me. 5. Near us. 6. With us. 7. To him. 8. I see the same¹ city. 9. I see the city itself.² 10. I see my father.³ 11. To us. 12. I see the same man. 13. To

the same war. 14. You yourself. 15. Cyrus himself. 16. Into their tent. 17. Away from his tent. 18. Near his own tent.⁴ 19. To the same king. 20. With you. 21. From you. 22. Near himself.

¹ See Lesson XXVIII. Note 2.

² § 79, Note 1.

³ Express this in as many different ways as possible.

⁴ Observe that *own* is translated by the genitive of the reflexive pronoun; *his* or *their* by the genitive singular or plural of *αὐτός*.

LESSON XXX.

DEMONSTRATIVE PRONOUNS, &c., § 81-83.

Translate into English.

1. Οὗτος¹ ὁ ἀνὴρ, ὃς ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος. 2. Ἐκεῖνος ὁ ἀνὴρ.
- ✓3. Ἦδε ἡ γνώμη. 4. Αὐτὸς² ὁ Σωκράτης. 5. Ὁ ἐμὸς³ πατήρ. 6. Ὁ ἐμὸς ἀδελφός. 7. Οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. 8. Τῷ ἐμῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοὶ δὲ φίλος καὶ πιστός. 9. Κλέαρχος εἶπε (*sproke*) τάδε.⁴ 10. Κλέαρχος εἶπε ταῦτα. 11. Ἀντ'⁵ ἐκείνου. 12. Διὰ τοῦτου τοῦ πεδίου. 13. Μετὰ τοῦτον. 14. Πρὸς ταῦτα. 15. Κακίους⁶ εἰς (they are) περὶ ἡμᾶς, ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. 16. Ἀπ' ἀλλήλων. 17. Ὁ ἐμὸς πατήρ καὶ ὁ⁷ τοῦ φίλου. 18. Οἱ ἀγαθοί. 19. Ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός.⁸ 20. Ὁ αὐτὸς βασιλεὺς. 21. Ὁ σὸς φίλος. 22. Ἡ ἐμὴ μήτηρ, ὃς ἡ μήτηρ μου.

¹ § 141, N. 1 (c), and § 142, 4.

² § 142.

³ § 79, Note 1.

⁴ § 148, Note 1.

⁵ The preposition *ἀντί* (Lat. *ante*) means *before, for, instead of*.

⁶ § 73, 2. ⁷ § 141, Note 5. ⁸ See Lesson XXVIII. Note 2.

LESSON XXXI.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see this man. 2. I see the king himself. 3. I see the same king. 4. To my brother.¹ 5. With this man. 6. Through that plain. 7. To this city. 8. Into this city. 9. By us. 10. Before you. 11. I see your brother. 12. A brother of yours. 13. My brother and my friend's.² 14. Before the king himself. 15. I myself. 16. Hostile to my army. 17. From his government. 18. Through the middle of the city.³ 19. Every⁴ city. 20. The whole city. 21. The rest⁵ of the country.

¹ Translate this in two different ways.

² § 141, Note 5.

³ See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

⁴ See Lesson XXI. Note 1.

⁵ See Lesson XXI. Note 2.

LESSON XXXII.

INTERROGATIVE PRONOUNS, &c., § 84-86.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνήν. 2. Ἄνθρωπός¹ τις. 3. Ἄνδρες τινές.² 4. Τίνες ἄνθρωποι; 5. Πολλὰ καὶ ἀγαθὰ ἐν τῇ οἰκίᾳ μου ἔχω (*I have*). 6. Τὴν ἡμετέραν πόλιν. 7. Οἱ ἐμοὶ παῖδες.³ 8. Παῖδες ἐμοί. 9. Παῖς τις. 10. Ἄνὴρ ὃν πάντες φιλοῦσι (*love*). 11. Τί πρὸς ἐμὲ λέγεις; (*Do you say?*) 12. Οἱ στρατιῶται οὗτοι. 13. Τρόπῳ τινί. 14. Ἐφ' οὗ. 15. Οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλέα. 16. Μέχρι κόμης τινός. 17. Ταύτης οὖν τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο (*was*). 18. Οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοί. 19. Τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου. 20. Ὁ παῖς ὃς λέγει (*speaks*).

21. Πᾶς τις.⁴ 22. Οἱ σὺν τῷ βασιλεῖ. 23. Μέση ἡ χώρα,⁵ οἱ ἡ χώρα μέση. 24. Ἡ μέση χώρα. 25. Ἀφιππεύει (*he rides*) ἐπὶ τὴν ἑαυτοῦ σκηνὴν διὰ τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος σὺν ὀλίγοις τοῖς περὶ αὐτόν.

¹ For the accent see § 28, 2.

⁴ *Everybody.*

² See § 28, 3.

⁵ See Lesson XIV. Note 3.

³ See Lesson XXX. Note 3.

LESSON XXXIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I see a certain soldier. 2. What soldiers do I see? 3. I see my soldiers. 4. I see my own¹ army. 5. A certain city. 6. Those in the city. 7. Those soldiers. 8. Those things² in the city. 9. Everybody. 10. To his own tent. 11. What men do I see? 12. With certain men. 13. Into a certain city. 14. Under whom? 15. By whom. 16. I see the same man. 17. To the man himself. 18. Before the king himself. 19. With us. 20. To me. 21. With my father.³ 22. By these men.³ 23. With those slaves. 24. Under the good king. 25. With his soldiers.

¹ See Lesson XXIX. Note 4.

² Use the article.

³ Express this in two different ways.

VERBS.

LESSON XXXIV.

INTRODUCTION, § 88-95, and § 96.

Translate into English.

1. Κύρος πέμπει¹ τὸν ἄγγελον. 2. Βασιλεύω, βασιλεύσω. 3. Λύει αὐτόν. 4. Πέμπουσιν Κύρον. 5. Οἱ ὀπλῖται ὅπλα ἔχουσι. 6. Μὴ² λύε αὐτόν, ὦ στρατιῶτα. 7. Οἱ νεανῖαι τὴν τῶν πολιτῶν ἀρετὴν θαυμάζουσιν. 8. Καὶ πέμπουσιν αὐτόν. 9. Οἱ πολῖται πιστεύουσιν. 10. Παῖς³ τὴν ἐπιστολὴν πέμπει. 11. Κύρος θηρία θηρεύσει. 12. Θαυμάζομεν οὐ αὐτόν. 13. Θηρεύομεν τὸν λαγόν.⁴ 14. Βουλεύω, βουλεύσω. 15. Πιστεύομεν, πιστεύσω. 16. Μὴ φεύγε, ὦ στρατιῶτα. 17. Τὸν βασιλέα βουλεύομεν. 18. Οἱ πολῖται τοὺς παῖδας παιδεύουσιν. 19. Θηρεύετε.

¹ For accent, see § 26.² See § 25, 3, Note.³ See § 283.⁴ See § 42, 2, Note.

LESSON XXXV.

ACTIVE VOICE, § 96 and § 195.

Translate into English.

1. Λύω,¹ λύσω, ἔλυνον. 2. Γράφω, γράψω, ἔγραφον. 3. Λέγω, λέξω, ἔλεγον. 4. Οἱ πολῖται εἰς νεὺς ἔφευγον. 5. Κύρος αὐτὸν ἐπέμψεν. 6. Ἐβασίλευσε αὐτὸς ἐκείνου. 7. Οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔπεμπον κήρυκας. 8. Ἐβουλεύσαμεν. 9. Ἐλύσε, ἐλύσατε, ἔλυσας. 10. Πλοῖα οὐκ ἔχομεν. 11. Μὴ² λέγετε. 12. Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν³ Κύρον πρὸς τοὺς⁴ ἀδελφόν. 13. Αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ

τὴν ἀρχήν. 14. Λύωμεν.⁵ 15. Λύσωμεν.⁶ 16. Οἱ Ἐλληνες πέμπουσι κήρυκας. 17. Ἔρχομαι εἰς τὴν πόλιν.

¹ In parsing the verb, the pupil should be required not only to give the principal parts (§ 92), and the synopsis and inflection of the tense, but to distinguish the stem (§ 94), the connecting vowel (§ 112), and the personal ending: thus, λύω is a verb of the 1st class (§ 108), simple stem, λυ-; principal parts λύω, λύσω, ἔλυσα, ἔλυκα, ἔλυμαι, ἔλυθην: present tense, indicative, active: synopsis, λύω, λύω λύοιμι, λύε, λύειν, λύων: present tense; inflection λύω, λύεις, λύει; λύετε, λύετον; λύομεν, λύετε, λύουσι: formation, λυ- simple stem, ω connecting vowel (§ 114), no personal ending (§ 112, and Note): singular number, first person, agreeing with the pronoun ἐγώ understood (§ 134, Note 1): Rule, *A verb agrees with its subject nominative in number and person.*

² The use of μή shows that λέγετε is in the imperative. The indicative *you do not speak* would be expressed by οὐ λέγετε. For the use of οὐ and μή, see § 283, 1, 2.

³ § 141, Note 1 (α).

⁵ See § 253.

⁴ § 141, Note 2.

⁶ § 202 and 1.

LESSON XXXVI.

Translate into Greek.

1. They are loosing him. 2. I write. I was writing. I will write. 3. I was loosing. I loosed. I have loosed. 4. To loose. To have loosed. 5. You two are speaking.¹ 6. Do not loose² him. 7. You do not loose him.³ 8. Let us loose him. 9. Let us go into the city. 10. Let us go⁴ to the sea. 11. Cyrus sends him to his government. 12. Let us rule instead of him. 13. The boy writes the letter. 14. The Greeks send soldiers. 15. Clearchus sends forty vessels.

¹ Use the dual.

² § 254.

³ Observe carefully the distinction between οὐ and μή. See § 283.

⁴ § 253.

LESSON XXXVII.

MIDDLE VOICE, § 96 and § 199.

Translate into English.

1. *Λύομαι, λύσομαι*,¹ *ἐλυσάμην, λέλυμαι*. 2. *Λύεσθαι, λύσεσθαι, λύσασθαι, λελύσθαι*. 3. *Λυόμενος, λυσόμενος, λυσάμενος, λελυμένος*. 4. *Λυόμεθα, λυσώμεθα*. 5. *Λύεται, λύονται, ἐλύετο*.² 6. *Τὸν πόλεμον ἐπαύσατε*. 7. *Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται*³ *ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς*. 8. *Λαμβάνει ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίους ὅτι*⁴ *πλείστους καὶ βελτίστους*. 9. *Οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε οὔτε θεοὺς οὔτ' ἀνθρώπους*. 10. *Ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν*⁵ *Κῦρον*. 11. *Ἐπὶ τὴν ἡμετέραν χώραν ἔρχεσθε*. 12. *Λέγει αὐτῷ*. 13. *Ἄγουσιν αὐτὸν παρὰ τὸν*⁶ *Κλέαρχον, καὶ φράζουσιν ἃ λέγει*. 14. *Ὁ λύων*,⁶ *ὁ λύσων*. 15. *Ὁ λελυκώς*. 16. *Οἱ λύνοντες*.

¹ *Λυσ-*, the tense stem, *ο*, the connecting vowel, *-μαι*, the personal ending. § 92, Note.

² Give the formation of this verb.

³ Observe the difference in meaning between the active and middle of this verb. § 95, 2. The force of *μετά*?

⁴ See Lesson XXIV. Note 1.

⁵ § 141, Note 1 (*a*).

⁶ § 276, 2.

LESSON XXXVIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus sends Clearchus. 2. Let us loose him. 3. The Athenians deliberated¹ in regard to the war. 4. He sends for Cyrus from his government. 5. They lead him to Clearchus. 6. He goes to Cyrus. 7. And he speaks to

him. 8. He stops the war. 9. Let us send about² five hundred soldiers. 10. Let us consult together. 11. Cyrus writes a letter, and sends it³ to Clearchus. 12. The boy sends three talents. 13. Cyrus sends for forty talents. 14. Are you not going into the city?⁴ 15. I see him who looses. ✓

¹ Use the middle voice.

² See Lesson XXVI. Note 3.

³ The pronoun, when not emphatic and readily understood from the context, is usually omitted.

⁴ In interrogative sentences οὐ expects an *affirmative* answer, μή a *negative* answer. See § 282, 2.

LESSON XXXIX.

PASSIVE VOICE, § 96 and § 196.

Translate into English.

1. *Λύεται, λύνονται.* 2. *Ἐλύετο,¹ ἐλύοντο.* 3. *Ἐλύθην, ἐλύθησαν.* 4. *Λυθείς.* 5. *Ὁ λυθείς.²* 6. *Λελυμένος, ὁ λελυμένος, οἱ λελυμένοι.* 7. *Ἐπὶ τὸν ἀδελφὸν Ἀρταξέρξην ἐστρατεύετο.* 8. *Σὺ³ λέγεις.* 9. *Πλοῖα ἡμεῖς οὐκ ἔχομεν.* 10. *Ἀπόπεμπε ἡμᾶς.* 11. *Ἄλλο στράτευμα αὐτῷ συνελέγετο ἐν Χερρονήσῳ.* 12. *Κύρος ἐπαιδεύετο σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισίν.* 13. *Λύεται ὑπὸ⁴ τῶν πολιτῶν.* 14. *Πάντες γὰρ οἱ τῶν ἀρίστων Περσῶν παῖδες ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως θύραις παιδεύονται.* 15. *Σὺν τῷ λυθέντι, σὺν τοῖς λυθείσιν.* ✓

¹ Give the formation.

² Translate *he who was loosed.* § 276, 2.

³ § 197, 1.

⁴ § 134, 2, Note 1.

⁵ *In company with.*

LESSON XL.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is loosed. 2. They were loosed. 3. They are sent. 4. He will be loosed. 5. Let us be loosed. 6. He wrote three letters to Cyrus. 7. They sent for me. 8. They have no vessels.¹ 9. He is taught by Cyrus. 10. He sends one vessel. 11. *He* speaks. 12. We have forty vessels. 13. He sent for these same things.² 14. We were taught. 15. I have been taught. 16. I am taught. 17. I was taught. 18. I see him who was loosed. 19. He was³ in company with those men⁴ who were loosed.

¹ Have not vessels.³ ἦν.² See Lesson XXVIII. Note 2.⁴ Use the masc. article.

LESSON XLI.

MUTE VERBS.

Translate into English.

1. Ταῦτα γέγραφα. 2. Λίπε. 3. Τίωμεν. 4. Ἐλέγετο. 5. Λίπώμεν. 6. Λέλοιπα. 7. Δελοίπατε. 8. Ὁ παῖς τὰς ἐπιστολὰς ἐγγράφει. 9. Καὶ ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ δύο, ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. 10. Οἱ ἄνδρες ἐπέιθοντο. 11. Λέγεται. 12. Ἀποπέμπει. 13. Γράφεται, γραφῆναι. 14. Γράφεσθαι, γράφω. 15. Δέλοιπε. 16. Πλέκουσιν. 17. Ἐλίπετο. 18. Οἱ ἄνθρωποι εἰς τὴν πόλιν φεύγουσιν. 19. Εἰς τὴν πόλιν φεύγομεν. 20. Ἐγὼ αὐτοὺς διώξω. 21. Τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἤθροιζεν. 22. Κύρον ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. 23. Πορεύ-

εται ὡς¹ βασιλέα. 24. Οἱ ἰππεῖς πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως
τεταγμένοι ἦσαν. 25. Δελειμμένοι εἰσι(ν).

¹ The preposition ὡς (Lat. ad) means to, and is used only with persons.

—•— See Sec. 98.

LESSON XLII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I have left. 2. To have left. 3. To leave. 4. Let us leave. 5. I write. 6. I have written. 7. I shall write the letter to the boy. 8. Let us flee into the city. 9. He proceeded to the king. 10. He escaped out of the city. 11. I see him who has loosed. 12. I see him who has been loosed. 13. I see those who have loosed. 14. He was in company with him who was loosed. 15. He was in company with those men who have been loosed. 16. He was in company with those women¹ who were loosed.

¹ Use the feminine article.

LESSON XLIII.

LIQUID VERBS, § 97.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐστάλη. 2. Στελῶ. 3. Σταλήσομαι. 4. Σταλῆναι. 5. Φανῶ. 6. Ἐφῆνα.¹ 7. Μένω. 8. Φήναι. 9. Φήνωμεν. 10. Παραγγέλλει² τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἥκειν. 11. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε Κύρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα. 12. Τισαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κύρον πρὸς τὰ ἀδελφόν.

13. Ἀποστέλλει τοὺς ἀγγέλους. 14. Ἐφαίνεται.
 15. Ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος φαίνεται. 16. Κα-
 τέβαινεν εἰς τὸ πεδῖον. 17. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπέλειπον
 αὐτούς. 18. Αὐτὸς ἐπεβούλευε διαβάλλειν με πρὸς ὑμᾶς.
 19. Λαβὼν τὸ χρυσίον, στράτευμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ τού-
 των τῶν χρημάτων. 20. Τοὺς³ μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς
 δ' ἐξέβαλεν.

¹ § 121.² § 105.³ § 143, 1.

LESSON XLIV.

Translate into Greek.

1. I will send the man himself.¹ 2. He remained there
 three days. 3. Cyrus did not appear. 4. Will you not²
 send the messengers? 5. The soldiers left them. 6. The
 soldiers left those men. 7. He took some and left others.
 8. The good man³ appears. 9. Those⁴ boys appear. 10.
 He sends the messenger through the whole⁵ city.

¹ See § 79, Note 1.⁴ See § 141, Note 1 (c).² See Lesson XXXVIII. Note 4.⁵ See Lesson XXI. Note 1.³ Arrange this in as many different ways as possible.

LESSON XLV.

AUGMENT AND REDUPLICATION, § 99-105.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐλυσα.¹ 2. Ἐγράφοντο. 3. Ἀέλuka.² 4. Ἐβού-
 λητο. 5. Γέγραφα. 6. Ἐλελύκει. 7. Ἐσταλκα.³

8. Τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἡθροίζεν⁴ ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο⁵ ἐπικρυπτόμενος. 9. Εἶχε⁶ φυλακὰς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσιν. 10. Παρήγγειλε⁷ τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις. 11. Ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς⁸ οὐκ ᾔσθάνετο.⁹ 12. Κῦρος ἦκει. 13. Καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κῦρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς δασμούς. 14. Καὶ ὑπώπτενε¹⁰ τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου. 15. Πείθεται καὶ συλλαμβάνει¹¹ Κῦρον. 16. Καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα. 17. Καὶ ἦκε Μένων. 18. Ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε¹² παρὰ Τισσαφέρνους τὸν Κῦρον στόλον. 19. Ἐλήλεγμαι; ὀρώρυχα; ἐλήλακα.

¹ See § 100.⁷ § 105.² § 101.⁸ § 171, 2.³ § 101, 3.⁹ § 102, 2.⁴ § 102.¹⁰ The force of the preposition?⁵ § 102, Note.¹¹ § 16, 5.⁶ § 9, 3.¹² § 104.

LESSON XLVI.

Translate into Greek.

1. I have loosed him. 2. I have written a letter. 3. We had been advised to go. 4. Cyrus assembled his¹ Greek force. 5. He had five hundred soldiers. 6. The king did not perceive the plot. 7. He was persuaded. 8. Cyrus came. 9. He wrote a letter to the king. 10. The mother sent for Cyrus. 11. He collected his Greek force as secretly as he could. 12. He was in company with those who have been left. 13. I perceived this. 14. They co-operated with him. 15. They have heard these things.

¹ See § 141, Note 2.

LESSON XLVII.

CONTRACT VERBS. — ACTIVE, § 123.

Translate into English.

1. Τὸν πατέρα τίμα. 2. Ἐτελεύτησεν.¹ 3. Τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς τιμῶμεν. 4. Οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶσιν. 5. Κῦρος ἐτελεύτησεν. 6. Ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν.² 7. Τὸν ἄνδρα ὀρῶ. 8. Κῦρος νικᾷ τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως. 9. Ἡσθένει. 10. Αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε.³ 11. Φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξην. 12. Φιλεῖ τοὺς φίλους. 13. Φιλοῦμεν τοὺς ἀγαθοὺς. 14. Ποιήσω τοῦτο. 15. Τί ποιήσομεν; 16. Διὰ μέσου τοῦ παραδείσου ρεῖ ὁ Μαίανδρος ποταμός. 17. Ῥεῖ καὶ οὗτος διὰ τῆς πόλεως. 18. Δηλῶμεν. 19. Δηλοῦσιν. 20. Ἀξιούν. 21. Ἀξιούμεν. 22. Ἡξίου. 23. Καὶ αἰτεῖ⁴ αὐτὸν δισχιλίους ξένους καὶ τριῶν μηνῶν⁵ μισθόν. 24. Κῦρος αἰτεῖ πλοία. 25. Ὡς αὐτὸς σὺ ὁμολογεῖς.

¹ Formation. See Lesson XXXVII. Note 1.² Stem? ³ Special stem? ⁴ § 164. ⁵ § 167, 5.

LESSON XLVIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. We honor him. 2. I honor that man. 3. We conquered those men. 4. The men died. 5. Cyrus conquered. 6. The mother loved Cyrus. 7. The river flows through the middle of the city. 8. He asks for fifty vessels. 9. I saw the vessels. 10. Let us honor the good. 11. You will

conquer those in presence of¹ the king. 12. Do this. 13. I will do those same things. 14. He conquers us. 15. Will they not² conquer us?

¹ Use the preposition *πρό*.

² See Lesson XXXVIII. Note 4.

LESSON XLIX.

CONTRACT VERBS. — PASSIVE AND MIDDLE, § 123.

Translate into English.

1. Τιμᾶται. 2. Τιμῶνται. 3. Ἡξίου τιμᾶσθαι.
4. Ἐγὼ ὑφ' ὑμῶν τιμῶμαι. 5. Ἡ δὲ μήτηρ ἐξαιτησα-
μένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. 6. Ὅστις¹
ἀφικνεῖτο² τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτὸν. 7. Ὡς οὖν
ἐποιεῖτο τὴν συλλογὴν. 8. Ἐπειράτο.³ 9. Καὶ ἐποιοῦν
οὕτως οὗτοι. 10. Τὴν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο. 11. Ὀρμάτο
ἀπὸ Σάρδεων. 12. Μείζονα⁴ ἡγείται ἢ ὡς ἐπὶ Πισίδας
τὴν παρασκευήν. 13. Ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρσύας.
14. Οἱ κράτιστοι ἄρχειν ἀξιούνται. 15. Καὶ τῶν παρ'
ἐαυτῶ⁵ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο.⁶

¹ § 86.

² Composition — force of the preposition.

³ § 106.

⁴ § 108, 4, II. Note.

⁵ § 171, 2.

⁶ The position of *παρ' ἐαυτῶ*, between the article and its noun, gives it the force of an adjective, and it would be literally translated, "the with himself barbarians." See § 142.

LESSON L.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is honored by us. 2. They are honored by all.
 3. They came from the city. 4. The citizens are honored.
 5. He attempted to do this. 6. They love *their* friends.
 7. He set out from the city. 8. They did those things.
 9. He came from the king to us. 10. They came into the
 city to Cyrus. 11. They were conquered by us. 12. The
 city is called Sardis. 13. Thus Cyrus made his levy.



LESSON LI.

VERBS IN μ. — ACTIVE, § 125 - 126.

Translate into English.

1. Ἰστημι,¹ στήσω, ἔστησα, ἔστηκα.² 2. Τοὺς ἄνδρας ἵστησιν. 3. Τοὺς ἄνδρας ἵστασαν. 4. Καὶ κατέστη³ εἰς βασιλείαν Ἀρταξέρξης. 5. Οἱ ἰππεῖς παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἔστησαν. 6. Ἀφεστήκεσαν⁴ πρὸς Κύρον πᾶσαι, πλὴν Μιλήτου. 7. Τίθημι, θήσω, ἔθηκα, τέθεικα. 8. Οἱ στρατιῶται τιθέασι τὰ ὄπλα. 9. Ἔθετε τὰ ὄπλα ἐκεῖνα. 10. Δίδωμι, δώσω, ἔδωκα, δέδωκα. 11. Δίδου μοι τὸ βιβλίον. 12. Βούλεται διδόναι⁵ ἡμῖν τὴν χάριν ταύτην. 13. Ὁ Κύρος δίδωσιν αὐτῷ μίριους δαρεικούς. 14. Ὁ τοῦ βασιλέως σατράπης τὴν δεξιὰν τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἐδίδου. 15. Δός μοι τὸ βιβλίον. 16. Βούλεται δοῦναι τὴν ἐπιστολήν. 17. Δείκνυμι, δείξω, ἔδειξα, δέδειχα. 18. Στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξεν. 19. Ἔδυν, ἔδυσαν, ἔδοσαν, ἔθεσαν, ἔστησαν. 20. Καὶ ἐλέγετο Κύρῳ δοῦναν⁶ χρήματα

πολλά. 21. Ἦν (*he was*) σὺν τοῖς ἰστᾶσιν.⁵ 22. Ἰστῶμεν,⁶ τιθῶμεν, διδῶμεν, δεικνύμεν. 23. Λυκούργος, ὁ θεὸς Λακεδαιμίοις νόμους, σοφώτατος ἦν (*was*). 24. Ἐπέστη ὁ Κῦρος σὺν τοῖς περὶ αὐτὸν ἀρίστοις καὶ εὐδαιμονεστάτοις.⁷ 25. Τῇ οὖν στρατιᾷ ἀπέδωκε Κῦρος μισθὸν τεττάρων μηνῶν. 26. Ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε. 27. Κῦρος τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδν.

¹ For the stem, see § 125, 3.

² The verb ἵστημι, in the active voice, means *to set, to station*; except in the second aorist, the perfect, pluperfect, and future perfect tenses, where it is intransitive, and means *to stand*.

³ See καθίστημι, § 17, 1.

⁴ See § 276, 2.

⁵ See § 71, Note 4.

⁶ Pluperfect.

⁷ See § 253.

LESSON LII.

Translate into Greek.

1. They station the soldiers. 2. He was stationing the soldiers. 3. He will station them. 4. I stood.¹ 5. They stood. 6. They put. 7. He will put. 8. He was putting. 9. Ye are putting. 10. He gives. 11. They will give. 12. Thou art giving. 13. Give thou. 14. Let us give. 15. They wish to give. 16. He admires those who are giving. 17. I see him who is stationing the men. 18. He is showing. 19. They are showing. 20. Thou wert showing. 21. He was showing. 22. Station thou the men. 23. Put thou. 24. Give this talent to me. 25. They were putting. 26. We stood. 27. He was with those who were giving. 28. He was with those who were putting. 29. We enter.² 30. Let us enter. 31. They enter. 32. He gave pay to the soldiers. 33. We are showing. 34. Ye stood. 35. The citizens gave this to me. 36. They revolt from (ἀπὸ) Cyrus. 37. We admire him who is giving. 38. You do not give the talent. 39. Do not give the book. 40.

They have revolted to Cyrus. 41. They have stationed the soldiers. 42. They have given the talent to you.

¹ See Lesson LI. Note 2.

² See § 126, fine print.

LESSON LIII.

VERBS IN μ . — PASSIVE AND MIDDLE, § 126.

Translate into English.

1. Ἰσταται, ἵστατο. 2. Ἐὰν ἰστώνται. 3. Τοὺς ἵσταμένους ὀρώμεν. 4. Οἱ μετὰ Ἀριαίου οὐκέτι ἵστανται, ἀλλὰ φεύγουσιν. 5. Ἐκ τούτου ἀνίσταντο. 6. Ἐπὶ τοῖς τείχεσιν ἀμφοτέροις ἐφειστήκεσαν πύλαι. 7. Τίθεται, ἐτίθετο, ἔθετο, ἔθεντο. 8. Ἐὰν θώμεθα. 9. Καὶ Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκᾶς στρατηγὸς καὶ Πασίων ὁ Μεγαρεὺς, ἐμβάντες εἰς πλοῖον, καὶ τὰ πλείστου ἄξια ἐνθήμενοι ἀπέπλευσαν. 10. Ὅστις¹ ἀφικνεῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτὸν, πάντας οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο. 11. Δίδεται, διδόμεθα, ἐδίδοτο, ἐὰν διδώμεθα. 12. Τοὺς ταῦτα διδόντας ὀρώμεν. 13. Μετὰ ταῦτα ἐδίδοτο λέγειν τῷ βουλομένῳ. 14. Δείκνυνται, ἐδείκνυσο, δείκνυσθε. 15. Βουλόμενος οὖν ἐπιδείξει (τὸ στράτευμα), ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται ἐν πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων.

¹ See § 86 and Note 1.

LESSON LIV.

Translate into Greek.

1. They are stationing the men (for themselves). 2. They were stationing them (for themselves). 3. Be thou station-

ing (for thyself). 4. Let us be stationing (for ourselves). 5. You are stationing (for yourselves). 6. Thou art stationing. 7. They are stationing. 8. He was with those who were stationing. 9. They are putting (for themselves). 10. You are putting (for yourselves). 11. Be thou putting (for yourself). 12. They are putting. 13. He was with those who were putting (for themselves). 14. They are giving (for themselves or of their own resources). 15. He was giving (for himself). 16. Give me this sabre. 17. Thy wish to give (of their resources). 18. He gives. 19. He gave money to Cyrus. 20. He is showing (for himself). 21. They were showing (for themselves). 22. We see those are giving. 23. Cyrus gives pay to the army. 24. He entered. 25. Let us enter. 26. He wishes to show his army. 27. They wish to give (*2d aor.*) me (*dat.*) the book. 28. They wish to station the men.

IRREGULAR VERBS IN *μι*.

LESSON LV.

THE VERB *εἰμί*, § 129, I.

Translate into English.

1. Ὁ βασιλεὺς¹ ἐστὶν ἀγαθός. 2. Τὰ ἄθλα ἦσαν στλεγγίδες χρυσαῖ. 3. Ἐπὶ² τῷ ἀδελφῷ ἐστὶν. 4. Πολεμεῖν ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν. 5. Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φygὰς³ ἦν. 6. Πρόξενος παρήν. 7. Οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρὸς⁴ τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου, ἔχοντα⁵ μὴ⁶ ἀποδιδόναι.⁷ 8. Ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη. 9. Ἦσαν οὖν οὗτοι ἑκατὸν ὀπλῖται.⁸ 10. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, ἐπὶ τὸν Ψάρον ποταμὸν, οὗ ἦν τὸ εὖρος τρία πλέ-

θρα. 11. Τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ βαρβάρων⁹ ἐπεμελείτο, ὡς πολεμεῖν ἱκανοὶ εἴσαν.¹⁰

¹ For the accent, see § 28.

² The stem ?

³ *In the power of.*

⁴ *In keeping with.*

⁵ ἔχοντα agrees with ἐκείνων understood, the subj. accus. of ἀποδιδόναι.

⁶ § 283, 3.

⁷ § 171, 2.

⁸ For the accent, see § 26, Note 3 (1).

⁹ § 216; or § 217, N. 1.

¹⁰ Account for the accent.

LESSON LVI.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus was king. 2. The king is good. 3. Be good. 4. There were six soldiers. 5. Let us be good. 6. He is in the power of his brother. 7. They were in the power of the king. 8. They were able to wage war. 9. We were good. 10. The men are wise. 11. The soldiers are brave. 12. The general is prepared. 13. The river is deep. 14. The cities were beautiful. 15. The boys were good. 16. The men were wise. 17. The wise men were present.

LESSON LVII.

THE VERB εἶμι, § 129, II.

Translate into English.

1. Ἄπειμι, ἄπιμεν, ἀπιέναι. 2. Οἱ στρατιῶται ἀπή-
εσαν. 3. Σὺν ὑμῖν εἶμι.¹ 4. Ἴωμεν ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα.
5. Οὐδεὶς² ἀπῆει πρὸς βασιλέα. 6. Δοκεῖ ἡμῖν ἀπιέναι
ἤδη. 7. Ἀπιθι ἤδη. 8. Προβαλλόμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἐπῆ-

εσαν. 9. Ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι³ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν, ὡς⁴ πολεμίαν οὖσαν.⁵ 10. Ὑπώπτεον ἤδη ἐπὶ βασιλέα ἵεναι. 11. Ἦσαν, ἤεσαν, ἐστίν, εἰσιν, εἶναι, ἵεναι.⁶

¹ See § 200, Note 3.

² See § 77, Note 2.

³ § 265.

⁴ § 277, Note 2.

⁵ § 277, 2.

⁶ The stem ?

LESSON LVIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. Let us go. 2. I will go in company with you. 3. Let us go into the city. 4. The soldiers went to the king. 5. Already it seemed expedient to depart. 6. Let us go into the presence of the king. 7. They went against the king. 8. He was wise. 9. I was going. 10. We were wise. 11. We were going. 12. The men went into the city. 13. The soldier is brave. 14. The brave soldier went into the presence of the king.

LESSON LIX.

THE VERBS ἵημι, φημί, κείμαι, § 129, III. IV. V.

Translate into English.

1. Ἰησι τὸ δόρυ. 2. Ἄλλος τὸ δόρυ ἵησιν. 3. Ἰετο¹ ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα. 4. Ἰᾶσιν, ἵεσαν, εἰσίν, ἐστίν, εἰσιν. 5. Αὐτὸς οὐκ ἔφη ἵεναι. 6. Ἄλλ'² ἐγώ³ φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι. 7. Μισθωθῆναι οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἔφασαν. 8. Καὶ κραυγῇ πολλῇ ἐπήεσαν. 9. Ἰετο ἐπ' αὐτόν. 10. Φησὶν⁴

ὁ ἱατρός. 11. Κύρος αὐτὸς ἀπέθανε, καὶ ὁκτὼ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 12. Ἐν τούτῳ⁵ καὶ βασιλεὺς δῆλος⁶ ἦν προσίων πάλιν, ὡς ἐδόκει, ὅπισθεν. 13. Οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν ἀνδρῶν ἀποθανόντες ἔκειντο⁷ ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ.

¹ Ἴημι in the mid. means *to throw one's self, to hasten, to rush.*

² § 24, 3.

⁴ § 28, Note 1.

⁶ § 280, Note 1.

³ § 28, 1.

⁵ *During this time.*

⁷ The stem?

LESSON LX.

Translate into Greek.

1. He throws his¹ spear. 2. They throw their spears. 3. We throw our spears. 4. He rushes against the king. 5. They rush against us. 6. They were hastening against him. 7. Cyrus speaks. 8. They spoke to the soldiers. 9. We sent. 10. Send thou. 11. The boy speaks. 12. He was hastening. 13. They lay upon the ground. 14. The bravest men lay dead² upon the plain. 15. Cyrus and his followers lay upon the ground.

¹ See § 141, Note 2.

² Lit. *having died.*

LESSON LXI.

SECOND PERFECT AND PLUPERFECT OF THE μ-FORM, § 130.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐστᾶσιν, ἐστῶμεν, ἐστῶς. 2. Εὖ ἴστε.¹ 3. Ἐγὼ ὑμᾶς εἰδὼς διδάξω. 4. Καὶ εἶδε τὰς σκηνὰς, οὐ οἱ Κίλικες

ἐφύλαττον. 5. Ἦιδεσαν,² ἦσαν, ἴσασιν, ἰᾶσιν, εἰσίν, ἴασιν. 6. Ἰσθι, ἴθι, ἴσθι, ἴει, εἰδέναι, ἰέναι, εἶναι, εἶναι. 7. Ἐπεὶ δὲ εἶδον αὐτὸν οἷπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν,³ καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν,³ καίπερ εἰδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἄγοιτο.⁴ 8. Ῥίψαντες γὰρ τοὺς πορφυροὺς κύνδους, ὅπου ἔτυχεν ἕκαστος ἐστηκώς,⁵ ἔεντο, ὥσπερ ἂν δράμοι⁶ τις⁷ περὶ νίκης,⁸ καὶ μάλα κατὰ πρानοὺς γηλόφου, ἔχοντες τούτους τε τοὺς πολυτελεῖς χιτῶνας, καὶ τὰς ποικίλας ἀναξυρίδας. 9. Καὶ πρῶτον ἐδάκρυε πολὺν χρόνον ἐστῶς.

¹ § 200, Note 6.² § 3, and fine print.³ § 200, Note 5.⁴ § 243.⁵ § 279, 2.⁶ § 224, and § 226, 2.⁷ § 28, 3.⁸ For victory, i. e. for a prize at the games.

SYNTAX.

LESSON LXII.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE, § 133-137.

Translate into English.

1. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἦλθεν. 2. Λέγουσι τοὺς ἄνδρας ἀπελθεῖν. 3. Ἐβούλετο τὸ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρῳ παρεῖναι. 4. Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς¹ ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην² ἐποίησε. 5. Κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀρταξέρξης. 6. Τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἤθροιζεν. 7. Λέγουσιν, κηρύσσει, ὕει. 8. Δεῖ ἡμᾶς ἀπελθεῖν. 9. Οἱ ἄνδρες λέγουσιν. 10. Ἡμεῖς λέγομεν. 11. Σοφοὶ ἐγὼ καὶ σὺ ἡμεν. 12. Ταῦτα ἐγένετο. 13. Ἔστι³ μεγάλου βασιλείας βασιλεία.³ 14. Οὗτός³ ἐστι βασιλεύς. 15. Λέγουσι τοῦτον γενέσθαι βασιλέα. 16. Ὁ πατὴρ βούλεται εἶναι

σοφός.⁴ 17. Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς ἦν. 18. Κῦρος ἀπέκτεινεν ἄνδρα Πέρσην, Μεγαφέρην, φοινικιστὴν βασιλείων.

¹ § 141, Note 2.

² Account for the accent.

³ § 166.

⁴ § 138, Note 8.

LESSON LXIII.

SYNTAX OF ADJECTIVES, § 138.

Translate into English.

1. Οἶνος γλυκὺς ἐστίν. 2. Διὰ τῆς φιλίας χάρας.
3. Ὁ νεανίας εἶχε ταχὺν ἵππον. 4. Εἶχον πάντες κράνη χαλκᾶ.
5. Διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως¹ ρεῖ ποταμός. 6. Ὁ ἀνὴρ ἀγαθός ἐστίν.
7. Ὁ Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν¹ τοὺς φεύγοντας, συλλέξας στράτευμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν,² καὶ ἐπειράτω κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας.
8. Πρῶτος Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο ἰέναι.¹ 9. Οὗτοι ὕστεροι¹ ἀφίκοντο.
10. Ἐβούλετο τὸ παῖδε ἀμφοτέρω παρεῖναι. 11. Καλεῖται ἀγαθός.
12. Ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς φίλον.
13. Διώκωμεν τὰ καλά. 14. Καίτοι ἔχω γε αὐτῶν καὶ τέκνα καὶ γυναῖκας ἐν Τράλλεσι φρουρούμενα.

¹ Account for the accent.

² See § 37, 2, Note 2.

LESSON LXIV.

SYNTAX OF THE ARTICLE, § 140-143.

Translate into English.

1. Οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ. 2. Περὶ τῆς ἡμετέρας πόλεως.
3. Ὁ Κῦρος δίδωσιν αὐτῷ εἰς τετρακοσίους καὶ ἑξ μνηνών

μισθόν. 4. Τὰ τῆς πόλεως. 5. Τὰ ἐμά. 6. Οἱ ἐν ἄστει.
 7. Οἱ σὺν τῷ βασιλεῖ. 8. Οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι. 9. Σω-
 κράτης ὁ Ἀχαιοός. 10. Ὁ ἐμὸς πατὴρ καὶ ὁ τοῦ φίλου.
 11. Ὁ σοφὸς ἀνὴρ. 12. Ἀνὴρ ὁ σοφός. 13. Ὁ ἀνὴρ
 ὁ σοφός. 14. Ἐντεῦθεν¹ Κῦρος τὴν Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν
 Κιλικίαν ἀποπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν. 15. Καὶ αὕτη
 αὖ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ² τοῦ ἀθροΐζειν στράτευμα.
 16. Ψιλὴ ἦν ἅπασα ἡ χώρα. 17. Ἦν ἡ πάροδος στενὴ.
 18. Ἀλλ' ἔστιν³ ἡμῖν,² ὦ ἄνδρες, ἡ ἀρχὴ ἡ πατρῴα.
 19. Ὡς ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μαχεῖσθαι βασιλέα. 20. Ἐν
 τῷ καιρῷ τούτῳ Κλέαρχος ἤρετο τὸν Κῦρον. 21. Ξενίας
 μὲν δὴ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων λαβὼν παρεγένετο εἰς Σάρδεις.
 22. Εἶχε δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Μένων καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, τὸ δ'
 εὐώνυμον Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου, τὸ δὲ μέσον οἱ ἄλλοι
 στρατηγοί. 23. Λέγεται καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πέρσας ψιλαῖς
 ταῖς κεφαλαῖς ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ διακινδυνεύειν. 24. Ταῦτα
 εἰπὼν, εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ⁴ χώραν ἀπήλυνε. 25. Τοὺς μὲν
 αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν.

¹ § 61.² § 28, Note 1.³ § 184, 4.⁴ § 142, 4, Note 3.

LESSON LXV.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus marches through the friendly country. 2. Clearchus speaks first. 3. He receives those who are fleeing. 4. The man is wise. 5. The wise man. 6. Those with the king. 7. Those in the city. 8. I see that man. 9. Before the king himself. 10. Into the large city. 11. He is called good. 12. Cyrus gave pay for six months. 13. I

see our city. 14. You have my property. 15. A river flows through the middle of the city. 16. He despatched Clearchus by the shortest road into Cilicia. 17. The road is narrow. 18. You and I are wise. 19. The men speak. 20. These things happened. 21. We speak. 22. This man is king. 23. This meat is delicious. 24. There are many wild animals. 25. There are many prosperous cities. 26. The prizes were golden flesh-scrapers. 27. The wine is sweet. 28. The park is full of wild animals. 29. This road is steep. 30. The road is exceedingly steep. 31. Cyrus reviewed his army in the plain. 32. They went as fast as they could.

LESSON LXVI.

SYNTAX OF PRONOUNS, § 144-156.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει¹ σταθμούς τρεῖς. 2. Ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων² ἐκδεῖραι³ Μαρσύαν, νικήσας ἐρίζοντά³ οἱ περὶ σοφίας. 3. Κῦρος δὲ αὐτός τε ἀπέθανε, καὶ ὁκτὼ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 4. Αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε.⁴ 5. Τισσαφέρνης, προαισθόμενος τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα (τινάς) βουλευομένους, τοὺς μὲν αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν. 6. Καὶ οὗτος δὴ, ὃν ᾤετο πιστόν οἱ⁵ εἶναι, ταχὺ αὐτὸν εὔρε Κύρῳ φιλαίτερον ἢ ἑαυτῷ. 7. Τὰ ἐν μέσῳ τούτων πάντα σατραπεύουσιν οἱ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ φίλοι. 8. Ἦν ἡμεῖς νικήσωμεν, ἡμᾶς δεῖ τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι. 9. Καὶ λέγει τὰδε. 10. Τίνας ἄνδρας εἶδον; 11. Λέγουσί τινες. 12. Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατρά-

πην ἐποίησε. 13. Ἔλαβεν ἃ ἐβούλετο. 14. Ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, ὧν Τισσαφέρνης ἐτύγγανεν ἔχων.⁶

¹ § 120, 2.

⁴ § 166.

² § 48, Note.

⁵ § 185.

³ Account for the accent.

⁶ § 279, 2.

LESSON LXVII.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus spoke as follows. 2. Thus Clearchus spoke. 3. Let us go into the city. 4. The king appointed him commander. 5. He does these things. 6. Certain men speak. 7. What men are speaking? 8. My brother speaks. 9. Let us go into the city which Cyrus has. 10. Let us conquer the army which the king has. 11. Cyrus himself spoke. 12. Let us go to the king himself. 13. Let us appoint Cyrus commander. 14. What does he wish? 15. He banished those who were plotting these things. 16. They sent for me. 17. I will send for Cyrus from the government of which I made him satrap. 18. I admire him. 19. He plotted these same things.

CASES.

LESSON LXVIII.

NOMINATIVE AND VOCATIVE, § 157.

Translate into English.

1. Ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος λαβὼν Τισσαφέρνην ὡς φίλον. 2. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρεῖος, καὶ κατέστη

εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀρταξέρξης, Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κύρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν. 3. Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς ἦν. 4. Ὡς ἄνδρες Ἕλληνες. 5. Καὶ μὲν, ὦ Κύρε, λέγουσί τινας, ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχινῇ νῦν, διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι¹ τοῦ κινδύνου προσιόντος.² 6. Μετὰ ταῦτα, ἔφη, ὦ Ὀρόντα, ἔστιν ὅτι σε ἠδίκησα; 7. Κλέαρχε καὶ Πρόξενε, καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι οἱ παρόντες³ Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἴστε⁴ ὅτι ποιεῖτε.

¹ § 141, Note 6.² § 129, I.³ § 129, II.⁴ § 130, 2.

LESSON LXIX.

ACCUSATIVE, § 158-166.

Translate into English.

1. Τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἡθροίζεν. 2. Ταῦτα ποιοῦμεν. 3. Γράφει τὴν ἐπιστολήν. 4. Μάχην ἐμάχοντο. 5. Πρῶτον γὰρ ἔτι παῖς ὢν,¹ ὅτε ἐπαιδεύετο καὶ σὺν τῷ ἀδελφῷ καὶ σὺν τοῖς ἄλλοις παισὶ, πάντων πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομιζέτο. 6. Διὰ μέσης τῆς πόλεως ρεῖ ποταμὸς, Κύδνος ὄνομα, εὖρος δύο² πλέθρων. 7. Ἐντεῦθεν Κύρος τὴν Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἀποπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν. 8. Ἄλλο στράτευμα αὐτῷ συνελέγετο ἐν Χερρονήσῳ τῇ καταντιπέρας Ἀβύδου τόνδε τὸν τρόπον. 9. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε τρεῖς ἡμέρας. 10. Ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας σταθμὸν ἐν³ παρασάγγας ὀκτώ. 11. Νῆ Δί', ἔφη ὁ Κύρος. 12. Κύρον αἰτεῖ πλοία. 13. Αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε. 14. Καὶ στρατηγὸν αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε.

¹ § 129, I.² § 77, Note 1.

LESSON LXX.

Translate into Greek.

1. Tissaphernes accuses Cyrus to¹ his brother. 2. He was an exile. 3. He made the levy in the following manner. 4. O Cyrus, you do not know what you are doing. 5. He did these things. 6. Cyrus remained here thirty days. 7. Cyrus made a review of the Greeks in the park. 8. First he reviewed the Barbarians. 9. Here Cyrus and his army remained twenty days. 10. Through the middle of the city runs a river called the Cydnus, the breadth of which is two plethra. 11. They asked Cyrus for their pay. 12. When Cyrus had entered² the city, he sent for the general to come to him.³ 13. Cyrus appointed him commander. 14. Yes, by Jupiter, he will fight.

¹ Use the preposition.² To come to him, πρὸς ἐαυτόν.³ Use the aorist.

LESSON LXXI.

GENITIVE, § 167-171.

Translate into English.

1. Ἔστι καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασιλεία. 2. Ὁ φόβος τῶν πολεμίων.¹ 3. Ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 4. Τούτου τὸ εὖρος δύο πλέθρα. 5. Καὶ μὴν, ὦ Κῦρε, λέγουσί τινες, ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχνῇ² νῦν, διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι τοῦ κινδύνου προσιόντος. 6. Ἔστι³ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασιλεία ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρυμνὰ, ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσίου ποταμοῦ. 7. Καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔχων ὀπλίτας ἀνέβη τριακοσίους. 8. Εὐθύς ἔλαβε τὰ παλὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας, καὶ

σὺν τοῖς παροῦσι⁴ τῶν πιστῶν ἦκεν ἐλαύνων εἰς τὸ μέσον.
 9. Καὶ ἦσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους τὸ ἀρ-
 χαῖον,⁵ ἐκ⁶ βασιλέως δεδομέναι. 10. Διφθέρας, ἃς εἶχον
 στεγάσματα,⁷ ἐπίμπλασαν χορτοῦ κούφου, εἶτα συνήγουν
 καὶ συνέσπων, ὥς⁸ μὴ ἄπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὕδωρ.
 11. Μετὰ ταῦτα, κελεύοντος Κύρου,⁹ ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης
 τὸν Ὀρόντην ἐπὶ θανάτῳ. 12. Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος
 γίγνονται παῖδες δύο.

¹ Translate this as subjective and objective genitive.

² See Catalogue of Verbs, ὕψιχνόμαι.

³ Account for the accent.

⁴ § 129, 1.

⁵ § 160, 2.

⁶ § 197, Note 1.

⁷ § 137, Note 4.

⁸ § 266, Note 1.

⁹ § 183.

LESSON LXXII.

GENITIVE (continued), § 172-183.

Translate into English.

1. Ταῦτα λέγων, θορύβου ἤκουσε¹ διὰ τῶν τάξεων ἰόν-
 τος. 2. Καὶ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ² βαρβάρων ἐπεμελεῖτο.
 3. Βασιλεὺς τῆς πρὸς ἑαυτὸν³ ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἠσθάνετο.
 4. Οὐδὲν⁴ ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμούντων. 5. Πρὸς βασιλέα
 πέμπων ἡξίου, ἀδελφὸς ὢν αὐτοῦ, δοθῆναί⁴ οἱ ταύτας τὰς
 πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρνην ἄρχειν αὐτῶν. 6. Ὁ ἄν-
 δρες Ἕλληνες, οὐκ ἀνθρώπων ἀπορῶν βαρβάρων συμμα-
 χους ὑμᾶς ἄγω, ἀλλὰ νομίζων ἀμείνονας καὶ κρείττους
 πολλῶν βαρβάρων⁵ ὑμᾶς εἶναι, διὰ τοῦτο προσέλαβον.
 7. Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλ-
 ληνες ὥς τριάκοντα στάδια. 8. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχθεῖς, ὥς ἔφη
 αὐτὸς, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, οὗτος ἐπολέμησεν ἐμοὶ, ἔχων

τὴν ἐν Σάρδεσιν ἀκρόπολιν, καὶ ἐγὼ αὐτὸν προσπολεμῶν
ἐποίησα⁶ ὥστε δόξαι τούτῳ τοῦ πρὸς ἐμὲ πολέμου παύ-
σασθαι. 9. Κρείττων ἐστὶ⁴ τούτων. 10. Ὁ πατὴρ μεί-
ζων ἐστὶν ἢ ὁ υἱός. 11. Ὑπερεφάνησαν τοῦ λόφου.
12. Ὁ δοῦλος πέντε μνῶν τιμᾶται. 13. Βασιλεὺς οὐ
μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν. 14. Κῦρος γὰρ ἔπεμπε βίκους
οἴνου ἡμιδεεῖς πολλάκις, ὅποτε πάνν ἡδὺν λάβοι, λέγων,
ὅτι οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου τούτου ἡδίονι αἶψα ἐπιτύχοι.
15. Ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας
ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης. 16. Ταύτης ἕνεκα τῆς παρόδου
Κῦρος τὰς ναῦς μετεπέμψατο, ὅπως ὀπλίτας ἀποβιβάσειεν
εἰσω καὶ ἔξω τῶν πυλῶν. 17. Ἐμάχοντο ἀξίως λόγῳ.
18. Ὑμῶν δὲ ἀνδρῶν ὄντων, καὶ εὐτόλμων γενομένων, ἐγὼ
ὑμῶν τὸν μὲν οἴκαδε⁷ βουλόμενον⁸ ἀπιέναι τοῖς οἴκοι ζηλω-
τὸν ποιήσω ἀπελθεῖν. 19. Εἰπόντος τοῦ Ὀρόντου, ὅτι
οὐδὲν⁸ ἀδικηθεὶς, ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος αὐτόν.

¹ § 104.⁴ Account for the accent.² § 142.⁵ § 175.³ § 160, 2.⁶ *I caused it to seem good to him to cease from the war against me.*
See § 266, 1. — δόξαι, see § 259 (end).⁷ § 61.⁸ § 139.

LESSON LXXIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. There is a palace of the great king in the park. 2. Cyrus makes a review of the Greeks and Barbarians. 3. The city belongs to Tissaphernes, having been given by the king. 4. There is a palace of the great king (situated) near the source of the river¹ Marsyas. 5. Cyrus sends

away some² of the Greeks. 6. After these things, at the command of Cyrus,³ they took Orontes by the girdle. 7. Of Darius and Parysatis were born two sons, the elder Artaxerxes, and the younger Cyrus. 8. He hears the noise. 9. He thought that he was worthy to rule the cities. 10. The Greeks were braver than the Barbarians. 11. These things happened on that day. 12. The army proceeded three days' march. 13. Here Cyrus and the army remained twenty days. 14. When we³ were present, Cyrus spoke.

¹ § 168 and 142, 2, Note 5.

² § 183 and 277.

³ § 170.

LESSON LXXIV.

DATIVE, § 184 - 187.

Translate into English.

1. Δίδωσι μισθὸν τῷ στρατεύματι. 2. Τοῖς νόμοις πείθεται. 3. Οὗτος Κύρῳ εἶπεν. 4. Τοῖς στρατιώταις ὠφείλετο μισθός. 5. Ἐπεὶ τῇ ἡλικίᾳ ἔπρεπε, καὶ φιλοθρόνотος ἦν, καὶ πρὸς τὰ θηρία μέντοι φιλοκινδυνότατος. 6. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκει αὐτῷ ἤδη πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, τὴν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο, ὡς Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν¹ παντάπασιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας. 7. Παρύσατις δὲ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μάλλον² ἢ τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξη. 8. Καὶ αὕτη αὐτῇ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροῖξεν³ στρατεύμα. 9. Γίγνεται τοῦτο ἐμοὶ βουλομένῳ. 10. Παρὰ βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κύρον ἀπήλθον, ἐπεὶ δὲ πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο. 11. Ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων⁴ ἐκδεῖραι⁵ Μαρσύαν, νικήσας ἐρίζοντά

οἱ περὶ σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ, ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί. 12. Καὶ οὗτος δὴ, ὃν ᾤετο πιστόν οἱ εἶναι, ταχὺ⁶ αὐτὸν εὔρε Κύρῳ φιλαίτερον ἢ ἑαυτῷ. 13. Κύρος γὰρ ἔπεμπε βίκους οἴνου ἡμιδεεῖς πολλάκις, ὅποτε πάνυ ἡδὺν λάβοι, λέγων, ὅτι οὐπω δὴ πολλοῦ χρόνου τούτου ἡδίομαι οἶνῳ ἐπιτύχοι.

¹ § 202.

⁴ § 48, Note.

² § 75, Note 2.

⁵ § 203.) εἴ γε

³ § 141, Note 6.

⁶ § 72.

LESSON LXXV.

DATIVE (continued), § 188 – 190.

Translate into English.

1. Φόβῳ ἀπήλθον. 2. Τὸ γὰρ πλήθος (ἐστὶ) πολὺ, καὶ κραυγὴ πολλὴ ἐπίαςιν. 3. Ἀκοντίζει τις¹ αὐτὸν παλτῷ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως.² 4. Ἑμῖν, ὥς μόνοις πειθομένοις, πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ λοχαγίας. 5. Πόλις αὐτόθι ᾤκεῖτο μεγάλη καὶ εὐδαίμων, Θάψακος ὀνόματι. 6. Τὸ τῇ ἐπιμελείᾳ περιεῖναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ προθυμείσθαι χαρίζεσθαι, ταῦτα ἔμουγε μᾶλλον δοκεῖ ἀγαστὰ εἶναι. 7. Ἡνίκα δαίλη ἐγίγνετο, ἐφάνη κοινιορτὸς, ὥσπερ νεφέλη λευκή· χρόνῳ δὲ συχνῷ ὕστερον ὥσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολὺ.³ 8. Ἐνόμιζεν, ὅσῳ θάττον ἔλθοι, τοσούτῳ⁴ ἀπαρασκευαστοτέρῳ βασιλεῖ μαχεῖσθαι. 9. Πάνθ⁵ ἡμῖν πεποιήται. 10. Ταῦτα ἡμῖν ποιητέον ἐστίν. 11. Ποταμὸς δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῖν ἐστι διαβατέος, οὐκ οἶδα. 12. Ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀκνοῖην ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν ἢ ἡμῖν δοίη.⁶ ἢ ἡμᾶς αὐ-

ταῖς ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδίση. 13. Τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ ἤκεν ἄγγελος. 14. Ὡς τοῦτο γὰρ ταύτῃ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ μαχεῖσθαι βασιλεύα.

¹ § 28, 3.

⁵ § 12 and 17.

² § 74.

⁶ § 232, 4.

³ *To a great extent.*

⁷ § 3.

⁴ § 188, 2.

LESSON LXXVI.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus gives the pay to the army. 2. They speak to Cyrus. 3. When it seemed good to him to march up, he made this pretext. 4. He had¹ this pretext for raising² an army. 5. Many deserted from the king after they became hostile to each other. 6. He found him more faithful to Cyrus than to himself. 7. They advanced with a loud shout. 8. Here Cyrus had a palace. 9. They hit him with a dart. 10. They cast stones at him. 11. We must do these things. 12. We must cross the river. 13. The king will fight on the following day. 14. They came on the following day. 15. Those hostile to the king came on that day. 16. He speaks to the soldiers, and they advance with a great shout. 17. We see with our eyes. 18. The soldiers advance on the run. 19. There was a large and rich city named Thapsacus.

¹ § 184, 4.

² Use the infinitive with the article, τοῦ ἀθροίζειν

SYNTAX OF THE VERB.

LESSON LXXVII.

VOICES, § 195 – 199.

Translate into English.

1. Ὁ πατὴρ φιλεῖ τὸν παῖδα. 2. Οὗτός ἐστι σοφός.
 3. Ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ταύτη οὐκ ἤγεν. 4. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξε-
 λαίνει σταθμούς τρεῖς. 5. Ὁ παῖς ὑπὸ τοῦ πατρὸς
 φιλεῖται. 6. Περιεργεῖτο αὕτη ὑπὸ τοῦ Μασκᾶ κύκλω.
 7. Ὡστε ἔγωγε, ἐξ ὧν ἀκούω,¹ οὐδένα κρίνω ὑπὸ πλειό-
 νων² πεφιλῆσθαι οὔτε Ἑλλήνων οὔτε βαρβάρων. 8. Πρὸς
 βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου, ἀδελφὸς ὧν³ αὐτοῦ, δοθῆναί οἱ
 ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρνην ἄρχειν αὐτῶν.⁴
 9. Καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους⁴ τὸ
 ἀρχαῖον,⁵ ἐκ βασιλέως δεδομένα. 10. Καὶ ἄρκτον ποτὲ
 ἐπιφερομένην οὐκ ἔτρεσεν, ἀλλὰ συμπεσὼν⁶ κατεσπιάσθη⁷
 ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου. 11. Εἷς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, προσποιούμενος
 σπεύδειν ὥς τάχιστα πορεύεσθαι εἰς τὴν Ἑλλάδα, στρα-
 τηγούς ἐλέσθαι ἄλλους ὥς τάχιστα, εἰ μὴ βούλεται Κλέ-
 αρχος ἀπάγειν. 12. Κῦρον μεταπέμπεται ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς.
 13. Καὶ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ⁸ βαρβάρων⁴ ἐπεμελεῖτο, ὥς
 πολεμεῖν τε ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν, καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν αὐτῷ.⁹
 14. Ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἐπαύσατο. 15. Αἰτεῖ αὐτόν. 16.
 Ἡτιούμην¹⁰ βασιλέα.

¹ § 104.² § 73.³ § 129, 1.⁴ Why genitive?⁵ § 160, 2.⁶ See συμπίπτω.⁷ Translate, he was dragged.⁸ § 142.⁹ § 186.¹⁰ § 199, Note 1; § 3.

LESSON LXXVIII.

TENSES OF THE INDICATIVE, § 200-201.

Translate into English.

1. Ἀναβαίνει οὖν ὁ Κῦρος λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς φίλον. 2. Καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔχων ὀπλίτας ἀνέβη τριακοσίους, καὶ ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν Ξενίαν Παρράσιον. 3. Δαρείου¹ καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγονται² παῖδες δύο. 4. Πορεύεται² πρὸς βασιλέα ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα. 5. Ἐπεὶ ἡσθένει³ Δαρείος καὶ ὑπώπτενε³ τελευτὴν τοῦ βίου, ἐβούλετο³ τὸν παῖδα ἀμφοτέρω παρεῖναι. 6. Ὅστις ἀφικνεῖτο⁴ τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτὸν, πάντας οὕτω διατιθεῖς⁴ ἀπεπέμπετο, ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ βασιλεῖ. 7. Ὁ ἀνὴρ τοιαῦτα μὲν πεποίηκε, τοιαῦτα δὲ λέγει. 8. Κῦρος οὕτω ἤκεν.⁵ 9. Οἶδα γὰρ ὅπη οἴχονται. 10. Ἐπεὶ εἶδον αὐτὸν οἷπερ πρόσθεν προσεκύνουν,⁶ καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν,⁶ καίπερ εἰδότες ὅτι ἐπὶ θανάτῳ ἄγοιτο.⁷ 11. Ἀβροκόμας οὐ τοῦτ' ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κῦρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα, ἀναστρέψας ἐκ Φοινίκης παρὰ βασιλέα ἀπήλαυνεν, ἔχων, ὡς ἐλέγετο, τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιῶς. 12. Εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω, οὐκ οἶδα· αἰρήσομαι δ' οὖν ὑμᾶς, καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὃ τι ἂν δέη⁷ πείσομαι. 13. Εἰ γὰρ τινα ἀλλήλοις μάχην συνάψετε, νομίζετε ἐν τῇδε τῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἐμέ τε κατακεκόψεσθαι, καὶ ὑμᾶς οὐ πολὺ ἐμοῦ ὕστερον. 14. Πράττουσιν ἃ ἂν βούλωνται. 15. Ἐπραττον ἃ βούλονται. 16. Καὶ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελείτο, ὡς πολεμῆν τε ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν, καὶ εὐνοικῶς ἔχοιεν αὐτῷ. 17. Τισσαφέρης διαβάλλει² τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφόν, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει⁷ αὐτῷ. 18. Εἰ δέ τινα ὀρώη δεινὸν ὄντα οἰκονόμον καὶ

κατασκευάζοντά τε ἧς ἄρχοι χώρας,⁸ καὶ προσόδους ποι-
οῦντα, οὐδένα ἂν⁹ πώποτε ἀφείλετο, ἀλλ' αἰεὶ πλείω προσ-
εδίδου.

¹ Why genitive?

² § 200, Note 1.

³ § 200, Note 5.

⁴ Compounded of what? The force of the preposition? Give the stem.

⁵ § 200, Note 3.

⁶ § 154.

⁷ Force of this tense?

⁸ § 206.

⁹ § 201 and § 243; the verb διαβάλλω implies *saying*.

LESSON LXXIX.

Translate into Greek.

1. The child loves his father. 2. The father is loved by his child. 3. The cities belonged to Tissaphernes, having been given to him by the king. 4. He sends for Cyrus to come to him from his government. 5. These things were done by the king. 6. The king did these things for himself. 7. The city was surrounded by a river. 8. Cyrus goes up. 9. He went to the king. 10. He went to the king as fast as he could. 11. The king has already done these things. 12. They were in the habit of prostrating themselves. 13. They prostrated themselves. 14. While they were marching, they saw a palace. 15. He spoke to the king. 16. He was speaking to the king. 17. The child shall do this. 18. They do whatever they please. 19. They did whatever they pleased. 20. The king had not yet come.

THE MOODS.

LESSON LXXX.

FINAL AND OBJECT CLAUSES AFTER *ἵνα*, *ὥς*, *ὅπως*, *μή*,
§ 215 – 218.

Translate into English.

1. Ἔρχεται ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδῃ. 2. Ἦλθεν ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδοι.
3. Καὶ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ βαρβάρων ἐπεμελείτο, ὥς πολε-
μεῖν τε ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν, καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν αὐτῷ. 4. Τὴν
Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἤθροιζεν ὥς¹ μάλιστα ἐδύνατο ἐπικρυ-
πτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι¹ ἀπαρασκευότατον λάβοι² βασιλέα.
5. Ταύτης ἕνεκα τῆς παρόδου Κῦρος τὰς ναῦς³ μετεπέμ-
ψατο,⁴ ὅπως ὀπλίτας ἀποβιβάσειεν εἰσω καὶ ἔξω τῶν
πυλῶν. 6. Φοβεῖται μὴ τοῦτο γένηται. 7. Ἐφοβεῖτο
μὴ τοῦτο γένηται. 8. Ἐκέλευε τοὺς στρατηγοὺς ἐλθόντας
Κῦρον αἰτεῖν πλοῖα, ὥς ἀποπλέοιεν· ἐὰν δὲ μὴ διδῷ⁵
ταῦτα, ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν Κῦρον, ὅστις διὰ φιλίας⁶ τῆς χώρας
ἀπάξει· ἐὰν δὲ μὴδὲ ἡγεμόνα διδῷ, συντάττεσθαι τὴν
ταχίστην, πέμψαι δὲ καὶ προκαταληφμένους τὰ ἄκρα,
ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κῦρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλα-
βόντες. 9. Οὐκ ἐθέλω ἐλθεῖν, δεδιώς⁷ μὴ λαβὼν με
δίκην ἐπιθῇ⁸ ὃν νομίζει ὑπ' ἐμοῦ ἡδικῆσθαι. 10. Φοβοῦ-
μαι μὴ οὐ τοῦτο γένηται. 11. Ὅπως⁹ οὖν ἔσσεσθε ἄνδρες
ἄξιοι τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἧς¹⁰ κέκτησθε, καὶ ὑπὲρ ἧς ὑμᾶς ἐγὼ
εὐδαιμονίζω.

¹ See Lesson XXIV. Note 1.

² The stem ?

³ § 54.

⁴ Composition ? Force of the preposition ? Why middle voice ?

⁵ § 248 and 247, Note 1.

⁶ § 142, 3.

⁷ See Catalogue of Verbs, δεῖδω.

⁸ He shall inflict punishment for those things in which, &c.

⁹ § 217, Note 4.

¹⁰ § 153.

LESSON LXXXI.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is coming that he may see this. 2. He came that he might see this. 3. He assembles his force as quickly as possible, so that he may take the king unprepared. 4. Cyrus sent for the ships, in order that he might land the hoplites. 5. Cyrus sends for the ships in order that he may land the hoplites. 6. He fears lest this may happen. 7. He feared lest this should happen. 8. He feared lest Cyrus should assemble his force. 9. They asked Cyrus for vessels in order that they might sail away. 10. They ask Cyrus for a guide who will lead them away through a friendly¹ country (*lit.* through the country [which is] friendly).

¹ See § 142, 3.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

LESSON LXXXII.

PARTICULAR SUPPOSITIONS, § 219 - 224.

Translate into English.

1. *Εἰ πράσσει τούτο, καλῶς ἔχει.* 2. *Εἰ ἔπραξε τούτο, καλῶς ἔχει.* 3. *Εἰ ἔπρασσε τούτο, καλῶς ἔχει.* 4. *Εἰ ἔπρασσε τούτο, καλῶς ἂν εἶχεν.* 5. *Εἰ τούτο ἔπραξε, καλῶς ἂν ἔσχεν.* 6. *Εἰ τούτο ἐπεπράχει, καλῶς ἂν εἶχεν.* 7. *Ἐὰν πράσῃ τούτο, καλῶς ἔξει.* 8. *Εἰ πράξει τούτο, καλῶς ἔξει.* 9. *Εἰ πράσσοι τούτο, καλῶς ἂν ἔχοι.* 10. *Εἴ τι ἔχει, δίδωσιν.* 11. *Εἴ τι εἶχεν, ἐδί-*

δου ἄν. 12. Εἴ τι ἔσχεν, ἔδωκεν ἄν. 13. Ἐάν τι ἔχη, δώσει. 14. Εἴ τι ἔχοι, δίδοι ἄν. 15. Εἰ μὴ¹ ὑμεῖς ἦλθετε, ἐπορευόμεθα ἄν ἐπὶ τὸν βασιλέα. 16. Εἰ ἔλθοι, πάντ' ἄν ἴδοι.² 17. Ἀλλ' εἰ βούλεσθε συναπιέναι, ἤκειν ἤδη κελεύει ὑμᾶς τῆς νυκτός.³ 18. Ἦν γὰρ τοῦτο λάβωμεν, οὐ δυνήσονται μένειν οἱ ὑπὲρ τῆς ὁδοῦ. 19. Ἀλλ', οἶμαι, εἰ ἐδίδου, ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἄν ἐδίδου, ὅπως ἐμοὶ δούς μείον⁴ μὴ ἀποδοίῃ ὑμῖν τὸ πλεῖον.⁴ 20. Ἐὰν ᾗς φιλομαθής, ἔσει⁵ καὶ πολυμαθής. 21. Εἰ ᾗσαν⁶ ἄνδρες ἀγαθοί, ὡς σὺ φῆς, οὐκ ἄν ποτε ταῦτα ἔπασχον. 22. Οὐδὲ γὰρ ἄν Μήδοκός με ὁ βασιλεὺς ἐπαινοίῃ, εἰ ἐξελαύνοιμι τοὺς εὐεργέτας. 23. Εἰ ἔστι θεός, σοφός ἐστιν. 24. Εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἀμαρτάνεις. 25. Εἰ τοῦτο ἔλεξας, ἡμαρτες ἄν. 26. Ἐὰν τοῦτο λέγῃς, ἀμαρτήσῃ. 27. Ἄν δέ τις ἀνθιστήται, σὺν ὑμῖν πειρασόμεθα⁷ χειροῦσθαι. 28. Εἰ δέ τις ἄλλο ὁρᾷ βέλτιον, λεξάτω. 29. Εἰ οὖν ὁρόῃ⁸ ὑμᾶς σωτήριόν τι βουλευομένους, ἔλθοιμι ἄν πρὸς ὑμᾶς. 30. Ἐὰν λύω αὐτὸν, χαίρῃσει. 31. Εἰ γράφει, γνώσομαι. 32. Ἐὰν ἔλθῃ, τοῦτο ποιήσω. 33. Εἰ ἔλθοι, τοῦτ' ἄν ποιήσαιμι.

¹ § 283, 2.⁵ § 129, 1.² See εἶδον.⁶ ᾗσαν here refers to several cases in past time.³ Why genitive?⁷ § 106.⁴ § 72, 2, and 73.⁸ For this form of the optative, see § 123.

LESSON LXXXIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. If he is doing this, it is well. 2. If he was doing this, it was well. 3. If he did this, it was well. 4. If he were

doing this, it would be well. 5. If he had done this, it would have been well. 6. If he (shall) do this, it will be well. 7. If there are altars, there are also gods. 8. If he had anything, he would give it. 9. If we have anything, we will give it. 10. If we should have anything, we would give it. 11. If he was able to do this, he did it. 12. If he should be able to do this, he would do it. 13. If you (shall) speak the truth, I will give you three talents. 14. If I had a mina, I would give it to the slave. 15. If he should come, I would do this. 16. If I (shall) receive anything, I will give it to you. 17. If he had anything, he would have given it. 18. If you had not come, we should have marched immediately against the king. 19. If you had said this, you would have erred. 20. If you (shall) say this, you will err. 21. If he had (finished) doing this, it would be well. 22. If he shall come, I will do this. 23. If he should come, I should do this. 24. If he shall write, I shall know it. 25. If he should go, he would see all. 26. The passage was difficult to enter, if any one attempted to oppose.¹ 27. If they (shall) do² this (once), it will be well.

¹ See § 200, Note 2.

² See § 200, Note 5.

LESSON LXXXIV.

GENERAL SUPPOSITIONS, § 225.

Translate into English.

1. Ἐάν τις κλέπτῃ, κολάζεται. 2. Εἴ τις κλέπτοι, ἐκολάζετο. 3. Ἐάν τις πράσσει τοιοῦτόν τι, χαλεπαίνομεν αὐτῷ. 4. Εἴ τις πράσσοι τοιοῦτόν τι, ἐχαλεπαίνομεν. 5. Ἦν ἐγγὺς ἔλθῃ θάνατος, οὐδεὶς βούλεται θνήσκειν.

6. Εἴ τις ἀντείποι, εὐθὺς τεθνήκει. 7. Φανερός δ' ἦν, εἴ τις τι ἀγαθὸν ἢ κακὸν ποιήσειεν¹ αὐτὸν,² νικᾷν³ πειρώμενος. 8. Ἦν ἐπικούρημα τῶν ποδῶν, εἴ τις κινοῖτο καὶ μηδέποτε⁴ ἡσυχίαν ἔχοι, καὶ εἰ τὴν νύκτα⁵ ὑπολύοιτο.⁶ 9. Εἷς γε μὴν δικαιοσύνην εἴ τις αὐτῷ φανερός γένοιτο ἐπιδείκνυσθαι βουλόμενος, περὶ παντὸς ἐποιεῖτο τούτους πλουσιωτέρους ποιεῖν τῶν ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου φιλοκερδούντων.⁷ 10. Καὶ εἴ τις αὐτῷ δοκοίη τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων⁸ βλακεύειν, ἐκλεγόμενος τὸν ἐπιτήδειον ἔπαισεν⁹ αὐν,¹⁰ καὶ ἅμα αὐτὸς προσελάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμβαίνων. 11. Καὶ μὴν, ὦ Κύρε, λέγουσί τινες ὅτι πολλὰ ὑπισχνῇ νῦν διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι¹¹ τοῦ κινδύνου¹² προσιόντος· αὐν δ' εὖ γένηταί τι, οὐ μεμνησθαί¹³ σέ φασιν· ἔνιοι δὲ οὐδ' εἰ μεμνῶ¹⁴ τε καὶ βούλοιο, δύνασθαι¹⁵ αὐν ἀποδοῦναι ὅσα ὑπισχνῇ. 12. Ἦν τις παραβαίνειν, ζημίαν αὐτοῖς ἐπέθεσαν.¹⁶ 13. Εἴ που ἐξελαύνου Ἀστυάγης, ἐφ' ἵππου χρυσοχαλίνου περιῆγε τὸν Κύρον. 14. Εἰ δέ τινα ὀρώη δεινὸν ὄντα οἰκονόμον, καὶ κατασκευάζοντά τε ἧς ἀρχοί¹⁷ χώρας καὶ προσόδους ποιοῦντα, οὐδένα αὐν πώποτε ἀφείλετο,¹⁸ ἀλλὰ ἀεὶ πλείω¹⁹ προσεδίδου. 15. Ἀλλὰ μὴν εἴ τις γέ τι αὐτῷ προστάξαντι καλῶς ὑπηρετήσειεν, οὐδενὶ²⁰ πώποτε ἀχάριστον εἶασε²¹ τὴν προθυμίαν. 16. Παρὰ βασιλέως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κύρον ἀπήλθον, ἐπειδὴ πολέμιοι ἀλλήλοις ἐγένοντο, καὶ οὗτοι οἱ μάλιστα ὑπ' αὐτοῦ ἀγαπώμενοι, νομίζοντες παρὰ Κύρῳ ὄντες ἀγαθοὶ²² ἀξιοτέρως αὐν τιμῆς τυγχάνειν ἢ παρὰ βασιλεῖ. 17. Καὶ οἱ μὲν εὗχοντο ὡς²³ δολίους ὄντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, οἱ δ' ὄφτειρον εἰ ἀλώσοιντο.²⁴ 18. Εὐθὺς σὺν τούτοις εἰσπηδήσαντες εἰς τὸν πηλὸν, θάττον ἢ ὥς τις αὐν ᾤετο²⁵ μετεώρους²⁶ ἐξεκόμισαν τὰς ἀμάξας.

¹ Dialect ?² § 165.³ Account for the accent.

- ⁴ Account for the use of *μηδέποτε*. ⁵ Why accusative?
⁶ *If he took off* (lit. *unloosed*) his sandals *at night*.
⁷ Why genitive?
⁸ From *τάσσω*; translate, *of those appointed for this work*.
⁹ § 225, fine print (end).
¹⁰ § 206; translate, *selecting the one deserving it, he would chastise him*.
¹¹ § 262.
¹² §§ 183 and 277, 2: lit. *on account of your being in such a condition, when the danger is approaching*.
¹³ § 200, Note 6.
¹⁴ The per. mid. opt. 2 pers. sing. of *μυμήσκω*.
¹⁵ Sc. *φασίν*; see §§ 246 and 211. ¹⁶ § 205, 2. ¹⁷ § 233.
¹⁸ § 206; translate, *he never took* (anything) *away from any one*.
¹⁹ §§ 72 and 72, 2.
²⁰ § 184, 3, Note 4. ²¹ § 103.
²² § 226. ²³ 277, 6, Note 2. ²⁴ §§ 226, Note, and 248, 2.
²⁵ Translate, *sooner than any one would have thought*; lit. *sooner than*
as. See § 226, 2. ²⁶ *Raised aloft*.

LESSON LXXXV.

Translate into Greek.

1. If (ever) any of them steal, they are (always) punished. 2. If (ever) any of them stole, they were (always) punished. 3. If you (ever) do such a thing, we are (always) angry with you. 4. If (ever) any one did such a thing, we were (always) angry with him. 5. If (ever) any of those appointed for this (work) seemed to him to loiter, he would beat them. 6. If (ever) any one does this, he (always) beats him. 7. If (ever) he receives anything, he (always) gives it. 8. If (ever) he received anything, he (always) gave it. 9. If I was (ever) able to do this, I (in all such cases) did it. 10. If any one counts upon two or even more days, he is a fool. 11. If they (ever) have anything, they (always) give it to the citizens. 12. If we (ever) had anything, we (always) gave it to our friends.

LESSON LXXXVI.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES.

Translate into English.

1. Εἰ ἦν ὁ θάνατος τοῦ παντὸς ἀπαλλαγὴ, ἔρμαιον ἂν ἦν τοῖς κακοῖς. 2. Εἰ πείσας¹ βούλεται λαβεῖν, λεγέτω τί ἔσται τοῖς στρατιώταις² εἰ ἂν αὐτῷ ταῦτα χαρίσωνται.³ 3. Ἐὰν αὖ ἡμεῖς νικῶμεν, λελυμένης τῆς γεφύρας οὐχ ἔξουσιν ἐκεῖνοι ὅποι φύγωσιν.⁴ 4. Εἰ δὴ ποτε πορεύοιτο καὶ πλείστοι μέλλοιεν⁵ ὄψεσθαι, προσκαλῶν τοὺς φίλους ἐσπουδαιολογεῖτο,⁶ ὡς δηλοῖ οὗς τιμᾶ.⁷ 5. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ Κύρος ἐκάλει, λαβὼν ὑμᾶς ἐπορευόμην, ἵνα, εἴ τι δέοιτο, ὠφελοῖν⁸ αὐτὸν ἀνθ' ὧν εὖ ἔπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου.⁹ 6. Ἐβούλοντο ἐλθεῖν, εἰ τοῦτο γένοιτο.¹ 7. Ἐπεὶ ἀριστήσαντες ἐπορεύοντο, ὑποστάντες ἐν στενῷ οἱ στρατηγοὶ, εἴ τι εὐρίσκειεν τῶν εἰρημένων μὴ ἀφειμένον,¹⁰ ἀφῆρουντο. 8. Οὐδὲ γὰρ εἰ πάνυ προθυμοῖτο ἦν ῥάδιον. 9. Εἰ τοῦτο ποιήσει, ἐλεύθερον ἀφήσω αὐτόν. 10. Οὐκ ἔφασαν ἵεναι,¹¹ εἰ μὴ τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῶ, ὥσπερ καὶ¹² τοῖς προτέροις μετὰ Κύρου ἀναβᾶσι. 11. Εἰ μέντοι τότε πλείους συνελέγησαν, ἐκινδύνευσεν¹³ ἂν διαφθαρῆναι πολὺ τοῦ στρατεύματος. 12. Οὗτος Κύρῳ εἶπεν, εἰ αὐτῷ δοίῃ ἵππέας χιλίους, ὅτι τοὺς προκατακίοντας ἵππέας ἢ κατακάνοι¹⁴ ἂν¹⁵ ἐνεδρεύσας ἢ ζῶντας πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἔλοι,¹⁶ καὶ κωλύσειε τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόντας,¹⁷ καὶ ποιήσειεν ὥστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἰδόντας τὸ Κύρου στράτευμα βασιλεῖ διαγυῖλαι. 13. Ἐλθοιμι ἂν, εἰ τοῦτο γένοιτο. 14. Ἡ εἰσβολὴ ἦν οὐδὲς ἀμαξίτος, ὀρθία ἰσχυρῶς, καὶ ἀμήχανος¹⁸ εἰσελθεῖν¹⁹ στρατεύματι,²⁰ εἴ τις ἐκώλυνεν.²¹ 15. Ὁ δ' ὡς ἀπῆλθεν ἀτιμασθεῖς, βουλεύεται ὅπως μήποτε²² ἔτι ἔσται²³

ἐπὶ²⁴ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἀλλ' ἦν δύνηται²⁵ βασιλεύσει ἀντ' ἐκείνου. 16. Κύρος εἶπεν. Οὐκ ἄρα ἔτι μαχεῖται, εἰ ἐν ταύταις οὐ²⁶ μαχεῖται ταῖς ἡμέραις· ἐὰν δ' ἀληθείης, ὑπισχνούμαι σοι δέκα τάλαντα δώσειν. 17. Κὰν τοῦτο, ἔφη, νικῶμεν, πάνθ' ἡμῖν²⁷ πεποιήται.²⁸

¹ *If having persuaded us to give them up.*

² § 184, 4.

³ *If they shall gratify him in these things.*

⁴ See § 244.

⁵ § 98.

⁶ *He (always) talked earnestly with them.*

⁷ §§ 248 and 242; the pres. opt. might have been used for τιμῶ.

⁸ §§ 226, 3, and 248.

⁹ *In return for the favors which I had experienced from him.*

§ 153, Note 1.

¹⁰ *Whatever they found that was not given up of the things mentioned.*

εἰρημένων, see εἶπον.

¹¹ Used as future.

¹² ὥσπερ καὶ, sc. ταῦτα ἐδόθη, as also was given.

¹³ *Would have incurred the danger of being destroyed;* πολὺ is the subject of ἐκινδύνευσεν.

¹⁴ § 245.

¹⁵ § 212, 4.

¹⁶ *Or take many of them alive.*

¹⁷ Κωλύσει is followed by ἐπιόντας (sc. αὐτοὺς), in the acc. and τοῦ καίεν, in the gen. See § 164, Note 2. Translate, *would restrain them as they advanced from burning, &c.*

¹⁸ § 63.

¹⁹ ἐπὶ τῷ, in the power of.

²⁰ § 261.

²¹ § 223.

²² § 188, 5.

²³ § 219, 3 (end).

²⁴ §§ 221 and 200, Note 2.

²⁵ § 188, 3.

²⁶ § 283, 2.

²⁷ § 200, Note 7.

²⁸ § 217.

LESSON LXXXVII.

Translate into Greek.

1. If you shall remain with me, I will give the country to you.
2. If the Greeks had followed Tissaphernes, they

would have perished. 3. If he (shall) want anything I will come. 4. If they should desire it very much, it would not be difficult. 5. If any one assisted him, he never permitted his zeal (to go) unrewarded. 6. If he made an agreement with any one, he never deceived him in any respect. 7. He designs to break the bridge down in the night, if he can. 8. This would become a place of refuge, if any one should wish to annoy the king. 9. If I had ten talents, I would give them to the slave. 10. If this is so, I will go away. 11. If you (shall) do this, you will conquer your enemies. 12. If the citizens had done what they ought, they would be prosperous. 13. If I possessed a talent, I would not ask you for pay. 14. If (ever) he rode out, he took Cyrus with him. 15. If this should happen, I should come. 16. If they had done this, they would have prospered. 17. If they should (once) do this, they would prosper. 18. If they should do this (habitually), they would prosper. 19. He never left him unless there was some necessity for it. 20. If any one refused, he was immediately put to death. 21. If he had done [*or had finished doing*] this, it would be well.



LESSON LXXXVIII.

RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES, § 229 - 240.

Translate into English.

1. Ταῦτα ἃ ἔχω ὀράς. 2. Ὅτε ἐβούλετο ἦλθεν.
3. Πάντα ἃ ἂν βούλωνται ἔξουσιν. 4. Κῦρον μεταπέμ-
πεται¹ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς, ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησεν.
5. Κῦρος, ἔχων οὓς εἴρηκα, ὥρμητο ἀπὸ Σάρδεων.
6. Ὅ τι βούλεται δώσω. 7. Ἄ μὴ ἐβούλετο δοῦναι,

οὐκ ἂν ἔδωκεν. 8. Ὁ τι ἂν βούληται, δώσω. 9. Ὁ τι βούλοιτο, δοίην ἂν. 10. Ὁ τι ἂν βούληται, δίδωμι. 11. Ὁ τι βούλοιτο, ἐδίδουν. 12. Ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ² βασιλεια ἦν καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων θηρίων πλήρης,¹ ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρευν ἀπὸ ἵππου, ὅποτε γυμνάσαι βούλοιτο ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους. 13. Εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω, οὐκ οἶδα· αἰρήσομαι δ' οὖν ὑμᾶς, καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ὅ τι ἂν δέῃ πείσομαι.⁴ 14. Καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν ἂν⁵ οἶμαι εἶναι τίμιος,⁶ ὅπου ἂν ᾧ. 15. Ἐάν τινες⁷ οἱ ἂν δύνωνται τοῦτο ποιῶσι, καλῶς ἔξει. 16. Καὶ οἱ ὄνοι, ἐπεὶ τις διώκοι, προδραμόντες⁸ ἔστασαν. 17. Οὐδὲν⁹ ἤχθητο αὐτῶν¹⁰ πολεμούντων. 18. Μετὰ τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη, ἐπιδεικνὺς ὡς εὐηθες εἶναι¹¹ ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν παρὰ τούτου ᾧ¹² λυμαινόμεθα τὴν πρᾶξιν. Εἰ δὲ τῷ ἡγεμόνι πιστεύεσμεν ᾧ ἂν Κύρος διδῶ, τί¹³ κωλύει καὶ τὰ ἄκρα κελεύειν Κύρον προκαταλαμβάνειν; Ἐγὼ γὰρ ὀκνοίην¹⁴ μὲν ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαίνειν ἃ ἡμῖν δοίη, μὴ ἡμᾶς αὐταῖς¹⁵ ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ· φοβοίμην δ' ἂν τῷ ἡγεμόνι ᾧ δοίη ἐπισθαι, μὴ ἡμᾶς ἀγάγῃ ὅθεν¹⁶ οὐχ οἶόν τε ἔσται ἐξελθεῖν· βουλοίμην δ' ἂν, ἄκοντος ἀπιῶν¹⁷ Κύρου,¹⁸ λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθών.¹⁹ ὃ²⁰ οὐ δυνατόν ἐστιν. 19. Δεῖται αὐτοῦ μὴ πρόσθεν καταλῦσαι πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιστασιώτας πρὶν ἂν αὐτῷ συμβουλευσῇται. 20. Ἐπέσχετο ἀνδρὶ ἐκάστῳ δώσειν²¹ πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς, ἐπὰν εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἤκωσι,²² καὶ τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελῇ, μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ τοὺς Ἑλληνας εἰς Ἰωνίαν πάλιν. 21. Καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι, ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς, εἰ καλῶς καταπράξειεν ἐφ' ἃ ἐστρατεύετο, μὴ πρόσθεν παύσασθαι²¹ πρὶν αὐτοὺς καταγάγοι²² οἴκαδε.

¹ Why middle voice?⁵ § 71.² Why dative?⁴ See Catalogue of Verbs, πάσχω.

- ⁵ *ἂν εἶναι τίμωσ* = *ὅτι τίμωσ ἂν εἴη*. See § 211 and § 227, 1.
⁶ § 138, Note 8. ⁹ § 160, 2.
⁷ Give the other words of same class. ¹⁰ Why genitive?
⁸ See *πρόχω*. ¹¹ Subject?
¹² Translate, *whose enterprise* (lit. *for whom*) *we are ruining*.
¹³ Translate, *what hinders Cyrus from giving orders to preoccupy the heights also?*
¹⁴ § 226, 1.
¹⁵ Translate, *triremes and all*. § 188, 5, Note.
¹⁶ Translate, *to a place from which it will not be possible to extricate ourselves*.
¹⁷ = *ἐι ἀντίωμ*. ²⁰ Its antecedent?
¹⁸ § 183. ²¹ § 203, Note 2.
¹⁹ § 279, 2. ²² § 247; § 248.

LESSON LXXXIX.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus had those whom I have mentioned. 2. You see those things which I have. 3. I will give him whatever he (now) wishes. 4. I will give him whatever he may wish. 5. I should give him whatever he might wish. 6. I gave him whatever he wanted. 7. Here Cyrus had a park full of wild beasts, which he was accustomed to hunt on horseback whenever he wished to exercise himself. 8. I should fear to embark in the vessels which Cyrus might give. 9. I will do whatever he may wish. 10. I will follow the guide [i. e. any guide] which Cyrus may give. 11. I should wish to depart without the knowledge of Cyrus. 12. They promised to advance until they should come to Babylon. 13. With you I am respected wherever I am. 14. With you I will submit to whatever may be necessary.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

LESSON XC.

SIMPLE SENTENCES IN INDIRECT DISCOURSE, § 241 - 246.

Translate into English.

1. Λέγει ὅτι γράφει. 2. Εἶπεν ὅτι γράφοι. 3. Ἦκεν ἄγγελος λέγων, ὅτι λελοιπῶς¹ εἴη Συνένεσις τὰ ἄκρα.
4. Λέγει τις ὅτι ταῦτα βούλεται. 5. Λέγει τις ταῦτα βούλεσθαι. 6. Ὅστερον, ἐπεὶ ἔγνω ὅτι οὐ δυνήσεται βιάσασθαι, συνήγαγεν ἐκκλησίαν τῶν αὐτοῦ στρατιωτῶν.
7. Μετὰ τοῦτον ἄλλος ἀνέστη,² ἐπιδεικνὺς μὲν τὴν εὐήθειαν τοῦ τὰ πλοῖα αἰτεῖν κελεύοντος,³ ἐπιδεικνὺς δὲ ὡς εὐθες⁴ εἴη ἡγεμόνα αἰτεῖν⁵ παρὰ τούτου⁶ λυμαινόμεθα τὴν πράξιν.
8. Ἐπεὶ οὖν ἦσαν ἀφανείς,⁷ διήλθε λόγος ὅτι διώκοι αὐτοὺς Κῦρος τριήρεσι.⁸ 9. Καὶ Κῦρος μεταπεμφόμενος τοὺς στρατηγούς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἔλεγεν ὅτι ἡ ὁδὸς ἔσοιτο⁹ πρὸς βασιλέα εἰς Βαβυλῶνα.
10. Τισσαφέρνης διαβάλλει τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὡς¹⁰ ἐπιβουλεύει¹¹ αὐτῷ.
11. Λέγει ὅτι τοῦτο ἂν ἐγένετο.
12. Ἐφη Κῦρον ἄρξαι τοῦ λόγου¹² ὧδε. 13. Ἐκ τούτου πάλιν ἠρώτησεν ὁ Κῦρος· Ἐτι οὖν ἂν γένοιτο¹³ τῷ ἐμῷ ἀδελφῷ πολέμιος, ἐμοὶ δὲ καὶ φίλος καὶ πιστός; Ὁ δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι¹⁴ οὐδ' εἰ γενοίμην,¹⁵ ὧ Κῦρε, σοὶ γ' ἂν ἔτι ποτὲ δόξαιμι.
14. Ἀγγέλλει τούτους ἐλθόντας.
15. Ἠγγεῖλε τούτους ἐρχομένους. 16. Ἠγγεῖλε τούτους ἐλθόντας.
17. Φησὶ γράφειν. 18. Ἐφη γράφειν.
19. Οἱ στρατιῶται οὐκ¹⁶ ἔφασαν ἵεναι¹⁷ τοῦ πρόσω.
20. Ἀλλ' ἔγωγέ φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι.

- | | |
|--|--|
| ¹ See Catalogue of Verbs, λείπω. | ¹⁰ ὥς, (saying) <i>that</i> . |
| ² See Lesson LI. Note 2. | ¹¹ Why optative? |
| ³ § 167, 2. | ¹² § 171, 1. |
| ⁴ § 71. | ¹³ § 226, 2. |
| ⁵ § 259. | ¹⁴ § 241, 1 (end). |
| ⁶ Why dative? | ¹⁵ Sc. φίλος σοι καὶ πιστός. |
| ⁷ Why perispomenon? | ¹⁶ § 13, 2 (end). |
| ⁸ § 52, 2, Note 1. | ¹⁷ 203, § 200, Note 3. |
| ⁹ What in the <i>oratio recta</i> ? | |

LESSON XCI.

INDIRECT QUOTATION OF COMPOUND SENTENCES,
§ 247 - 249.

Translate into English.

1. * *Ἄν ὑμεῖς λέγητε, ποιήσιν φησὶ δὲ μήτ' αἰσχύνῃν μήτ' ἀδοξίαν αὐτῷ φέρει.* 2. * *Ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι μανθάνοιεν ἃ οὐκ ἐπίσταντο.* 3. *Καὶ οὐκ ἔφασαν ἰέναι, ἐὰν μή τις αὐτοῖς χρήματα διδῷ,¹ ὥσπερ καὶ τοῖς προτέροις μετὰ Κύρου ἀναβᾶσι παρὰ τὸν πατέρα τοῦ Κύρου.* 4. * *Ἐπέσχετο² ἀνδρὶ ἐκύστω δώσειν πέντε ἀργυρίου μνᾶς, ἐπ' αὐτῷ³ εἰς Βαβυλῶνα ἦκωσι,⁴ καὶ τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελῆ⁵ μέχρι ἂν καταστήσῃ τοὺς Ἕλληνας εἰς Ἰωνίαν πάλιν.* 5. * *Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἦσθοντο οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἶη,⁶ βασιλεὺς δ' αὖ ἤκουσε Τισσαφέρνους ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἰχονται⁷ διώκοντες, ἐνταῦθα δὲ βασιλεὺς ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται.* 6. * *Ἐβούλοντο ἐλθεῖν, εἰ τοῦτο γένοιτο.* 7. *Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Κύρος, παρελαύνων αὐτοὺς σὺν Πίγρητι τῷ ἑρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἢ τέτταρσι, τῷ Κλεάρχῳ ἐβόα ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι⁸ ἐκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἶη.⁹* 8. * *Ἀπεκρίναντο ὅτι*

ἀκούοι Ἀβροκόμαν ἐχθρὸν ἄνδρα ἐπὶ τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποταμῷ
εἶναι, ἀπέχοντα δώδεκα σταθμούς.

¹ § 223.⁴ § 200, Note 3.² See ὑπισχνέομαι.⁵ § 142, 3.³ Composition? § 231, Note.⁶ Why optative?⁷ § 200, Note 3; the opt. might have been used to correspond to
νικῶν; § 243.⁸ § 250, Note.

LESSON XCII.

Translate into Greek.

1. He is writing. 2. He says¹ that he is writing. 3. He was writing. 4. He says that he was writing. 5. He says that he wrote. 6. He said that he was writing. 7. He said that he had written. 8. A certain one² said that he was writing. 9. The report spread that Cyrus would pursue them with galleys. 10. Cyrus said that his march was directed to Babylon, against the king. 11. He said that Cyrus spoke as follows. 12. He replied that he would be friendly. 13. These are coming. 14. He announced that these were coming. 15. He announces that this will be done. 16. He says that this would have happened.³ 17. He promised to give each men five minae of silver, when they should arrive at Babylon. 18. He announces that they are fleeing at full speed. 19. He said that the soldiers would advance no farther. 20. On the next day a messenger came saying that Syennesis had left⁴ the heights, after he had perceived that the army was already in Cilicia. 21. The soldiers refused to go farther, for they already began to suspect⁵ that they were going against the king.

¹ See § 260, 2, Note 1.⁴ See § 98, 2, and § 242.² Observe the position of the enclitic.⁵ ὑποπτεύω (imperfect).³ See § 211.

LESSON XCIII.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE.

Translate into English.

1. Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιῶν. 2. Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσοι. 3. Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσκειν. 4. Εἶπεν ὅτι τοῦτο ποιήσει. 5. Ἐφῆ ποιεῖν¹ τοῦτο. 6. Ἐβούλετο τοῦτο ποιῆσαι. 7. Ἐφῆ τοῦτο ποιῆσαι.² 8. Ἐφῆ ποιῆσαι ἂν τοῦτο. 9. Φησὶν αὐτοὺς τοῦτο ἂν ποιεῖν, εἰ ἐξήν. 10. Φησὶν αὐτοὺς τοῦτο ἂν ποιεῖν, εἰ ἐξείη. 11. Οἶδα³ αὐτοὺς τοῦτο ἂν ποιούντας, εἰ ἐξήν. 12. Φησὶ ποιεῖν ἂ ἂν βούληται. 13. Ἐφῆ ποιεῖν ἂ βούλοιο. 14. Μένουσι ποιούντες ἂ ἂν βούλωνται. 15. Ἐμειναν ποιούντες ἂ βούλοιντο. 16. Βούλεται γνῶναι τί τοῦτό ἐστιν. 17. Ἐβούλετο γνῶναι τί τοῦτο εἶη. 18. Φησὶ γνῶναι τί τοῦτο εἶη. 19. Ἐφῆ γνῶναι τί τοῦτο εἶη. 20. Εἰ βούλοιο, τοῦτ' ἐποίει. 21. Εἰ βούλοιο, τοῦτ' ἂν ποιῶν. 22. Εἶπεν ὅτι γεγραφῶς εἶη. 23. Ἐξέστα τοῦτο ποιεῖν. 24. Νομίζω γὰρ ὑμᾶς ἐμοὶ εἶναι καὶ πατρίδα καὶ φίλους καὶ συμμαχούς, καὶ σὺν ὑμῖν μὲν ἂν οἶμαι εἶναι⁴ τίμιος, ὅπου ἂν ὦ,⁵ ὑμῶν δὲ ἔρημος ὧν οὐκ ἂν⁶ ἱκανὸς εἶναι οἶμαι οὐτ' ἂν⁶ φίλον ὠφελεῖσθαι οὐτ' ἂν⁶ ἐχθρὸν ἀλέξασθαι. 25. Τότε⁷ δὴ καὶ ἐγνώσθη, ὅτι οἱ βάρβαροι τὸν ἄνθρωπον ὑποπέμψαιεν,⁸ ὁκνοῦντες μὴ οἱ Ἕλληνας διελόντες τὴν γέφυραν μένοιν ἐν τῇ νήσῳ, ἐρύματα ἔχοντες ἔνθεν⁹ μὲν τὸν Τίγρητα, ἔνθεν⁹ δὲ τὴν διώρυχα, τὰ δ' ἐπιτήδεια ἔχοιεν ἐκ τῆς ἐν μέσῳ χώρας, πολλῆς καὶ ἀγαθῆς οὔσης καὶ τῶν¹⁰ ἐργασομένων ἐνότων, εἰτα δὲ καὶ ἀποστροφῇ¹¹ γένοιτο,¹² εἴ τις βούλοιο βασιλέα κακῶς ποιεῖν.

¹ The present infinitive has three distinct uses. What are they? See § 202, § 203, and § 203, Note 1; § 211.

² The aorist infinitive has two distinct uses. What are they? See § 202 and § 203.

³ § 200, Note 6.

⁴ § 211; *ἄν* belongs to *εἶναι* = *εἶην ἄν*. For the sake of emphasis, *ἄν* is often separated from its verb by such words as *οἶομαι*, *δοκέω*, *φημί*, *οἶδα*, &c.

⁵ § 234. A protasis is implied in *σὺν ἡμῖν* and in *ἔρημος ὦν*, § 226, 1.

⁶ § 212, 2.

⁷ *τότε δὴ καί, then indeed.*

⁸ *Had privately sent*; *ὑπό* in composition, from the lit. meaning *under*, often signifies *secretly*. Of the two forms of the Optative, which is the more common?

⁹ *ἔνθεν μὲν . . . ἔνθεν δέ, on the one side . . . on the other side.*

¹⁰ *Since there were in (it) those who would till the land*; § 278, 1.

¹¹ *A place of refuge.*

¹² Depends on *μή*.

LESSON XCIV.

CAUSAL SENTENCES, § 250.

Translate into English.

1. Καὶ ἄρα ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κύρος φαίνοιτο,¹ οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρείη. 2. Οἱ δὲ στρατιῶται οἱ τε αὐτοῦ² ἐκείνου καὶ οἱ ἄλλοι³ ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες, ὅτι⁴ οὐ⁵ φαίη παρὰ βασιλέα πορεύεσθαι⁶ ἐπήνεσαν. 3. Ἐνταῦθα Κύρος, Σιλανὸν καλέσας τὸν Ἀμβρακιώτην μάντιν, ἔδωκεν αὐτῷ δαρεικοὺς τρισχιλίους, ὅτι τῇ ἐνδεκάτῃ ἀπ' ἐκείνης τῆς ἡμέρας πρότερον θυόμενος εἶπεν αὐτῷ ὅτι βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν. 4. Ἀμα δὲ τῇ ἡμέρᾳ⁷ συνελθόντες οἱ στρατηγοὶ ἐθαύμαζον ὅτι Κύρος οὔτε ἄλλον πέμποι σημανούντα⁸ ὃ τι χρὴ⁹ ποιεῖν, οὔτ' αὐτὸς φαίνοιτο. Ἐδοξεν οὖν αὐτοῖς, συσκευασαμένοις ἅ εἶχον καὶ ἐξοπλισαμέ-

νοις, προένας εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν ἕως Κύρῳ συμμίξειαν.¹⁰
 5. Καταλαμβάνουσι δὲ τῶν τε ἄλλων χρημάτων τὰ
 πλείστα διηρησμένα καὶ εἴ τι σιτίον ἢ ποτὸν ἦν·
 καὶ τὰς ἀμάξας μεστὰς¹¹ ἀλεύρων καὶ οἴνου, ἃς παρε-
 σκευάσατο Κύρος, ἵνα εἴ ποτε σφόδρα λάβοι ἔνδεια τὸ
 στράτευμα, διαδιδόη τοῖς Ἑλλησιν. 6. Οὗτος Κύρῳ
 εἶπεν, εἰ αὐτῷ δοίῃ¹² ἱππέας χιλίους, ὅτι τοὺς προκατα-
 κάοντας ἱππέας ἢ κατακάνοι¹³ ἂν ἐνεδρεύσας ἢ ζῶντας
 πολλοὺς αὐτῶν ἔλοι,¹⁴ καὶ κωλύσειε¹⁴ τοῦ κάειν ἐπιόντας,
 καὶ ποιήσειεν¹⁴ ὥστε μήποτε δύνασθαι αὐτοὺς ἰδόντας τὸ
 Κύρου στράτευμα βασιλεῖ διαγγεῖλαι.¹⁵

¹ § 250, Note.⁵ § 283, 1.² § 145.⁶ § 134, 2, and § 203.³ § 142, 2, Note 3.⁷ § 186.⁴ *Because* (as they thought). ¹ § 250, Note. ⁸ § 277, 3.⁹ The indic. is retained here merely to avoid confusion with the construction of πέμποι and φαίνοιτο.¹⁰ § 248, 3; *ἕως ἂν συμμίξωσιν* might have been used.¹¹ Account for the position of the adjective.¹² § 242, last clause.¹⁴ § 212, 4.¹³ § 245 and § 247, Note 3.¹⁵ § 121.

LESSON XCV.

Translate into Greek.

1. Cyrus nowhere appeared. 2. They were surprised, because Cyrus nowhere appeared. 3. He said that he was not marching against the king. 4. They rejoiced because he said that he was not marching against the king. 5. The king will not fight for ten days.¹ 6. He told Cyrus

that the king would not fight for ten days. 7. He gave him three thousand darics, because he had told Cyrus that the king would not fight for ten days. 8. I see the man. 9. He said, "I see the man." 10. Write the letter. 11. He said, "Write the letter." 12. He said that he was writing the letter. 13. Cyrus did not send any one. 14. The soldiers were surprised because Cyrus did not send any one to inform¹ them what they were² to do.

¹ See § 179, 1.

² Use the indicative *χρή*.

³ Use the future participle.



LESSON XCVI.

EXPRESSION OF A WISH, § 251.

Translate into English.

1. *Εἴθε φίλος ἡμῖν γένοιτο.* 2. *Εἴθε τοῦτο ἐποίει.*
 3. *Εἰ γὰρ μὴ ἐγένετο τοῦτο.* 4. *Εἴθε ἐμοὶ θεοὶ ταύτην
 τὴν δύναμιν παραθεῖεν.* 5. *Ἀλλὰ τούτους οἱ θεοὶ ἀποτί-
 σαινο.* 6. *Εἰ συμβουλευοίμι ἃ βέλτιστά μοι δοκεῖ εἶναι,
 πολλά μοι καγαθὰ¹ γένοιτο.* 7. *Τούτου ἕνεκα μήτε πολε-
 μέϊτε Λακεδαιμονίοις, σώζοισθέ τε ἀσφαλῶς ὅποι θέλει
 ἕκαστος.* 8. *ὦφελε Κῦρος ζῆν.²* 9. *Εἴθε τοῦτο ἐποίη-
 σεν.* 10. *Μὴ ἀναμένωμεν.* 11. *Εἴθε τοῦτο ἀληθὲς ᾔν.*
 12. *Εἴθε μὴ ἀπόλυντο.*

¹ § 11, 1 (a).

² See § 123, Note 2.

LESSON XCVII.

IMPERATIVE-SUBJUNCTIVE IN INDEPENDENT SENTENCES,
§ 252 - 257.

Translate into English.

1. Λέγε, φεύγε, ἴωμεν, λύωμεν. 2. Μὴ λύσης¹ αὐτόν.
3. Μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο. 4. Μὴ ποίει τοῦτο. 5. Εἴπω ταῦτα ; 6. Βούλει εἶπω ταῦτα ; 7. Οὐ μὴ πίθεται.
8. Ἄνδρες στρατιῶται, μὴ θαυμάζετε ὅτι χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι² πράγμασιν. 9. Μηδεὶς ὑμῶν λεγέτω τοῦτο περὶ ἐμοῦ. 10. Ἀλλὰ ἰόντων,³ εἰδότες ὅτι κακίους⁴ εἰσὶ περὶ ἡμᾶς ἢ ἡμεῖς περὶ ἐκείνους. 11. Μηδὲν φοβηθῆς.
12. Μηδὲν φοβοῦ. 13. Τί ποιήσω ;

¹ See § 200, Note 5.

² See § 117 and § 129, II.

³ See § 129, I; § 188, 1.

⁴ See § 73, 2.

LESSON XCVIII.

Translate into Greek.

1. Speak thou. 2. Let us go. 3. Let us see. 4. Do not do this (habitually). 5. Do not do this (single act). 6. Do not steal (single act). 7. Would that he were now doing this. 8. Would that it had not happened. 9. O that it may happen! 10. Would that Cyrus were living. 11. Let us not go. 12. Let us go as quickly as possible to our own camp. 13. Call Menon, for he is nearest. 14. Let us call Menon. 15. Let us deliberate, whether we will send certain ones or go ourselves to the camp. 16. Let us not fear that the king will lead his army in this direction. 17. Let us decide. 18. Let him go, knowing that he is baser towards you than you towards him.

LESSON XCIX.

THE INFINITIVE, § 258-274.

Translate into English.

1. Φεύγειν αὐτοῖς ἀσφαλέστερόν ἐστιν ἢ ἡμῖν. 2. Βούλεται ἐλθεῖν. 3. Ἀξιώσ' ἐστι τοῦτο λαβεῖν. 4. Κλέαρχος εἶπε τάδε.¹ Συμβουλευώ ἐγὼ τὸν ἄνδρα τοῦτον ἐκποδὼν ποιεῖσθαι ὡς² τάχιστα, ὡς μηκέτι δέη³ τοῦτον φυλάττεσθαι, ἀλλὰ σχολῇ ἢ⁴ ἡμῖν τοὺς φίλους τούτους εὖ ποιεῖν. 5. Οἱ ἄρχοντες οὗς εἴλεσθε⁴ ἄρχειν. 6. Ὅστις ἀφικνεῖτο τῶν παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτὸν, πάντας⁵ οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο ὥσθ'⁶ ἑαυτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ βασιλεῖ. 7. Καὶ τῶν παρ' ἑαυτῷ⁷ βαρβάρων⁸ ἐπεμελείτο, ὡς πολεμεῖν τε ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν αὐτῷ. 8. Καὶ αὕτη αὖ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν αὐτῷ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν στρατεύματα. 9. Ἡ εἰσβολὴ ἦν ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτὸς, ὀρθία ἰσχυρῶς καὶ ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι, εἴ τις ἐκώλυεν.⁹ 10. Πρὸς βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου, ἀδελφὸς ὢν αὐτοῦ, δοθῆναι οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρνῃν ἄρχειν αὐτῶν,⁸ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα. 11. Οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρὸς τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι. 12. Μένων, πρὶν δῆλον εἶναι τί ποιήσουσιν οἱ ἄλλοι,¹⁰ στρατιῶται, πότερον ἔψονται Κύρῳ ἢ οὐ, συνέλεξε τὸ αὐτοῦ στρατεύμα χωρὶς τῷ ἄλλων καὶ ἔλεξε τάδε.

¹ § 143, Note 1.² Why subjunctive?² The force of?⁴ See αἶρέω.⁵ πάντας is the antecedent of the indefinite relative ὅστις, which might have been followed by the opt. here.⁶ Account for the θ.⁷ § 142.⁸ Why indic.?⁹ Why genitive?¹⁰ § 142, Note 3.

LESSON C.

Translate into Greek.

1. He wishes to go. 2. It is necessary to do this. 3. He must remain. 4. It is safer to fly. 5. He says that it is safer to fly. 6. He is worthy to receive this. 7. They are ready to make war. 8. These cities were given to him. 9. He requested that these cities should be given to him. 10. He sent to the king and requested that these cities should be given to him rather than (that) Tissaphernes should govern them. 11. He took care of the barbarians, in order that they might be ready to make war.



LESSON CI.

THE PARTICIPLE, § 275 - 280.

Translate into English.

1. Ὁ Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν¹ τοὺς φεύγοντας,² συλλέξας στρατεύμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, καὶ ἐπειρᾶτο κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας. 2. Ὁ βασιλεὺς τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἠσθάνετο,³ Τισσαφέρνει⁴ δὲ ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντα⁵ αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾶν. 3. Ὡστε οὐδὲν⁶ ἤχθετο αὐτῶν⁷ πολεμοῦντων. καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κῦρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους⁸ δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων ὧν¹ ὁ Τισσαφέρνης ἐτύγχανεν ἔχων. 4. Ὁ οὖν πρεσβύτερος παρὼν ἐτύγχανε. 5. Πείθεται τε καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς⁹ ἀποκτενῶν. 6. Ἡ μήτηρ ἐξαιτησαμένη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ τὴν ἀρχήν. 7. Τὴν Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἤθροισ-

ζεν ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο ἐπικρυπτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι ἀπαρασκευότατον λάβοι βασιλέα. 8. Ἀβροκόμας οὐ τοῦτο ἐποίησεν, ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κύρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα,¹⁰ ἀναστρέψας ἐκ Φοινίκης παρὰ βασιλέα ἀπήλαινε, ἔχων, ὡς ἐλέγετο, τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιᾶς. 9. Οὗτοι πρὸ αὐτοῦ βασιλέως τεταγμένοι¹¹ ἦσαν. 10. Οἴχεται¹² ἀπὶ τῶν¹³ νυκτὸς σὺν ἀνθρώποις ὡς εἴκοσι. 11. Κύρος οὖν ἀνέβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος,¹⁴ καὶ εἶδε τὰς σκηναὺς οὗ¹⁵ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον.¹⁶ 12. Ἠγγεῖλε τοῦτο γεγενημένον. 13. Τοῦτο τὸ στράτευμα οὕτω τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν.

¹ § 204.² 276, 2.³ Account for the subscript.⁴ § 186, Note 1.⁵ What does this participle denote?⁶ § 160, 2.⁷ Why genitive?⁸ § 275, and § 142.⁹ § 277, Note 2.¹⁰ § 280.¹¹ § 98, Note.¹² § 200, Note 3.¹³ § 279, Note.¹⁴ What does this gen. abs. denote?¹⁵ § 179, 2.¹⁶ Why imperfect?

LESSON CII.

Translate into Greek.

1. I saw those who were speaking.¹ 2. He was in company² with those (men³) who were speaking. 3. He came secretly. 4. Cyrus, when he had collected an army, besieged the city. 5. Cyrus, while still a boy, was thought to be the best of all. 6. He did this while he was general. 7. He did this secretly. 8. The elder brother then happened to be present. 9. Cyrus went up, taking Tissaphernes as his friend. 10. He arrests Cyrus with the intention of putting him to death. 11. He departs quickly. 12. Cyrus sent the tribute which accrued from the cities. 13. He was not

at all concerned because they were engaged in war. 14. He happened to be his guest. 15. *They went*⁴ to his tent *and* asked for their pay. 16. They were in company with those (women⁵) who were speaking.⁶

¹ See § 204.

² *In company with* = *σύν* with dat.

³ Expressed by the masculine article.

⁴ Aorist participle.

⁵ Expressed by the feminine article.

⁶ Participle.

SELECTIONS
FROM
XENOPHON'S ANABASIS.

CHAPTER I.

THE EXPEDITION OF CYRUS.

Δαρείου¹ καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγνονται² παῖδες³ δύο, πρεσβύτερος μὲν Ἀρταξέρξης, νεώτερος δὲ Κύρος. Ἐπεὶ δὲ ἡσθένει Δαρείος καὶ ὑπώπτευε τελευταίην τοῦ βίου,⁴ ἐβούλετο⁵ τὸν παῖδα ἀμφοτέρῳ παρέιναι.⁶ 2. Ὁ μὲν οὖν πρεσβύτερος παρὼν⁷ ἐτύγχανε. Κύρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται⁸ ἀπὸ τῆς ἀρχῆς,⁹ ἧς αὐτὸν σατράπην ἐποίησε· καὶ στρατηγὸν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπέδειξε πάντων¹⁰ ὅσοι εἰς Καστωλοῦ πεδίων ἀθροίζονται. Ἀναβαίνει¹¹ οὖν ὁ Κύρος, λαβὼν Τισσαφέρην ὡς φίλον· καὶ τῶν Ἑλλήνων δὲ ἔχων ὀπλίτας ἀνέβη τριακοσίους, ἄρχοντα δὲ αὐτῶν Ξενίαν Παρράσιον.

3. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ ἐτελεύτησε Δαρείος, καὶ κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν Ἀρταξέρξης, Τισσαφέρην διαβάλλει¹² τὸν Κύρον πρὸς τὸν¹³ ἀδελφόν, ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει¹⁴ αὐτῷ. Ὁ δὲ¹⁵ πείθεται τε καὶ συλλαμβάνει Κύρον ὡς¹⁶ ἀποκτενῶν· ἡ¹⁷ δὲ μήτηρ ἐξαίτησάμενη αὐτὸν ἀποπέμπει πάλιν ἐπὶ

¹ § 169. — ² § 200, Note 1; stem? — ³ § 25, 3, Note. — ⁴ § 168. —
⁵ § 102, Note. — ⁶ § 260, 1; § 134, 2. — ⁷ § 204, Note 2, and § 279, 2.
— ⁸ § 25, 2. — ⁹ § 201 (end). — ¹⁰ § 141, Note 2. — ¹¹ § 242, 1; § 243.
— ¹² § 143, Note 2. — ¹³ § 277, Note 2. — ¹⁴ § 142, Note 1.

τὴν ἀρχήν. 4. Ὁ δ' ὡς ἀπήλθε κινδυνεύσας καὶ ἀτιμασθεὶς, βουλευέται ὅπως μήποτε ἔτι ἔσται¹ ἐπὶ τῷ ἀδελφῷ, ἀλλ', ἣν δύνηται,² βασιλεύσει ἀντ'³ ἐκείνου. Παρύσατις μὲν δὴ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ,⁴ φιλοῦσα αὐτὸν μᾶλλον ἢ τὸν βασιλεύοντα Ἀρταξέρξην. 5. Ὅστις⁵ δ' ἀφικνεῖτο⁶ τῶν⁷ παρὰ βασιλέως πρὸς αὐτὸν, πάντας οὕτω διατιθεὶς ἀπεπέμπετο,⁸ ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον⁹ φίλους¹⁰ εἶναι¹¹ ἢ βασιλεῖ.¹² Καὶ τῶν¹³ παρ' ἐαυτῷ δὲ βαρβάρων¹⁴ ἐπεμελείτο, ὡς¹⁵ πολεμεῖν¹⁶ τε ἱκανοὶ εἴησαν, καὶ εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχουσιν αὐτῷ.¹⁷

6. Τὴν δὲ Ἑλληνικὴν δύναμιν ἤθροιζεν ὡς¹⁸ μάλιστα ἐδύνατο¹⁹ ἐπικρυπτόμενος, ὅπως ὅτι¹⁸ ἀπαρασκευότατον λάβοι²⁰ βασιλέα. Ὡς οὖν ἐποιεῖτο²¹ τὴν συλλογὴν· ὁπόσας εἶχε φυλακὰς ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι, παρήγγειλε τοῖς φρουράρχοις ἐκάστοις, λαμβάνειν²² ἄνδρας Πελοποννησίουσιν ὅτι πλείστους²³ καὶ βελτίστους, ὡς²⁴ ἐπιβουλευόντος Τισσαφέρνους ταῖς πόλεσι. Καὶ γὰρ ἦσαν αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις Τισσαφέρνους²⁵ τὸ ἀρχαῖον, ἐκ²⁶ βασιλέως δεδομένα· τότε δ' ἀφεστῆκεσαν πρὸς Κύρον πᾶσαι πλὴν Μιλήτου. 7. Ἐν Μιλήτῳ δὲ Τισσαφέρνης, προαισθόμενος τὰ αὐτὰ²⁷ ταῦτα βουλευομένους, ἀποστήναι πρὸς Κύρον, τοὺς μὲν²⁸ αὐτῶν ἀπέκτεινε,²⁹ τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν. Ὁ δὲ Κύρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας, συλλέξας³⁰ στράτευμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον καὶ κατὰ γῆν καὶ κατὰ θάλατταν, καὶ ἐπειράτο³¹ κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας.³² Καὶ αὕτη αὖ ἄλλη πρόφασις ἦν

¹ § 217. — ² § 223. — ³ § 12. — ⁴ 184, 4. — ⁵ § 86, Note 1. — ⁶ § 233, Note 1. — ⁷ § 168. — ⁸ § 200, Note 5. — ⁹ § 75, Note 2. — ¹⁰ § 73. — ¹¹ § 266. — ¹² Why dative? — ¹³ § 142, 1. — ¹⁴ § 171, 2. — ¹⁵ § 217, N. 1. — ¹⁶ § 261, 1. — ¹⁷ § 184, 2. — ¹⁸ Lesson XXIV., Note 1. — ¹⁹ § 102, 1, N. — ²⁰ § 216, 1. — ²¹ § 199, 2. — ²² § 260, 1 (end). — ²³ § 73, 8. — ²⁴ § 277, Note 2. — ²⁵ § 169, 1. — ²⁶ § 197, 1, Note 1. — ²⁷ § 79, 2. — ²⁸ Lesson XXIV., Note 2. — ²⁹ § 200, Note 5. — ³⁰ § 16, 5 and 2. — ³¹ § 106. — ³² § 276, 2; § 109, 1 and 3.

αὐτῷ¹ τοῦ ἀθροίζειν² στράτευμα. §. Πρὸς³ δὲ βασιλέα πέμπων ἡξίου, ἀδελφὸς ὢν αὐτοῦ, δοθῆναι⁴ οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις μᾶλλον ἢ Τισσαφέρην ἄρχειν⁵ αὐτῶν·⁶ καὶ ἡ μήτηρ συνέπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα· ὥστε⁷ βασιλεὺς τῆς μὲν πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς⁸ οὐκ ἠσθάνετο, Τισσαφέρνει δὲ ἐνόμιζε πολεμοῦντα⁹ αὐτὸν ἀμφὶ τὰ στρατεύματα δαπανᾶν·⁹ ὥστε οὐδὲν¹⁰ ἤχθετο αὐτῶν πολεμοῦντων.¹¹ καὶ γὰρ ὁ Κύρος ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους¹² δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων ὧν¹³ Τισσαφέρνης ἐτύγγχανεν ἔχων.¹⁴ ✓

9. Ἄλλο δὲ στράτευμα αὐτῷ¹⁵ συνελέγετο¹⁶ ἐν Χερρονήσῳ τῇ καταντιπέρας Ἀβύδου¹⁷ τόνδε¹⁸ τὸν τρόπον.¹⁹ Κλέαρχος Λακεδαιμόνιος φηγὰς²⁰ ἦν· τοῦτῳ συγγενόμενος²¹ ὁ Κύρος²² ἡγάσθη τε αὐτὸν, καὶ δίδωσιν²³ αὐτῷ μυρίους δαρεικούς. Ὁ δὲ λαβὼν τὸ χρυσίον, στράτευμα συνέλεξεν ἀπὸ²⁴ τούτων τῶν χρημάτων, καὶ ἐπολέμει, ἐκ Χερρονήσου ὁρμώμενος, τοῖς Θραξὶ τοῖς ὑπὲρ Ἑλλησποντον οἰκοῦσι,²⁵ καὶ ὠφέλει τοὺς Ἑλληνας· ὥστε καὶ χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο αὐτῷ εἰς τὴν τροφήν τῶν στρατιωτῶν αἱ Ἑλλησποντιακαὶ πόλεις ἐκούσαι. Τοῦτο δ' αὖ οὕτω τρεφόμενον²⁶ ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τὸ στράτευμα.

10. Ἀρίστιππος δὲ ὁ Θετταλὸς ξένος ὢν ἐτύγγχανεν αὐτῷ, καὶ πιεζόμενος ὑπὸ²⁷ τῶν οἰκοὶ ἀντιστασιωτῶν, ἔρχεται πρὸς τὸν Κύρον, καὶ αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν εἰς δισχιλίους ξένους καὶ τριῶν μηνῶν μισθόν, ὡς²⁸ οὕτω περιγεγόμενος²⁹ ἂν τῶν

¹ Why dative? — ² § 262, 2. — ³ By what cases is πρὸς followed? — ⁴ § 26, Note 3 (1). — ⁵ § 202, 1; 260, 1 (end). — ⁶ Why genitive? — ⁷ § 266, 2, Note 2. — ⁸ § 277, 2. — ⁹ § 203. — ¹⁰ § 160, 2. — ¹¹ § 277, 2. — ¹² § 142, 1. — ¹³ § 153. — ¹⁴ § 279, 2. — ¹⁵ Why dative? — ¹⁶ § 200, Note 5. — ¹⁷ § 168. — ¹⁸ § 142, 4; 148, N., 1. — ¹⁹ § 160, 2. — ²⁰ Stem? — ²¹ § 16, 5. — ²² § 141, Note 1 (a). — ²³ § 200, Note 1. — ²⁴ By what cases is ἀπὸ followed? — ²⁵ § 142, 2. — ²⁶ § 279, 2. — ²⁷ Signification of ὑπὸ followed by gen., dat., and acc.? — ²⁸ § 277, Note 2. — ²⁹ § 211; 226, 3.

ἀντιστασιωτῶν. Ὁ δὲ Κύρος δίδωσιν¹ αὐτῷ εἰς τετρακισχίλους καὶ ἕξ μηνῶν μισθόν, καὶ δεῖται αὐτοῦ μὴ² πρόσθεν καταλύσαι³ πρὸς τοὺς ἀντιστασιώτας πρὶν⁴ ἢ αὐτῷ συμβουλευσῆται. Οὕτω δὲ αὐτὸ ἐν Θετταλίᾳ ἐλάνθανεν αὐτῷ τρεφόμενον στράτευμα. ¶ 1. Προξενον δὲ τὸν Βοιωτίον, ξένον ὄντα αὐτῷ, ἐκέλευσε λαβόντα ἄνδρας ὅτι⁵ πλείστους παραγενέσθαι, ὥς⁶ εἰς Πισίδας βουλόμενος στρατεῦσθαι, ὥς⁶ πράγματα¹ παρεχόντων Πισιδῶν τῇ ἑαυτοῦ⁷ χώρᾳ. Σοφαίνεται δὲ τὸν Στυμφάλιον, καὶ Σωκράτην τὸν Ἀχαιοῦν, ξένους ὄντας καὶ τούτους, ἐκέλευσεν ἄνδρας λαβόντας ἐλθεῖν¹ ὅτι πλείστους, ὥς πολεμήσων⁸ Τισσαφέρνει σὺν τοῖς φυγάσι τῶν Μιλησίων. Καὶ ἐποίουν οὕτως οὗτοι.

*Suppl.
Jovis*

CHAPTER II.

THE MARCH FROM SARDIS TO TARSUS.

1. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἐδόκει αὐτῷ⁹ ἤδη πορεύεσθαι¹⁰ ἄνω, τὴν μὲν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο¹¹ ὥς¹² Πισίδας βουλόμενος ἐκβαλεῖν¹³ παντάπασιν ἐκ τῆς χώρας· καὶ ἀθροίζει, ὥς ἐπὶ τούτους, τό¹⁴ τε βαρβαρικὸν καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν ἐνταῦθα στράτευμα, καὶ παραγγέλλει τῷ τε Κλεάρχῳ λαβόντι¹⁵ ἡκεῖν ὅσον ἦν αὐτῷ¹⁶ στράτευμα,¹⁷ καὶ τῷ Ἀριστίππῳ συναλλαγέντι πρὸς τοὺς¹⁸ οἴκοι ἀποπέμψαι πρὸς ἑαυτὸν ὃ εἶχε στράτευμα,¹⁷ καὶ Ξενίᾳ τῷ Ἀρκάδι, ὃς αὐτῷ προεστῆκει τοῦ ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι ξενικοῦ,¹⁹ ἡκεῖν παραγγέλλει, λαβόντα²⁰ τοὺς

¹ Stem?—² § 283, 3.—³ § 202, 1.—⁴ § 240, 1.—⁵ Force of ὅτι?—⁶ § 277, Note 2.—⁷ § 142, 4, Note 3; 146.—⁸ § 277, 2.—⁹ § 184, 2.—¹⁰ § 259.—¹¹ § 199, 2.—¹² The force of ὥς?—¹³ § 202, 1.—¹⁴ § 28.—¹⁵ 277, 6.—¹⁶ § 184, 4.—¹⁷ § 154.—¹⁸ § 141, Note 3.—¹⁹ § 171, 3.—²⁰ § 138, Note 8.

ἄνδρας πλὴν ὅποσοι ἱκανοὶ ἦσαν τὰς ἀκροπόλεις φυλάττειν.¹ 2. Ἐκάλεσε² δὲ καὶ τοὺς Μίλητον πολιορκούντας,³ καὶ τοὺς φυγάδας ἐκέλευσε σὺν αὐτῷ στρατεύεσθαι, ὑποσχόμενος αὐτοῖς, εἰ καλῶς καταπράξειεν⁴ ἐφ' ἃ ἐστρατεῖετο,⁵ μὴ⁶ πρόσθεν παύσασθαι⁷ πρὶν αὐτοὺς καταγάγοι αἰκάδε. Οἱ δὲ ἡδέως ἐπείθοντο· ἐπίστευον γὰρ αὐτῷ· καὶ λαβόντες τὰ ὄπλα παρήσαν εἰς Σάρδεϊς.

3. Ξενίας μὲν δὴ τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων λαβὼν παρεγένετο⁸ εἰς Σάρδεϊς, ὀπλίτας εἰς τετρακισχιλίους· Πρόξενος δὲ παρὴν ἔχων ὀπλίτας μὲν εἰς πεντακοσίους καὶ χιλίους, γυμνήτας δὲ πεντακοσίους, Σοφαίνετος δὲ ὁ Στυμφάλιος ὀπλίτας ἔχων χιλίους, Σωκράτης δὲ ὁ Ἀχαιοὺς ὀπλίτας ἔχων ὡς πεντακοσίους, Πασίων δὲ ὁ Μεγαρεὺς εἰς τριακοσίους μὲν ὀπλίτας, τριακοσίους δὲ πελταστὰς ἔχων παρεγένετο· ἦν δὲ καὶ οὗτος καὶ ὁ Σωκράτης τῶν ἀμφὶ Μίλητον στρατευομένων. 4. Οὗτοι μὲν εἰς Σάρδεϊς αὐτῷ ἀφίκοντο. Τισσαφέρνης δὲ κατανοήσας ταῦτα καὶ μείζονα ἡγησάμενος⁹ εἶναι ἢ ὡς ἐπὶ Πισίδας τὴν παρασκευὴν, πορεύεται ὡς βασιλέα ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, ἰππέας ἔχων ὡς πεντακοσίους. 5. Καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ, ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε παρὰ Τισσαφέρνου τὸν Κύρου στόλον, ἀντιπαρεσκευάζετο.

Κῦρος δὲ ἔχων οὐς εἴρηκα,¹⁰ ὠρμάτο¹¹ ἀπὸ Σάρδεων· καὶ ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυδίας σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας εἴκοσι καὶ δύο, ἐπὶ τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν. Τούτου τὸ εὖρος δύο πλέθρα· γέφυρα¹² δὲ ἐπὴν ἐξευγμένη¹³ πλοίοις ἐπτά. 6. Τοῦτον διαβὰς¹⁴ ἐξελαύνει διὰ Φρυγίας σταθμὸν ἓνα, παρασάγγας ὀκτὼ, εἰς Κολοσσὰς, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, εὐδαίμονα καὶ μεγάλην. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν¹⁵ ἡμέρας ἐπτά·

¹ § 261, 1. — ² § 106, Note 2. — ³ § 276, 2. — ⁴ § 243. — ⁵ § 243, Note 2. — ⁶ § 283, 3. — ⁷ § 203, Note 2. — ⁸ The stem? The *tenae*-stem? — ⁹ § 92. — ¹⁰ See *εἴρηκα*. — ¹¹ § 123. — ¹² § 37, 2, Note 2. — ¹³ § 101, 3. — ¹⁴ See *διαβαίνω*. — ¹⁵ 1 so. how formed?

καὶ ἦκε¹ Μένων ὁ Θετταλὸς, ὀπλίτας ἔχων χιλίους, καὶ πελταστὰς πεντακοσίους, Δόλοπας καὶ Αἰνιῶνας καὶ Ὀλυθίους.

γ. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας εἴκοσιν, εἰς Κελαινὰς, τῆς Φρυγίας πόλιν οἰκουμένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. Ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεύῃ ἦν² καὶ παράδεισος μέγας ἀγρίων ἑθέρων πλήρης, ἃ ἐκεῖνος ἐθήρευν³ ἀπὸ ἵππου, ὅποτε γυμνάσαι⁴ βούλοιο⁵ ἑαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἵππους. Διὰ μέσου δὲ τοῦ παραδείσου ρεῖ⁶ ὁ Μαϊάνδρος ποταμός· αἱ δὲ πηγαὶ αὐτοῦ εἰσιν⁷ ἐκ τῶν βασιλείων· ρεῖ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῆς Κελαινῶν πόλεως.⁸ δ. Ἔστι δὲ καὶ μεγάλου βασιλέως βασιλεία ἐν Κελαιναῖς ἐρυμνὰ ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς τοῦ Μαρσίου ποταμοῦ, ὑπὸ τῇ ἀκροπόλει· ρεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος διὰ τῆς πόλεως καὶ ἐμβάλλει εἰς τὸν Μαϊάνδρον· τοῦ δὲ Μαρσίου τὸ εὐρὸς ἐστὶν εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε ποδῶν. Ἐνταῦθα λέγεται Ἀπόλλων⁹ ἐκδεῖραι Μαρσύαν νικήσας ἐρίζοντά οἱ¹⁰ περὶ σοφίας, καὶ τὸ δέρμα κρεμάσαι ἐν τῷ ἄντρῳ, ὅθεν αἱ πηγαί· διὰ δὲ τοῦτο ὁ ποταμὸς καλεῖται Μαρσύας.¹⁰ ε. Ἐνταῦθα Ξέρξης, ὅτε¹¹ ἐκ τῆς Ἑλλάδος ἡττηθεὶς τῇ μάχῃ ἀπεχώρει, λέγεται οἰκοδομῆσαι ταῦτά τε τὰ βασιλεία καὶ τὴν Κελαινῶν ἀκρόπολιν. Ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινε Κῦρος ἡμέρας τριάκοντα· καὶ ἦκε Κλέαρχος ὁ Λακεδαιμόνιος φυγὰς ἔχων ὀπλίτας χιλίους καὶ πελταστὰς Θρᾶκας ὀκτακοσίους καὶ τοξότας Κρήτας διακοσίους. Ἀμα δὲ καὶ Σῶσις παρῆν ὁ Συρακόσιος ἔχων ὀπλίτας τριακοσίους, καὶ Σοφαίνετος ὁ Ἀρκὰς ἔχων ὀπλίτας χιλίους. Καὶ ἐνταῦθα Κῦρος ἐξέτασιν καὶ ἀριθμὸν τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐποίησεν ἐν τῷ παραδείσῳ, καὶ ἐγένοντο¹² οἱ

¹ § 200, Note 3. — ² § 135, 2. — ³ 200, Note 5. — ⁴ What has become of the ζ? — ⁵ § 231. — ⁶ § 123, N. 1. — ⁷ Why unaccented? —

⁸ The general rule for accent of nouns? — ⁹ § 48, Note. — ¹⁰ Syntax? — ¹¹ Why is this not followed by the subj.? — ¹² Stem?

σύμπαντες ὀπλίται¹ μὲν μύριοι καὶ χίλιοι, πελτασταὶ δὲ ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους.

10. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, εἰς Πέλτας, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. Ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν αἷς Ξενίας ὁ Ἀρκὰς τὰ Λύκαία ἔθυσε καὶ ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε· τὰ δὲ ἄθλα ἦσαν² στλεγγίδες χρυσαῖ· ἐθεώρει δὲ τὸν ἀγῶνα καὶ Κύρος. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δώδεκα, εἰς Κεραμῶν ἀγορὰν, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, ἐσχάτην πρὸς τῇ Μυσίᾳ χώρᾳ. 11. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς τρεῖς, παρασάγγας τριάκοντα, εἰς Καῦστρου πεδίον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. Ἐνταῦθ' ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας πέντε· καὶ τοῖς στρατιώταις ὠφείλετο μισθὸς πλεόν ἢ τριῶν μηνῶν,³ καὶ πολλάκις ἰόντες⁴ ἐπὶ τὰς θύρας ἀπήτουν.⁵ Ὁ δὲ⁶ ἐλπίδας λέγων διῆγε, καὶ δηῆλος ἦν ἀνιῶμενος· οὐ γὰρ ἦν πρὸς τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου ἔχοντα μὴ ἀποδιδόναι.⁷

12. Ἐνταῦθα ἀφικνεῖται Ἐπύαξα ἡ Συεννέσιος γυνὴ τοῦ Κιλικῶν βασιλέως παρὰ Κύρον· καὶ ἐλέγετο Κύρῳ δοῦναι⁷ χρήματα πολλά. Τῇ δ' οὖν στρατιᾷ τότε ἀπέδωκε Κύρος μισθὸν τεττάρων μηνῶν. Εἶχε⁸ δὲ ἡ Κίλισσα καὶ φύλακας περὶ αὐτὴν⁹ Κίλικας καὶ Ἀσπενδίους· ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ συγγενέσθαι¹⁰ Κύρον τῇ Κιλίσσῃ. 13. Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας δέκα, εἰς Θύμβριον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην. Ἐνταῦθα ἦν παρὰ τὴν ὁδὸν κρήνη ἡ Μίδου καλουμένη, τοῦ Φρυγῶν βασιλέως· ἐφ' ἣ λέγεται Μίδας τὸν Σάτυρον θηρεῦσαι, οἶνον¹¹ κεράσας αὐτήν.

14. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμοὺς δύο, παρασάγγας

¹ Why properispomenon? — ² § 135, Note 4. — ³ § 25, 3. — ⁴ Stem? — ⁵ Account for the ε subscript? — ⁶ § 143, Note 2. — ⁷ Account for the accent. — ⁸ § 103. — ⁹ § 80. — ¹⁰ Composition? — ¹¹ Syntax?

δέκα, εἰς Τυριαῖον, πόλιν οἰκουμένην· ἐνταῦθα ἔμεινεν ἡμέρας τρεῖς. Καὶ λέγεται δεηθῆναι¹ ἡ Κίλισσα Κύρου² ἐπιδεῖξαι τὸ στράτευμα αὐτῇ. Βουλόμενος οὖν ἐπιδεῖξαι, ἐξέτασιν ποιεῖται ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων. 15. Ἐκέλευσε δὲ τοὺς Ἑλληνας, ὡς νόμος αὐτοῖς εἰς³ μάχην, οὕτω ταχθῆναι καὶ στήναι, συντάξαι δὲ ἕκαστον τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ. Ἐτάχθησαν οὖν ἐπὶ τεττάρων· εἶχε δὲ τὸ μὲν δεξιὸν Μένων καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ, τὸ δ' εὐώνυμον Κλέαρχος καὶ οἱ ἐκείνου, τὸ δὲ μέσον οἱ ἄλλοι στρατηγοί. 16. Ἐθεώρει οὖν ὁ Κύρος πρῶτον μὲν τοὺς βαρβάρους· οἱ δὲ παρήλυνον τεταγμένοι κατ' ἴλας καὶ κατὰ τάξεις· εἶτα δὲ τοὺς Ἑλληνας, παρελάνων ἐφ' ἄρματος, καὶ ἡ Κίλισσα ἐφ' ἄρμαμάξης. Εἶχον δὲ πάντες κράνη χαλκᾶ⁴ καὶ χιτῶνας φοινικούς καὶ κνημίδας καὶ τὰς ἀσπίδας ἐκκεκαλυμμένας. 17. Ἐπειδὴ δὲ πάντας παρήλασε, στήσας τὸ ἄρμα πρὸ τῆς φάλαγγος, πέμψας Πίγρητα τὸν ἑρμηνεῖα παρὰ τοὺς στρατηγοὺς τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐκέλευσε προβαλέσθαι τὰ ὄπλα καὶ ἐπιχωρῆσαι ὅλην⁵ τὴν φάλαγγα. Οἱ δὲ ταῦτα προείπον τοῖς στρατιώταις· καὶ ἐπεὶ ἐσάλπιγξε, προβαλλόμενοι τὰ ὄπλα ἐπήρσαν. 18. Ἐκ δὲ τούτου, θᾶπτον⁶ προϊόντων σὺν κραυγῇ, ἀπὸ τοῦ αὐτομάτου δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς, τῶν δὲ βαρβάρων φόβος πολὺς· καὶ ἥ τε Κίλισσα ἔφυγεν⁷ ἐκ τῆς ἄρμαμάξης, καὶ οἱ ἐκ τῆς ἀγορᾶς καταλιπόντες τὰ ὄνια ἔφυγον· οἱ δὲ Ἑλληνες σὺν⁸ γέλῳτι ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνὰς ἦλθον. Ἡ δὲ Κίλισσα, ἰδοῦσα τὴν λαμπρότητα καὶ τὴν τάξιν τοῦ στρατεύματος, ἐθαύμασε. Κύρος δὲ ἦσθη⁹ τὸν ἐκ τῶν Ἑλλήνων εἰς τοὺς βαρβάρους φόβον ἰδών.

¹ Account for the accent. — ² § 172, 1. — ³ Diff. meanings? — ⁴ § 65. — ⁵ § 142, 4, Note 1. — ⁶ § 73, 10. — ⁷ Stem? — ⁸ Account for the σ.

19. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει σταθμούς τρεῖς, παράσῃγας εἴκοσιν, εἰς Ἰκόνιον, τῆς Φρυγίας πόλιν ἐσχάτην. Ἐν ταῦθα ἔμεινε τρεῖς ἡμέρας. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει διὰ τῆς Λυκαονίας σταθμούς πέντε, παράσῃγας τριάκοντα. Ταύτην τὴν χώραν ἐπέτρεψε διαρπάσαι τοῖς Ἑλλησιν ὡς¹ πολεμίαν οὔσαν. 20. Ἐντεῦθεν Κῦρος τὴν Κίλισσαν εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν ἀποπέμπει τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν·² καὶ συνέπεμψεν αὐτῇ στρατιώτας, οὓς Μένων εἶχε, καὶ αὐτὸν. Κῦρος δὲ μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων ἐξελαύνει διὰ Καππαδοκίας σταθμούς τέτταρας, παράσῃγας εἴκοσι καὶ πέντε, πρὸς Δάαν, πόλιν οἰκουμένην, μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα.³ Ἐν ταῦθα ἔμειναν ἡμέρας τρεῖς· ἐν ᾧ Κῦρος ἀπέκτεινεν ἄνδρα Πέρσην Μεγαφέρνην, φοινικιστὴν βασιλείον, καὶ ἑτερόν τινα τῶν ὑπάρχων δυνάστην, αἰτιασάμενος ἐπιβουλεύειν αὐτῷ.

21. Ἐντεῦθεν ἐπειρῶντο εἰσβάλλειν⁴ εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν· ἡ δὲ εἰσβολὴ ἦν ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτὸς,⁵ ὀρθία ἰσχυρῶς,⁶ καὶ ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι⁷ εἰ τις ἐκώλυεν. Ἐλέγετο δὲ καὶ Σύνενοις εἶναι⁸ ἐπὶ τῶν ἄκρων, φυλάττων τὴν εἰσβολήν· δι' ᾧ ἔμεινεν ἡμέραν ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ. Τῇ δ' ὑστεραίᾳ⁹ ἦκεν ἄγγελος λέγων, ὅτι λελοιπῶς⁹ εἴη Σύνενοις τὰ ἄκρα, ἐπεὶ ἤσθετο ὅτι τὸ Μένωνος στρατεύμα ἤδη ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ἦν εἰσω τῶν ὁρέων, καὶ ὅτι τριήρεις ἤκουε περιπλεούσας¹⁰ ἀπὸ Ἰωνίας εἰς Κιλικίαν Ταμῶν¹¹ ἔχοντα, τὰς Λακεδαιμονίων¹² καὶ αὐτοῦ Κῦρου. 22. Κῦρος δ' οὖν ἀνέβη¹³ ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη, οὐδενὸς κωλύοντος, καὶ εἶδε τὰς σκηνάς, οὗ οἱ Κίλικες ἐφύλαττον. Ἐντεῦθεν δὲ κατέβαιναν εἰς πεδίον μέγα καὶ καλόν, ἐπίρρυτον, καὶ δένδρων παντο-

¹ § 277, Note 2. — ² § 160, 2. — ³ § 71, Note 4. — ⁴ § 260. — ⁵ § 74, 1. — ⁶ § 188, 5. — ⁷ The present infinitive has three distinct uses. What are they? — ⁸ § 189. — ⁹ See *λείπω*. — ¹⁰ § 123, Note 1. — ¹¹ § 42, 2. — ¹² § 167, 1. — ¹³ See *ἀναβαίνω*.

δαπῶν ἔμπλεων καὶ ἀμπέλων· πολὺ δὲ καὶ σήσαμον καὶ μελίτην καὶ κέγχρον καὶ πυροὺς καὶ κριθὰς φέρει. Ὅρος δ' αὐτὸ περιέχει ὄχυρόν καὶ ὑψηλὸν πάντῃ ἐκ θαλάττης εἰς θάλατταν.

23. Καταβὰς δὲ διὰ τούτου τοῦ πεδίου ἤλασε σταθμούς τέτταρας, παρασάγγας πέντε καὶ εἰκοσιν, εἰς Ταρσοὺς, τῆς Κιλικίας πόλιν μεγάλην καὶ εὐδαίμονα. Ἐνταῦθα ἦσαν τὰ Σευενέσιος βασιλεία, τοῦ Κιλικίων βασιλέως· διὰ μέσης¹ δὲ τῆς πόλεως ῥεῖ ποταμὸς, Κύδνος ὄνομα, εὖρος δύο πλέθρων.² 24. Ταύτην τὴν πόλιν ἐξέλιπον οἱ ἐνοικούντες³ μετὰ Σευενέσιος εἰς χωρίον ὄχυρόν ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη, πλὴν οἱ τὰ καπηλεία ἔχοντες· ἔμειναν δὲ καὶ οἱ παρὰ τὴν θάλατταν οἰκούντες ἐν Σόλοις καὶ ἐν Ἰσσοῖς. 25. Ἐπύαξα δὲ, ἡ Σευενέσιος γυνὴ, προτέρα Κύρου πέντε ἡμέραις εἰς Ταρσοὺς ἀφίκετο.

Ἐν δὲ τῇ ὑπερβολῇ τῶν ὁρῶν τῶν εἰς τὸ πεδίον, δύο λόχοι τοῦ Μένωνος στρατεύματος ἀπώλοντο· οἱ μὲν ἔφασαν⁴ ἀρπάζοντάς τι κατακοπῆναι ὑπὸ τῶν Κιλικίων, οἱ δὲ, ὑπολειφθέντας καὶ οὐ δυναμένους εὐρεῖν τὸ ἄλλο στρατεύμα οὐδὲ τὰς ὁδοὺς, εἶτα πλανωμένους ἀπολέσθαι· ἦσαν δ' οὖν οὗτοι ἑκατὸν ὀπλίται.⁵ 26. Οἱ δ' ἄλλοι ἐπειδὴ ἦκον, τὴν τε πόλιν τοὺς Ταρσοὺς διήρπασαν, διὰ τὸν ὄλεθρον τῶν συστρατιωτῶν ὀργιζόμενοι, καὶ τὰ βασιλεία τὰ ἐν αὐτῇ. Κύρος δὲ ἐπεὶ εἰσήλασεν εἰς τὴν πόλιν, μετεπέμπετο τὸν Σευέννεσιν πρὸς ἑαυτόν· ὁ δ' οὔτε πρότερον οὐδενί⁶ πω κρείττονι ἑαυτοῦ εἰς χεῖρας ἐλθεῖν⁷ ἔφη, οὔτε τότε Κύρῳ ἰέναι ἤθελε, πρὶν ἡ γυνὴ αὐτὸν ἔπεισε, καὶ πίστει ἔλαβε. 27. Μετὰ δὲ ταῦτα, ἐπεὶ συνεγένοντο

¹ § 142, 4, Note 4. — ² § 276, 2. — ³ § 129, IV. — ⁴ Account for the accent? — ⁵ § 77, Note 2. — ⁶ § 134, 2 (end). The aorist infinitive has two distinctive uses. What are they?

ἀλλήλοις,¹ Σύνενοις μὲν ἔδωκε Κύρος χρήματα πολλὰ εἰς τὴν στρατιάν, Κύρος δ' ἐκείνῳ δῶρα ἃ νομίζεται² παρὰ βασιλεῖ τίμια, ἵππον χρυσοχάλινον καὶ στρεπτόν χρυσοῦν³ καὶ ψέλια καὶ ἀκινάκην χρυσοῦν καὶ στολὴν Περσικὴν, καὶ τὴν χώραν μηκέτι ἀφαρπάξεσθαι· τὰ δὲ ἥρπασμένα ἀνδράποδα, ἣν πού ἐντυγχάνωσιν, ἀπολαμβάνειν.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE BATTLE OF CUNAXA.

1. Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλήθουσιν,⁴ καὶ πλησίον⁵ ἦν ὁ σταθμὸς ἔνθα ἔμελλε⁶ καταλύνειν, ἥνικα Πατιγύας, ἀνὴρ Πέρσης τῶν ἀμφὶ Κύρον πιστῶν, προφαίνεται ἐλαύνων ἀνὰ κράτος ἰδρύνει τῷ ἵππῳ·⁷ καὶ εὐθὺς πᾶσιν, οἷς⁸ ἐνετύγχανεν ἐβόα καὶ βαρβαρικῶς καὶ Ἑλληνικῶς, ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν στρατεύματι πολλῷ προσέρχεται, ὡς εἰς μάχην παρεσκευασμένος.⁹ 2. Ἐνθα δὲ πολὺς τάραχος ἐγένετο.¹⁰ αὐτίκα γὰρ ἐδόκουν οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ πάντες δὲ, ἀτάκτοις σφίσιν ἐπιπεσεῖσθαι. 3. Κύρος τε καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἄρματος, τὸν θώρακα ἐνέδου καὶ ἀναβὰς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον τὰ παλτὰ εἰς τὰς χεῖρας ἔλαβε, τοῖς τε ἄλλοις πᾶσι παρήγγελλεν¹¹ ἐξοπλίζεσθαι καὶ καθίστασθαι εἰς τὴν ἐαυτοῦ τάξιν ἕκαστον.

4. Ἐνθα δὲ σὺν πολλῇ σπουδῇ καθίσταντο, Κλέαρχος μὲν τὰ δεξιὰ τοῦ κέρατος¹² ἔχων πρὸς τῷ Εὐφράτῃ ποτα-

¹ § 81. — ² § 135, 2. — ³ Account for the accent? — ⁴ § 276. — ⁵ § 138, Note 2 (c). — ⁶ § 98, 3. — ⁷ § 188, 5. — ⁸ § 187. — ⁹ Account for the σ in the antepenult. — ¹⁰ The stem? Connecting-vowel? The personal ending? — ¹¹ How is the future formed? — ¹² § 56, 2.

μῶ, Πρόξενος δὲ ἐχόμενος, οἱ δ' ἄλλοι μετὰ τοῦτον· Μένων δὲ καὶ τὸ στράτευμα τὸ εὐώνυμον κέρας ἔσχε τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ. 5. Τοῦ δὲ βαρβαρικοῦ ἵππεῖς μὲν Παφλαγόνες εἰς χιλίους παρὰ Κλέαρχον ἔστησαν ἐν τῷ δεξιῷ, καὶ τὸ Ἑλληνικὸν πελταστικόν· ἐν δὲ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ Ἀριαῖός τε ὁ Κύρου ὑπαρχος καὶ τὸ ἄλλο βαρβαρικόν. 6. Κῦρος δὲ καὶ οἱ ἵππεῖς¹ τούτου ὅσον ἑξακόσιοι ὀπλισμένοι—θώραξι² μὲν αὐτοὶ καὶ παραμηριδίοις καὶ κράνεσι,³ πάντες πλὴν Κύρου· Κῦρος δὲ ψιλὴν⁴ ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν εἰς τὴν μάχην καθίστατο. Λέγεται δὲ καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους Πέρσας ψιλαῖς ταῖς κεφαλαῖς⁵ ἐν τῷ πολέμῳ διακινδυνεύειν. 7. Οἱ δ' ἵπποι πάντες⁶ οἱ μετὰ Κύρου εἶχον καὶ προμετωπίδια καὶ προστερνίδια· εἶχον δὲ καὶ μαχαίρας οἱ ἵππεῖς Ἑλληνικάς.

8. Καὶ ἤδη τε ἦν μέσον ἡμέρας καὶ οὐπω καταφανεῖς⁷ ἦσαν οἱ πολέμιοι· ἡνίκα δὲ δαίτη ἐγίνετο, ἐφάνη κονιορτὸς ὥσπερ νεφέλη λευκή, χρόνῳ⁸ δὲ οὐ συχνῶ ὕστερον ὥσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολὺ. Ὅτε δὲ ἐγγύτερον ἐγίνοντο,⁹ τάχα δὴ καὶ χαλκός τις ἤστραπτε καὶ αἱ λόγχαι καὶ αἱ τάξεις⁸ καταφανεῖς ἐγίνοντο. 9. Καὶ ἦσαν ἵππεῖς μὲν λευκοθώρακες⁸ ἐπὶ τοῦ εὐωνύμου τῶν πολεμίων· Τισσαφέρνης ἐλέγετο τούτων ἄρχειν· ἐχόμενοι δὲ τούτων γερροφόροι, ἐχόμενοι δὲ ὀπλῖται σὺν ποδήρεσι¹⁰ ξυλῖναις ἀσπίσιν·⁸ Αἰγύπτιοι δ' οὗτοι ἐλέγοντο εἶναι.¹¹ ἄλλοι δ' ἵππεῖς, ἄλλοι τοξόται. Πάντες δὲ οὗτοι κατὰ ἔθνη,⁸ ἐν πλαισίῳ πλήρει ἀνθρώπων ἕκαστον τὸ ἔθνος ἐπορεύετο. 10. Πρὸ δὲ αὐτῶν ἄρματα¹² διαλείποντα συχνὸν ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, τὰ δὴ δρεπανηφόρα καλούμενα· εἶχον δὲ τὰ δρέ-

¹ § 48, 2 (c). — ² § 46, 2. — ³ § 49. — ⁴ 142, 3. — ⁵ § 188, 1. — ⁶ § 46, 1. — ⁷ Stem? — ⁸ Syntax? The stem? — ⁹ § 230. — ¹⁰ § 49. — ¹¹ When does the present infin. retain its time? — ¹² § 46, 1.

πανα ἐκ τῶν ἀξόνων εἰς πλάγιον ἀποτεταμένα, καὶ ὑπὸ τοῖς δίφροις εἰς γῆν βλέποντα, ὡς διακόπτειν ὅτῳ ἐντυγχάνοιεν. Ἡ δὲ γνώμη ἦν ὡς εἰς τὰς τάξεις τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐλόντα καὶ διακόψοντα. 11. Ὁ μέντοι Κύρος εἶπεν, ὅτε καλέσας παρεκελεύετο τοῖς Ἕλλησι τὴν κραυγὴν τῶν βαρβάρων ἀνέχεσθαι, ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο.¹ οὐ γὰρ κραυγὴ ἀλλὰ συγῇ ὡς ἀνυστὸν καὶ ἡσυχῇ ἐν ἴσῳ καὶ βραδέως προσήεσαν.

12. Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ Κύρος, παρελαύνων αὐτὸς σὺν Πίγηρτι τῷ ἑρμηνεῖ καὶ ἄλλοις τρισὶν ἢ τέτταρσι, τῷ Κλέαρχῳ ἐβόα ἄγειν τὸ στράτευμα κατὰ μέσον τὸ τῶν πολεμίων, ὅτι ἐκεῖ βασιλεὺς εἴη. “κἂν² τοῦτ’,” ἔφη, “νικῶμεν, πάνθ’³ ἡμῖν πεποιήται.” 13. Ὅρων δὲ ὁ Κλέαρχος τὸ μέσον στίφος, καὶ ἀκούων Κύρου ἔξω ὄντα τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ εὐωνύμου βασιλέα,⁴ — τοσοῦτον γὰρ πλήθει περιῆν βᾶσιλεὺς, ὥστε μέσον τὸ ἑαυτοῦ ἔχων τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύμου ἔξω ἦν, — ἀλλ’ ὅμως ὁ Κλέαρχος οὐκ ἤθελεν ἀποσπᾶσαι ἀπὸ τοῦ ποταμοῦ τὸ δεξιὸν κέρασ, φοβούμενος μὴ κυκλωθεῖη ἐκατέρωθεν· τῷ δὲ Κύρῳ ἀπεκρίνατο, ὅτι αὐτῷ μέλοι ὅπως καλῶς ἔχοι.

14. Καὶ ἐν τούτῳ τῷ καιρῷ τὸ μὲν βαρβαρικὸν στράτευμα ὁμαλῶς προῆι,⁵ τὸ δὲ Ἑλληνικὸν, ἔτι ἐν τῷ αὐτῷ μένον, συνετάττετο ἐκ τῶν ἔτι προσιώντων. Καὶ ὁ Κύρος, παρελαύνων οὐ πᾶν πρὸς αὐτῷ τῷ στρατεύματι,⁶ καθεῖατο ἐκατέρωσε ἀποβλέπων εἰς τε τοὺς πολεμίους καὶ τοὺς φίλους. 15. Ἰδὼν δὲ αὐτὸν ἀπὸ τοῦ Ἑλληνικοῦ Ξενοφῶν Ἀθηναῖος, ὑπελάσας ὡς συναντήσαι, ἤρετο⁷ εἴ τι παραγγέλλοι· ὁ δ’ ἐπιστήσας εἶπε, καὶ λέγειν ἐκέλευε πᾶσιν, ὅτι καὶ τὰ ἱερὰ καλὰ καὶ τὰ σφάγια καλὰ. 16. Ταῦτα δὲ λέγων, θορύβου ἤκουσε διὰ τῶν τάξεων

¹ § 160, 2. — ² § 11, 2. — ³ Account for the &. — ⁴ The stem? —
⁵ See εἰμι. — ⁶ § 46, 1. — ⁷ See ἔρομαι.

ιόντος, καὶ ἤρετο, τίς ὁ θόρυβος εἶη. Ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος εἶπεν, ὅτι τὸ σύνθημα παρέρχεται δεύτερον ἤδη. Καὶ ὃς ἐθαύμασε τίς παραγγέλλει, καὶ ἤρετο ὃ τι εἶη τὸ σύνθημα. Ὁ δ' ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι ΖΕΤΣ ΣΩΤΗΡ ΚΑΙ ΝΙΚΗ. 17. Ὁ δὲ Κῦρος ἀκούσας, “Ἀλλὰ δέχομαι¹ τε,” ἔφη, “καὶ τοῦτο ἔστω.”

Ταῦτα δ' εἰπὼν εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χώραν ἀπήλαυνε· καὶ οὐκέτι τρία ἢ τέτταρα στάδια διειχέτην τῷ² φάλαγγε ἀπ' ἀλλήλων, ἥνικα ἐπαιάνιζόν τε οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ ἤρχοντο ἀντίοι ἵεναι τοῖς πολεμίοις. 18. Ὡς δὲ πορευομένων ἐξεκύναιεν τι τῆς φάλαγγος, τὸ³ ἐπιλειπόμενον ἤρξατο δρόμφεῖν· καὶ ἅμα ἐφθέγγαντο πάντες οἰόνπερ τῷ Ἐνναλίῳ ἐλελίζουσι, καὶ πάντες δὲ ἔθεον. Λέγουσι δὲ τινες,⁴ ὡς καὶ ταῖς ἀσπίσι⁵ πρὸς τὰ δόρατα ἐδοῦπησαν, φόβον ποιούντες⁶ τοῖς ἵπποις. 19. Πρὶν δὲ τόξευμα ἐξικνεῖσθαι, ἐκκλίνουσιν οἱ βάρβαροι καὶ φεύγουσι. Καὶ ἐνταῦθα δὴ ἐδίωκον μὲν κατὰ κράτος οἱ Ἕλληνες, ἐβόων δὲ ἀλλήλους μὴ⁷ θεῖν δρόμφι, ἀλλ' ἐν τάξει ἔπεσθαι. 20. Τὰ δ' ἄρματα ἐφέρετο, τὰ μὲν δι' αὐτῶν τῶν πολεμίων, τὰ δὲ καὶ διὰ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, κενὰ ἡνιόχων. Οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ προῖδοιεν, δίσταντο· ἔστι δ' ὅστις⁸ καὶ κατελήφθη, ὥσπερ ἐν ἵπποδρόμφι, ἐκπλαγεῖς· καὶ οὐδὲν μέντοι οὐδὲ τοῦτον παθεῖν⁹ ἔφασαν· οὐδ'¹⁰ ἄλλος δὲ τῶν Ἑλλήνων ἐν ταύτῃ τῇ μάχῃ ἔπαθεν οὐδεὶς οὐδὲν, πλὴν ἐπὶ τῷ εὐωνύμῳ τοξευθῆναι τις ἐλέγετο.

21. Κῦρος δ' ὁρῶν τοὺς Ἕλληνας νικῶντας τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς καὶ διώκοντας, ἡδόμενος καὶ προσκυνούμενος ἦδη ὡς βασιλεὺς ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφ' αὐτὸν, οὐδ' ὥς ἐξήχθη διώκειν·

¹ The fut.; how formed? — ² § 78, Note 2. — ³ § 141, Note 4; § 276, 2. — ⁴ § 84. — ⁵ The stem? — ⁶ § 123. — ⁷ Why μὴ? — ⁸ § 86, Note 1. — ⁹ Why perispomenon? — ¹⁰ § 283, 8.

ἀλλὰ συνεσπειραμένην ἔχων τὴν¹ τῶν σὺν ἑαυτῷ ἑξακοσίων ἱππέων τάξιν, ἐπεμελεῖτο² ὃ τι ποιήσει βασιλεὺς. Καὶ γὰρ ἤδει αὐτὸν, ὅτι μέσον³ ἔχοι τοῦ Περσικοῦ στρατεύματος. **22.** Καὶ πάντες δ' οἱ τῶν βαρβάρων ἄρχοντες μέσον ἔχοντες τὸ αὐτῶν ἡγούνται, νομίζοντες οὕτω καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ εἶναι, ἣν ἢ ἡ ἰσχὺς αὐτῶν ἐκατέρωθεν, καὶ, εἴ τι παραγγεῖλαι χρήζοιεν, ἡμίσει ἂν χρόνῳ αἰσθάνεσθαι⁴ τὸ στράτευμα. **23.** Καὶ βασιλεὺς δὴ τότε μέσον ἔχων τῆς αὐτοῦ στρατιᾶς ὅμως ἕξω ἐγένετο τοῦ Κύρου εὐωνύμου κέρατος. Ἐπεὶ δὲ οὐδεὶς⁵ αὐτῷ ἐμάχετο ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου οὐδὲ τοῖς αὐτοῦ τεταγμένοις ἔμπροσθεν, ἐπέκαμπτεν, ὥς εἰς κύκλωσιν. **24.** Ἐνθα δὴ Κύρος, δείσας⁶ μὴ ὄπισθεν γενόμενος κατακόψῃ τὸ Ἑλληνικόν, ἐλαύνει ἀντίος· καὶ ἐμβαλὼν σὺν τοῖς ἑξακοσίοις νικᾷ τοὺς πρὸ βασιλέως τεταγμένους, καὶ εἰς φυγὴν ἔτρεψε τοὺς ἑξακισχιλίους· καὶ ἀποκτείναι λέγεται αὐτὸς τῇ ἑαυτοῦ χειρὶ Ἀρταγέρσην, τὸν ἄρχοντα αὐτῶν.

25. Ὡς δ' ἡ τροπὴ ἐγένετο, διασπείρονται καὶ οἱ Κύρου ἑξακόσιοι, εἰς τὸ διώκειν ὀρμήσαντες· πλὴν πάνυ ὀλίγοι⁷ ἀμφ' αὐτὸν κατελείφθησαν,⁸ σχεδὸν οἱ ὁμοτράπεζοι καλούμενοι. **26.** Σὺν τούτοις δὲ ὧν καθορᾷ⁹ βασιλέα καὶ τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκείνον στῖφος.¹⁰ καὶ εὐθὺς οὐκ ἠνέσχετο, ἀλλ' εἰπὼν “Τὸν ἄνδρα ὀρώ,” ἔτετο¹¹ ἐπ' αὐτὸν· καὶ παίει κατὰ τὸ στέρνον, καὶ τιτρώσκει διὰ τοῦ θώρακος, ὥς φησι Κτησίας ὁ ἰατρός, καὶ ἰᾶσθαι αὐτὸς τὸ τραῦμά φησι. **27.** Παίοντα δ' αὐτὸν ἀκοντίζει τις παλτῷ ὑπὸ τὸν ὀφθαλμὸν βιαίως.¹² καὶ ἐνταῦθα μαχόμενοι καὶ βασιλεὺς καὶ Κύρος καὶ οἱ ἀμφ' αὐτοὺς ὑπὲρ ἑκατέρου, ὅποσοι μὲν

¹ § 142, 1. — ² Why properispomenon? — ³ § 71, Note 2. — ⁴ § 211. — ⁵ Decline. — ⁶ See δειδω; § 16, 2. — ⁷ § 73, 6. — ⁸ § 16, 1. — ⁹ Account for the θ. — ¹⁰ Stem? — ¹¹ § 129, 111. — ¹² § 74.

τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα ἀπέθνησκον Κτησίας λέγει, παρ' ἐκείνῳ γὰρ ἦν· Κύρος δὲ αὐτός τε ἀπέθανε, καὶ ὁκτὼ οἱ ἄριστοι τῶν περὶ αὐτὸν ἔκειντο ἐπ' αὐτῷ. 28. Ἀρταπάτης δ', ὁ πιστότατος αὐτῷ τῶν σκηπτούχων θεράπων, λέγεται, ἐπειδὴ πεπτωκότεν εἶδε Κύρον, καταπηδήσας ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου περιπεσεῖν¹ αὐτῷ. 29. Καὶ οἱ μὲν φασὶ βασιλέα κελεύσαι τινα ἐπισφάξαι αὐτὸν Κύρῳ, οἱ δὲ, ἑαυτὸν ἐπισφάξασθαι, σπασάμενον τὸν ἀκινάκην· εἶχε γὰρ χρυσοῦν,² καὶ στρεπτὸν δ' ἐφόρει καὶ ψέλια καὶ τάλλα,³ ὥσπερ οἱ ἄριστοι Περσῶν· ἐτετίμητο γὰρ ὑπὸ Κύρου δι' εὐνοϊάν τε καὶ πιστότητα.

CHAPTER X.

AFTER THE BATTLE.

1. Ἐνταῦθα δὴ Κύρου ἀποτέμνεται ἡ κεφαλὴ καὶ χεὶρ ἡ δεξιὰ. Βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ διώκων⁴ εἰσπίπτει εἰς τὸ Κύρειον στρατόπεδον· καὶ οἱ μὲν μετὰ Ἀριαίου οὐκέτι ἴστανται,⁵ ἀλλὰ φεύγουσι⁶ διὰ τοῦ αὐτῶν στρατοπέδου εἰς τὸν σταθμὸν ἔνθεν ὠρμώντο· τέτταρες δ' ἐλέγοντο⁷ παρασάγγαι εἶναι τῆς ὁδοῦ.⁸ 2. Βασιλεὺς δὲ καὶ οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ τὰ τε ἄλλα πολλὰ διαρπάζουσι, καὶ τὴν Φωκαῖδα, τὴν Κύρου παλλακίδα, τὴν σοφὴν καὶ καλὴν λεγομένην εἶναι, λαμβάνει.⁹ 3. Ἡ δὲ Μιλησία, ἡ νεωτέρα, ληφθεῖσα ὑπὸ τῶν ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, ἐκφεύγει γυμνὴ πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων δι' ἔτυχον¹⁰ ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις ὅπλα ἔχοντες.¹¹ καὶ ἀντιταχθέντες, πολλοὺς μὲν τῶν ἀρπαζόντων ὑπέκτειναν, οἱ δὲ καὶ αὐτῶν ἀπέθανον· οὐ μὴν ἔφυγον γε,

¹ § 108, 8. — ² Why perispomenon? — ³ What kind of contraction is this? — ⁴ § 138, Note 1 (a). — ⁵ § 195, N. — ⁶ § 108, 2. — ⁷ § 134, N. 1 (c). — ⁸ § 167, 5. — ⁹ 108, 5. — ¹⁰ See τυγχάνω. — ¹¹ § 119, 1; § 46, 2.

ἀλλὰ καὶ ταύτην ἔσωσαν, καὶ ἄλλα ὅποσα ἐντὸς αὐτῶν καὶ χρήματα καὶ ἄνθρωποι ἐγένοντο, πάντα ἔσωσαν.

4. Ἐνταῦθα διέσχον ἀλλήλων βασιλεὺς τε καὶ οἱ Ἕλληνες ὥς τριάκοντα στάδια, οἱ μὲν διώκοντες τοὺς καθ' αὐτοὺς, ὥς πάντας νικῶντες· οἱ δ' ἀρπάζοντες, ὥς ἦδη πάντες νικῶντες. 5. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσθοντο οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες, ὅτι βασιλεὺς σὺν τῷ στρατεύματι ἐν τοῖς σκευοφόροις εἴη, βασιλεὺς δ' αὖ ἤκουσε¹ Τισσαφέρνους, ὅτι οἱ Ἕλληνες νικῶεν τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς, καὶ εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἴχονται² διώκοντες, ἐνταῦθα δὲ βασιλεὺς μὲν ἀθροίζει τε τοὺς ἑαυτοῦ καὶ συντάττεται·³ ὁ δὲ Κλέαρχος ἐβουλεύετο, Πρόξενον καλέσας (πλησιαίτατος γὰρ ἦν), εἰ πέμποιέν τινας, ἧ πάντες ἴοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀρήξοντες.

6. Ἐν τούτῳ καὶ βασιλεὺς δηλὸς ἦν προσίων⁴ πάλιν, ὥς ἐδόκει, ὅπισθεν. Καὶ οἱ μὲν Ἕλληνες στραφέντες παρεσκευάζοντο, ὥς ταύτῃ προσιόντος καὶ δεξόμενοι· ὁ δὲ βασιλεὺς ταύτῃ μὲν οὐκ ἤγεν, ἧ δὲ παρῆλθεν ἔξω τοῦ εὐωνύμου κέρατος, ταύτῃ καὶ ἀπήγαγεν, ἀναλαβὼν καὶ τοὺς ἐν τῇ μάχῃ κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας αὐτομολήσαντας, καὶ Τισσαφέρνην καὶ τοὺς σὺν αὐτῷ. 7. Ὁ γὰρ Τισσαφέρνης ἐν τῇ πρώτῃ συνόδῳ οὐκ ἔφυγεν, ἀλλὰ διήλασε παρὰ τὸν ποταμὸν κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας πελταστὰς· διελαύνων δὲ κατέκανε μὲν οὐδένα, διαστάντες δὲ οἱ Ἕλληνες ἔπαιον καὶ ἠκόντιζον αὐτούς· Ἐπισθένης δὲ Ἀμφιπολίτης ἤρχε τῶν πελταστῶν,⁵ καὶ ἐλέγετο φρόνιμος γενέσθαι. 8. Ὁ δ' οὖν Τισσαφέρνης ὥς μείον⁶ ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη, πάλιν μὲν οὐκ ἀναστρέφει, εἰς δὲ τὸ στρατόπεδον ἀφικόμενος⁷ τὸ τῶν Ἑλλήνων, ἐκεῖ συντυγχάνει βασιλεῖ, καὶ ὁμοῦ δὲ πάλιν συνταξάμενοι ἐπορεύοντο.

¹ § 104. — ² § 279, Note. — ³ Stem? Connecting vowel? — ⁴ § 280, Note 1. — ⁵ Syntax? — ⁶ § 73, 5. — ⁷ § 108, 5.

9. Ἐπεὶ δ' ἦσαν κατὰ τὸ εὐώνυμον τῶν Ἑλλήνων κέρας, ἔδιδαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, μὴ προσάγοιεν¹ πρὸς τὸ κέρας, καὶ περιπτύξαντες ἀμφοτέρωθεν αὐτοὺς κατακόφειαν· καὶ ἐδόκει αὐτοῖς ἀναπτύσσειν τὸ κέρας, καὶ ποιήσασθαι² ὀπισθεν τὸν ποταμόν. 10. Ἐν ᾧ δὲ ταῦτα ἐβουλευόντο, καὶ δὴ βασιλεὺς παραμειψόμενος εἰς τὸ αὐτὸ σχῆμα κατέστησεν ἀντίαν³ τὴν φάλαγγα, ὥσπερ τὸ πρῶτον⁴ μαχούμενος⁵ συνῆει. Ὡς δὲ εἶδεν οἱ Ἕλληνες ἐγγύς τε ὄντας καὶ παρατεταγμένους, αὖθις παιανίσαντες ἐπῆρσαν πολὺ ἔτι προθυμότερον ἢ τὸ πρόσθεν.⁶ 11. Οἱ δ' αἰὲν βάρβαροι οὐκ ἐδέχοντο, ἀλλ' ἐκ πλέονος ἢ τὸ πρόσθεν ἔφενγον· οἱ δ' ἐπεδίωκον μέχρι κόμης τινός. 12. Ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες· ὑπὲρ γὰρ τῆς κόμης γήλοφος ἦν, ἐφ' οὗ ἀνεστράφησαν οἱ ἀμφὶ βασιλέα, πεζοὶ μὲν οὐκέτι, τῶν δὲ ἵππεων ὁ λόφος ἐνεπλήσθη, ὥστε⁷ τὸ ποιούμενον μὴ γυγνώσκειν.⁸ Καὶ τὸ βασίλειον σημεῖον ὁρᾶν⁹ ἔφασαν, αἰετόν τινα χρυσοῦν ἐπὶ πέλτης ἐπὶ ξύλου ἀνατεταμένον.

13. Ἐπεὶ δὲ καὶ ἐνταῦθ' ἐχώρουν οἱ Ἕλληνες, λείπονσι δὴ καὶ τὸν λόφον οἱ ἵππεῖς.¹⁰ οὐ μὴν ἔτι ἀθροοί, ἀλλ' ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν· ἐνφιλούτο δ' ὁ λόφος τῶν ἵππεων.¹¹ τέλος δὲ καὶ πάντες ἀπεχώρησαν. 14. Ὁ οὖν Κλέαρχος οὐκ ἀνέβιβαζεν ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, ἀλλ' ὑπ' αὐτὸν στησας τὸ στράτευμα, πέμπει Λύκιον τὸν Συρακόσιον καὶ ἄλλον ἐπὶ τὸν λόφον, καὶ κελεύει, κατιδόντας¹² τὰ ὑπὲρ τοῦ λόφου, τί ἐστὶν ἀπαγγεῖλαι.¹³ 15. Καὶ ὁ Λύκιος ἤλασέ τε, καὶ ἰδὼν ἀπαγγέλλει ὅτι φεύγουσιν ἀνὰ κράτος. Σχεδὸν δ' ὅτε ταῦτα ἦν, καὶ ἥλιος ἐδύετο.

¹ Why optative? — ² Explain the use of this infinitive. — ³ 142, 3. — ⁴ § 160, 2. — ⁵ § 277, 3. — ⁶ § 160, 2. — ⁷ § 266, 1. — ⁸ § 108, 6 and 8. — ⁹ § 103 (end). — ¹⁰ § 53, 3 and Note 1. — ¹¹ § 174. — ¹² See εἶδον. What does this participle denote? — ¹³ § 108, 4, II.

16. Ἐνταῦθα δ' ἔστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες, καὶ θέμενοι τὰ ὅπλα ἀνεπαύοντο· καὶ ἅμα μὲν ἐθαύμαζον, ὅτι οὐδαμοῦ Κῦρος φαίνοιτο, οὐδ' ἄλλος ἀπ' αὐτοῦ οὐδεὶς παρῆν· οἳ γὰρ ᾗδεσαν αὐτὸν τευθηκότα, ἀλλ' εἵκαζον ἢ διώκοντα οἴχεσθαι ἢ καταληφόμενόν¹ τι προεληλακέναι. 17. Καὶ αὐτοὶ ἐβουλεύοντο, εἰ αὐτοῦ μέιναντες τὰ σκευοφόρα ἐνταῦθα ἄγουντο, ἢ ἀπίοιεν ἐπὶ τὸ στρατόπεδον. Ἐδοξε οὖν αὐτοῖς ἀπιέναι· καὶ ἀφικνούνται ἀμφὶ δορπηστὸν ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς. 18. Ταύτης μὲν οὖν τῆς ἡμέρας τοῦτο τὸ τέλος ἐγένετο. Καταλαμβάνουσι δὲ τῶν τε ἄλλων χρημάτων τὰ πλείστα διηρπασμένα, καὶ εἴ τι σιτίον ἢ ποτὸν ἦν· καὶ τὰς ἀμάξας μεστὰς ἀλεύρων καὶ οἴνου, ἃς παρεσκευάσατο Κῦρος, ἵνα, εἴ ποτε σφοδρὰ τὸ στράτευμα λάβοι ἔνδεα, διαδοίῃ τοῖς Ἕλλησιν· ἦσαν δ' αὗται τετρακόσαιο, ὥς ἐλέγοντο, ἅμαξαι, καὶ ταύτας τότε οἱ σὺν βασιλεῖ διήρπασαν. 19. Ὡστε² ἄδειπνοι ἦσαν οἱ πλείστοι τῶν Ἑλλήνων· ἦσαν δὲ καὶ ἀνάριστοι, πρὶν γὰρ δὴ καταλῦσαι τὸ στράτευμα πρὸς ἄριστον, βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη. Ταύτην μὲν οὖν τὴν νύκτα οὕτω διεγένοντο.

¹ § 277, 3. — ² § 237.

NOTES.

IN the year B. C. 407, Cyrus, the younger son of Darius, King of Persia, was appointed, through his mother's influence, commander of the maritime ports of Asia Minor, and satrap of Lydia, Phrygia, and Cappadocia. He was instructed to take sides with the Lacedaemonians, who were then engaged in war with the Athenians for the supremacy in Greece. Immediately on his arrival at Sardis he entered into an alliance with Lysander, who had just been appointed to the command of the Peloponnesian fleet. The Lacedaemonian commander succeeded in completely defeating the Athenian fleet at Aegospotami (B. C. 405), and thus put an end to the Peloponnesian war, which had lasted for twenty-seven years (B. C. 431 - 404).

In the year B. C. 404, Darius, King of Persia, died, and Artaxerxes, his son, succeeded to the throne. Cyrus, who was present at his father's death, was accused by Tissaphernes, the satrap of the southern provinces of Asia Minor, of plotting against his elder brother. The accusation was believed by Artaxerxes, who therefore arrested Cyrus, and would have put him to death but for the intercession of their mother, Parysatis; she prevailed upon him to spare his life and send him back to his satrapy in Asia Minor. Cyrus returned to Sardis determined to seek revenge, and, if possible, to wrest the throne from his brother.

His acquaintance with the Greeks had convinced him of their superiority to the Asiatics, and of their usefulness in the expedition which he now contemplated. The peace that followed the battle of Aegospotami had left a large number of Greeks, who had been bred to the pursuit of arms during the Peloponnesian war, unemployed. Cyrus induced about fourteen thousand of these to enter his service under a Spartan leader named Clearchus. After three years of preparation he commenced his expedition, proclaiming, however, that his object was to attack the Pisidians. He set out from Sardis in the spring of B. C. 401, marched through Phrygia and Cilicia, entered Syria near Issus, crossed the Euphrates at Thapsacus, and

proceeded to the plain of Cunaxa, near Babylon. Here he was met by the Persian army, numbering nine hundred thousand, under Artaxerxes. Cyrus had about one hundred thousand Asiatics, and fourteen thousand Greek mercenaries. In the battle Cyrus was killed in an attempt to slay his brother, and the expedition was abandoned. The army, under the command of Xenophon, the historian of the expedition, made a retreat from Babylon to the shores of the Euxine, a distance of sixteen hundred miles. in which they encountered incredible difficulties and dangers.

The following brief summary of Book I. will assist in understanding the narrative:—

CHAP. I. On the death of Darius, and the accession of Artaxerxes to the throne of Persia, Cyrus is accused by Tissaphernes of plotting against the new king. Cyrus is arrested by his brother, but on his mother's intercession he obtains his liberty and returns to his satrapy. He now secretly raises an army, part of which are Greeks, in order to make war against his brother.

II. Cyrus sets out from Sardis, and marches through Lydia, Phrygia, and Lycaonia, into Cappadocia. Before arriving at the Cilician pass he is met by Epyaxa, wife of Syennesis, the king of Cilicia. Soon after his arrival at Tarsus Syennesis is induced by his wife to have an interview with him.

III. The Greeks suspect the real object of the expedition, and refuse to go farther. By the persuasion of Clearchus they are induced to follow Cyrus, who promises them higher pay, and says that the expedition is against Abrocomas, who was somewhere on the Euphrates.

IV. Cyrus proceeds to Issus, where he is joined by his fleet; passes the Pylæ Syriæ; two Greek generals, Zenias and Pasion, desert the expedition. At Thapsacus, on the Euphrates, Cyrus discloses the real object of the expedition. The army mutiny; but influenced by fresh promises and the example of Menon, one of their commanders, they are induced to cross the river.

V. The army marches through a desert country along the left bank of the Euphrates, to a point opposite Charmande. They suffer from want of provisions, and many of the beasts of burden perish. A quarrel arises between Clearchus and Menon, which is with difficulty settled by Cyrus.

VI. Traces of the King's troops are now visible. Orontes, a relative of Cyrus, offers to hasten forward with some horsemen and lie in ambush for them. He is, however, found to be in correspondence with the king, and is tried and put to death.

VII. Cyrus enters Babylonia, and reviews his troops at midnight. He promises them great rewards in case they are victorious. The next day, with his army in order of battle, he passes a trench dug by the King; after which, supposing his brother will not hazard a battle, he proceeds less cautiously.

VIII. Unexpectedly they see the enemy advancing in order of battle, and hastily they prepare for action. The Greeks, who form the right wing, on the banks of the Euphrates, put to flight the part of the royal troops opposed to them. Cyrus, who is in the centre, attacks the King and is slain.

IX. The character of Cyrus.

X. The King takes and plunders the camp of Cyrus, and then advances against the Greeks, by whom he is repulsed.



CHAPTER I.

1. *Δαρείου . . . γίγονται*, lit. of Darius and Parysatis there were born two sons. Darius was king of Persia from B. C. 423 - 404. — For the force of *μέν* and *δέ*, see Lesson XXIV. Note 2. — *δέ* is here continuative. — *ἡσθίνα*, derivation? Why imperf.? — *ἐπάπτεται*, derivation? — *ἔβούλετο*, give the formation of this verb.

2. *παρὸν ἐτόγγχευε*, happened to be present. — Stem of *τυγχάνω*? — *Κύρον δὲ μεταπέμπεται*, he sends for Cyrus (to come to him). Observe the force of the mid. voice. — *καὶ στρατηγόν*, he had appointed him general also; *δέ* connects the clause, and *καὶ* (also) contrasts *στρατηγόν* with *σαυράπην*. The word on which the force of *καὶ*, in the combination *καὶ . . . δέ*, falls stands between these particles. — *ἀπέβαλε, ἐποίησε*: the aorist, where we should use the pluperfect. See note on I, 3. The command of the forces which assembled on the plain of Castolus (Lydia) had belonged to Tissaphernes; in B. C. 407 Cyrus succeeded him, and hence arose the enmity of Tissaphernes to Cyrus. — *λαβόν*, stem? For the accent, see § 26, Note 3 (2). — *ὡς φίλον*, as a friend. — *ἀνίβη*, see *ἀναβαίνω*; the force of the preposition? — *Παρράσιον*, a Parrhasian. Parrhasia is a district in Arcadia.

3. *ἐτελέτησε*: the aorist is sometimes used where we should use the pluperfect, especially after such adverbs of time as *ἐπει, ἐπειδή, ὥς, πρὶν, &c.* Give the formation of this verb. — *κατέστη, become established in the kingdom.* See *καθίστημι*. — *διαβάλλει . . . αὐτῷ, accuses Cyrus to his brother* (saying) *that he is plotting against him.* — *ἐπιβουλεύει* is put in the optative, because *διαβάλλει* is in the historical present. — *ὁ δέ, and he, i. e. the King.* — *ὡς ἀποκτενῶν, for the purpose of putting him to death.* Account for the accent. — *ἐξαίτησαμένη αὐτόν, lit. having begged him off* (for herself).

4. *ὡς ἀπῆλθε, when he departed.* — *κινδυνεύσας* refers to the danger he had just escaped. — *ὅπως, how.* — *ἐπὶ, in the power of.* — *ἀντ' ἐκείνου, instead of him.* — *Παρόσαπτι μὲν δὴ . . . ἐπήρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, now Cyrus had his mother Parysatis (i. e. to support him).* *δοῦναι δέ, &c.* corresponds to this clause, and gives a second advantage which Cyrus had.

5. *δοῦναι*, although singular, is collective and relates to *πάντας*; translate lit., *and whoever of those from the king came to him.* — *οὕτω διατίθει, thus disposing (them).* — *καὶ . . . ἐπεμελείτο, and he took care of the barbarians with him.* — *εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχοιεν αὐτῷ, should be well disposed towards him*; depending on *ὡς*.

6. *τὴν . . . δύναμιν, his Grecian force.* — *ὡς . . . ἐπικρυπτόμενος, lit. concealing himself as much as he was able, i. e. as secretly as possible.* — *φυλακὰς* (from *φυλακή*) is attracted into the relative clause, and into the case of the relative *ὅσους* (see § 153, Note 1); translate *whatever garrisons he had in the cities, he gave directions to each of the commanders* (of these). — *ὡς . . . πόλεις, on the ground that Tissaphernes was plotting against the cities.* What would be the thought if *ὡς* were omitted? — *καὶ γάρ, etenim, and* (this was so), *for.* Although this is the origin of the phrase, yet it is often used as an emphatic expression for the simple *γάρ, for.* — *ἦσαν τὰ ἀρχαῖον, formerly belonged.* — *αἱ Ἰωνικαὶ πόλεις; the Greek cities of Ionia are meant.* Ionia extended from the river Hermus, along the shores of the Aegean, to the south of Miletus.

7. *προαισθόμενος . . . βουλευόμενος, perceiving beforehand* (certain persons) *were planning these same things.* See § 280. — *ἀποστήναι πρὸς Κύρον, to revolt to Cyrus*, as a noun in apposition with *ταῦτα*. — *τοὺς μὲν . . . τοὺς δέ, some . . . others.* — *τοὺς φεύγοντας, the exiles.* — *κατάγειν τοὺς ἐκπεπυκνότες, to restore those who had been driven out*; see *ἐκπίπτω*. — *καὶ . . . αὖ:* the emphatic word is placed between these connectives; translate *this again was another pretext.* — *τοῦ ἀθροίξαι:* the infinitive used as a noun, limiting *πρόφασις*.

8. *ἀδελφὸς ὢν αὐτοῦ, because he was his brother.* § 277, 2. — *δοθῆναι οἷ, should be given to himself.* For the distinction between *οἷ, αὐτῷ, and αὐτῷ, see § 144, 2, § 145, and § 146*; *οἷ* is often an enclitic, but there retains its accent, see § 28, 3, N. 1 (3). — *μᾶλλον ἢ, rather than.* — *συνπραττεν αὐτῷ ταῦτα, co-operated with him in this.* — *ὥστε, so that, here*

kes the indicative, because the action of the verb is viewed chiefly as an independent fact. — τῆς μὲν πρὸς αὐτὸν ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ἠσθάνετο, the position of πρὸς αὐτὸν between the article and noun makes it an attributive; the against-himself plot; see αἰσθάνομαι. — πολεμοῦντα, by carrying on war. — ὥστε . . . πολεμοῦντων, so that he was in no respect displeased because they were carrying on war. — καὶ γάρ, and the more especially so since; see note on I. 7. — τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμούς, the accruing tribute. — ἐτίγχανεν ὧν, happened to have.

9. ἄλλο omits ν in the neuter, as also αὐτός, ἐκεῖνος, &c. — αὐτῷ, for αὐτῆς; principal parts of συλλέγω; also of λέγω, to speak? — ἐν Χερρονήσῳ κατὰντιπέρας Ἀβύδου, in the Chersonesus, which is over against Abydos, i. e. the Thracian Chersonesus; Abydos was a city of Mysia. — τόνδε τὸν ἄνθρωπον, in the following manner. — ἡγάσθη . . . δίδωσιν, he came to esteem him and gave. Notice the change from the aorist to the historic present, in § 2 (ἀναβαίνει . . . ἀνέβη). The Daric was a Persian gold coin of the value of about \$5.40 in gold (at its modern value). Xenophon (Anab. I. 18) estimates the Daric at twenty Attic drachmas, or about \$3.33 in silver (at its modern value). But silver was much more valuable, in comparison with gold, in ancient times than it is now. — ἀπὸ, with. — ἐκ . . . μόμενος, (repeatedly) making forays (δρομαί) from the Chersonesus; observe the force of the present. — πέρα, beyond. — τοῖς . . . οἰκοῦσι, those dwelling, dwellers. — ἐκούσαι, willingly. — τοῦτο . . . στράτευμα, and thus this army was supported secretly for him; τοῦτο belongs to τὸ στράτευμα.

10. ἄν with ἐτίγχανεν. — καὶ . . . μισθόν, and asks of him mercenaries amounting to two thousand (i. e. about two thousand mercenaries), and pay for three months. — ὥς . . . τῶν ἀντιστασιωτῶν, intimating that he should thus superior to those opposed to him; see note on I. 6. — οὕτω περιγενόμενος = οὕτω (§ 226, 1) περιγένοιτο ἄν. — πρόσθεν . . . πρὶν, before . . . that. — καταλῦσαι, to terminate (the war), i. e. to make peace. — πρὸς, with.

11. For the force of εἶπεν, see Lesson XXIV. Note 1. — ὥς . . . στρατεύουσα, pretending that he wished to lead an army among the Pisidians. The Pisidians were a warlike people of Asia Minor, who had never been fully subdued by the Persians. — ὥς . . . Πισιδῶν, because (as he said) the Pisidians were giving trouble. — Στυμφάλιον. Stymphālus was a town in Arcadia. — καὶ τούτους, these also, i. e. Sophænetus and Socrates, as well as Proxenus and Aristippus. — ὥς . . . φυγάσαι, as if he were intending to go to war against Tessaphernes in company with the Milesian exiles. — The pupil could be provided with an ancient atlas, and be required to give the situation of the places mentioned in the text. — Boeotia, Miletus, Pisidia, Lacedæmon, Thrace, Thessaly, &c.

CHAPTER II.

1. 'Ἐπει δ' ἰδόκα ἤδη αὐτῷ, *when at length it seemed good to him.* — *ἀνα* upward, i. e. into the upper countries of Asia, or those remote from the sea. Cyrus had now completed his arrangements for his expedition against his brother, and it appeared to be a suitable time to begin his march. — *τὴν μὲν πρόφασιν ἐποιεῖτο*, *he made the pretext.* — *μὲν* here stands without anything opposed to it in the rest of the sentence, but the clause implied by the text would be, *but he was in reality marching against the king.* — *ἐκ*, *out of.* *καὶ . . . Ἑλληνικόν*, *and he assembles, as if against these, both the barbarian and the Grecian army.* — *ἐνταῦθα*, *hereupon.* — *λαβόντι . . . στρατεύμα*, *taking all the army which he had.* The antecedent is attracted into the relative clause; see § 154. — *συναλλαγέντι πρὸς τοὺς οἰκοί*, *having become reconciled to those at home;* see *συναλλάσσειν*. — *δ' εἶχε στρατεύμα*, *the army which he had.* Another case of attraction. — *ὅς . . . ξηνικοῦ*, *who commanded for him the mercenary force in the cities,* i. e. the Ionian cities. — *ἐν ταῖς πόλεσι*, *has the position and force of an adjective.* — *ξηνικοῦ*, sc. *στρατεύματος*. — *λαβόντι*: in the preceding sentence, *λαβόντι* is used because it stands in immediate connection with *Κλεάρχῳ*. Here *λαβόντι* is removed from *Ξένῳ*, to which it refers, and is connected more closely with the omitted subject of *ἦκαν*, agreeing with it in case; see 138, Note 8 (end). — *πλὴν ὅσους*, *except as many as.* The antecedent of *ὅσους*, if expressed, would be a demonstrative pronoun in the gen. after *πλὴν*.

2. 'Ἐκέλευε δὲ καὶ, *and also he ordered.* — *ἐκέλευε*, *urged.* — *ἐπισχόμενος*, *having promised*, from *ἐπισχίσσμαι*; stem! — *εἰ . . . ἐστρατεύετο*, *if he should succeed well in those things for which he was making the expedition.* — *ταῦτα* the antecedent of *εἰ* is not expressed. — *ἐὰν καταπράξῃ* might be used instead of *εἰ καταπράξαι*. — *ἐστρατεύετο* is not affected by the principle of indirect discourse, as *στρατεύοιτο* (representing *στρατεύομαι* of the direct form) would be ambiguous. — *μὴ παύσασθαι*, *not to cease.* — *καταγάγοι*, *should lead home;* from *κατάγω*; stem! — *παρήσαν εἰς Σάρδεας*, *they arrived at Sardis.* *Πάρεμ* signifies rest in a place, yet here it has the idea of motion from its construction with *εἰς*. — Sardis was the capital of Lydia, and at this time the residence of Cyrus.

3. *Ξένιος μὲν δὲ*, *Xenias accordingly,* i. e. in accordance with the instructions of Cyrus. — *τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων*, *those from (in) the cities.* — *ὀπλίτας* is in apposition with *τοὺς ἐκ τῶν πόλεων*. The Grecian foot soldiers were divided into, 1. *ὀπλίται*, *heavy armed*, who wore heavy armor, and fought with broad shields and long spears; 2. *ψιλοί*, *light armed*, who fought with darts, arrows, and slings, and were employed chiefly as skirmishers; 3. *πελτασται*, *targeteers*, who were armed with a small round shield, called *πέλιη*. The heavy-armed soldiers (*ὀπλίται*) were divided into *τάξας* and *λόχοι*. — *εἰς τετρακισχίλους*, *to the number of four thousand.* — *γυμνήτας*, *light-armed;* from *γυμνός*, *naked.* The term was applied to those light-armed soldiers who were not protected with the shield and thorax. —

Quantity of the termination *-as* in *γυνήτας*? — *ὡς πεντακοσίους*, about five hundred. — *ὡς*, when joined with numerals, signifies *about, nearly*. — *ὁ Μεγαρεύς*: Megara was situated between Athens and Corinth. — *ἦν* agrees with *οὗτος*, its nearest subject, and is understood with the rest; see § 135, Note 1. — *τῶν . . . στρατευομένων*, were of those who were engaged in military operations; see § 169, 1.

4. *Οἱ τοι*. The troops thus far enumerated formed the whole of the Grecian force that came to Sardis. Other bodies of Greeks joined him on the march. — *ὅτι* is here adversative, i. e. it introduces something opposed to the preceding. — *μείζονα . . . παρασκευήν*, having thought the preparation to be greater than as (if it were) against the Pisidians. — *ὡς*, to. — *ἢ ἔδυνάτο τάχιστα*, as he could (go) most quickly.

5. *καὶ βασιλεὺς μὲν δὴ*, and then accordingly the king. — *ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε*: the aorist where we should expect the pluperfect. — *παρά*, from; the meanings of *παρά* with gen., dat., and acc.? — *ἔρηκα*, see *εἶπον* in Catalogue of Verbs. — *ἄρρᾶτο*, began his march. — *Σάρδεων*. Sardis was connected with Nineveh, Babylon, and Susa by a well-constructed road, on which travelled a regular post. This road passed through the central part of Asia Minor, and reached the Euphrates at Melite. From this road another, starting at Caystrupedion (north of Celaenae, in Phrygia), passes along the northern side of the Taurus, and crosses the Cilician pass into Syria. This would have been the shortest and most direct route for Cyrus; but, as he had given out that his expedition was against the Pisidians, he chose a still more southerly route, which led him to Celaenae. Cyrus set out from Sardis in March, B. C. 401. — *ἔλατνε*, he advances; here used intransitively; lit. *he leads forth* (sc. *τὸν στρατὸν*) his army. — *σταθμοίς*, day's marches; lit. *stations, halting-places*, for travellers or soldiers. — *παρασάγγας*, *parasangs*; the parasang was a Persian measure of length, usually estimated at thirty stadia, or nearly three and a half miles. — *τὸν Μαίανδρον ποταμόν*: the Maeander rises near Celaenae, and, forming the common boundary between Lydia and Caria, falls into the Aegean Sea, below the promontory of Mycale. See § 142, 2, Note 5. — *δύο πλέθρα*, two *plethra*. The *πλέθρον* = one hundred Greek (one hundred and one English) feet. — *ἐξυγμένην*, constructed (lit. bridged), from *ἐύγνυμι*.

6. *εἰς Κολοσσάς*. Describe the situation of Colossae. One of Paul's epistles was addressed to the Christian church at Colossae. — *πόλιν οἰκουμένην*, an inhabited city. This expression is used because on the route of Cyrus were many towns wholly or partially deserted. — *ἔμειναν*: stem? aorist how formed? — *ἡμέρας*: quantity of the *-a* in the nominative? syntax? — *ἦκα*, see § 200, Note 3. — *Δόλοπας καὶ Αἰνιάνας καὶ Ὀλυνθίους*. The Dolopians and Aenianes were Thessalian tribes. The Olynthians were inhabitants of Olynthus, a city of Macedonia, situated in the Chalcidian peninsula.

7. *Κελαινάς*. Describe the situation of Celaenae. — *βασιλῆα*, a palace. — *ἦν*: why sing.? — *ἃ*: when does the relative affect the mood of the fol-

lowing verb? — ἔθρευνεν ἀπὸ ἵππου, *used to hunt on horseback*; lit. *from a horse*. — ὅποτε γυμνάσαι βούλοιο, &c. *whenever he wished to exercise and train his horses*. — αἱ δὲ πηγαί, &c. *its sources are out of (in) the palace*; account for the position of αὐτοῦ.

8. ἔστι . . . βασιλεια, *and there is also a palace of the great king*, i. e. in addition to the palace of Cyrus. — ἔστι, ἐστὶ, and ἐστι: when used? see § 28, and Note 1. — ἐπὶ ταῖς πηγαῖς, *near the sources*. — ἐπὶ: meaning with gen., dat., and acc.! — ῥεῖ δὲ καὶ οὗτος, *and this also flows*, i. e. this as well as the Maeander. — ποδῶν, see § 167, 5. — ἐκδεῖραι, *to have flayed*; see § 246; for the tense, see § 203. How does this aorist differ from γυμνάσαι in sect. 7? — νικήσας: supply αὐτόν (Marsyas). — οἱ: dat. sing. is an enclitic and is distinguished from the relative οἷ, which is oxytone, and from the article οἱ, which is a proclitic. — περὶ σοφίας, *respecting musical skill*. — κρεμάσαι is connected to ἐκδεῖραι by καί; see κρεμάννυμι.

9. ἥττηθες τῇ μάχῃ, *having been defeated in the battle*, i. e. the battle of Salamis, B. C. 480. 1 aor. part. (dep.) pass. of ἡττάομαι. — οἰκοδομήσαι, see note on ἐκδεῖραι. — Κρήτας. The Cretans were celebrated for their skill in archery, and were often employed as mercenaries. Why properispomenon? — ἐγένοντο οἱ σύμπαντες, *there were in all*; see § 142, 4, Note 1. — ἀμφὶ τοὺς δισχιλίους, *about two thousand*.

10. ἐντεύθεν . . . εἰς πύλας. If the object of the expedition had been to attack the Pisidians, Cyrus would have marched to the southeast; but as this was not his real design, and as a direct march to the road leading from Caystrupedion would disclose his actual intentions, he now turns back in nearly an opposite direction to Peltae, and then takes a wide circuit to the market-place of the Ceraminians. From this place he commenced his direct march towards his brother's capital. — τὰ Δελφία ἔθυσεν, *celebrated (with sacrifices) the Lycaean festival*; a festival of Pan, called Lycaean (from Mt. Lycaeus, in the southwest of Arcadia). — καὶ ἀγῶνα ἔθηκε, *and instituted games*. — σπλεγγίδες χρυσαί, *golden flesh-scrapers*; these were used in the bath. — εἰς . . . ἀγοράν, *the market-place of the Ceraminians*. The Ceramon Agora was probably on the northeast boundary of Phrygia, due north from Celaenae. One object of Cyrus in passing through these cities may have been to take in provisions for his journey. — ἐσχάτην πρὸς τῇ Μυσίᾳ χώραν, *the last, next to the Mysian territory*.

11. εἰς Καῦστρου πεδίον, *into the plain of Caystrus*. — πύλιν is in apposition with Καῦστρου πεδίον, which has the force of our compound word. — ὥφειλετο, *was due*. — μισθοῦ πλέον ἢ τριῶν μηνῶν, *more than three months' pay*; the adverb πλέον is used here, where a genitive meaning for (of) longer time would be expected. — ἀπήνουν, from ἀπαντῶ; the force of the preposition? — ἐπιβας λέγων διήγγε, *he continued to express hopes*; for the force of the participle, see § 279, 2, and Note. — καὶ δῆλος, &c. *and it was evident that he was troubled*; for the use of the participle, see § 280, Note 1. — οὐ . . . τρόπου, *for it was not in accordance with the character of Cyrus*; meanings of πρὸς with different cases? Repeat the prep-

ositions used with three cases. — ἔχοντα agrees with αὐτόν understood, the subject of ἀποδιδόναι. For the use of μή, see § 283, 3. This clause is the subject of ἦν.

12. γυνή, the wife. — δ' οὖν introduces a fact as opposed to a report ; translate, *certain it is, however, that he then gave to the army, &c.* — φύλακας is from φύλαξ, a guard, while φυλακὴς is from φυλακή, a guard, a garrison. — Ἀσπενδίοις, Aspendians. Aspendus was a city of Pamphylia, situated on both banks of the river Eurymedon. — συγγενίσθαι, was intimate with.

13. παρά, near ; what cases does παρά govern ? — κρήνη, &c. the so-called fountain of Midas ; for the position of the article, see § 142, 2. — ἐφ' ἣ, at which ; account for the loss of the accent in ἐπὶ. — τὸν Σάτυρον θηρεύσαι, to have caught the Satyr, i. e. Silenus. Is this infinitive like ἐκδεῖραι in § 8, or γυμνάσαι in § 7 ? How do they differ ? See § 246, and Note ; § 202 ; § 260, 1 (end). — κεράσας, by mingling, lit. having mingled. What does this participle denote ? From κεράννυμι.

14. δεσθῆναι, from δέομαι. How does this infinitive differ from γυμνάσαι in § 7 ? Is it like συγγενίσθαι in § 12 ? — ἐξέτασιν ποιῆται, he makes a review. — τῶν Ἑλλήνων καὶ τῶν βαρβάρων limits ἐξέτασιν.

15. ὡς . . . μόχην, as was their custom (to be arranged) for battle ; supply τάττεσθαι. — αὐτοῖς depends on ἦν understood. — Ἑλλήνας is the subject of ταχθῆναι and στήναι. — συντάξει δὲ ἑκάστον τοῖς ἑαυτοῦ, and that each (general) marshal his own troops. With ἑκάστον, sc. στρατηγόν, συντάξει depends on ἐκέλευσε. How do these infinitives differ from ἐκδεῖραι in § 8 ? — ἐπὶ τεττάρων, four deep. — οἱ ἐκείνου = οἱ σὺν αὐτῷ.

16. ἰδεῖν οὖν ὁ Κύρος, then Cyrus reviewed : οὖν is continuative. — παρήλαον, marched past him. — τεταγμένοι, from τάσσειν. — κατ' ὤας καὶ κατὰ τάξας, in troops and companies. The cavalry were divided into ὤαι, the infantry (ὀπλίται) into τάξας and λόχοι. — παρελάνων ἐφ' ἄρματος, riding by upon a chariot. — What cases does ἐπὶ govern ? Its different meanings ? — κράνη, helmets. The helmet was sometimes made of leather, and was usually surmounted by a crest (λόφος) of hair or a tuft of feathers. Besides the helmet, the chief defensive arms were the cuirass (θώραξ), made of hemp, of brass, or of leather covered with brass ; greaves (κνημίδες), extending from the foot to the knee, and were made of brass or some other metal ; the shield (ἀσπίς), usually round, and made of wood covered with leather and bound round the edges with plates of metal. — ἐκκεκαλυμμένους, uncovered ; the shields were commonly kept in leathern cases when they were not used, to keep them bright.

17. παρήλασε : observe the force of the aorist after adverbs of time like ἐπαδῇ ; see note on Ch. I. 3. — στήσας . . . φάλαγγος, stopping his chariot in front of the line. How does στήσας differ in meaning from στάς ? — ἐκέλευσε . . . φάλαγγα, he gave orders that the whole line should present their arms and advance, i. e. hold their shields before them for defence and their spears for attack. — ἐκ δὲ τούτου θάπτον προϊόντων, then upon this, while they were advancing more quickly ; προϊόντων : gen. abs. sc. Ἑλλήνων.

— ἀπὸ . . . στρατιώταις, *of their own accord the soldiers began to run* (lit. *to running was to the soldiers*). — ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς, *towards the tents*, i. e. of the barbarians.

18. τῶν . . . ἀγοράς, *thereupon there was much fear among the barbarians, and both the Cilician queen fled in her chariot and those in (from) the marketplace* (fled). — ἐπὶ τὰς σκηνάς ἦλθον, *went back to their tents*. — λαμπρότητα, *splendor*, of the arms. — τὴν τάξιν, *the order, discipline*. — ἤσθη, *from ἡσθαί*. — τὸν . . . φόβον, *lit. the fear (caused) by the Greeks upon the barbarians*, i. e. the fear with which the Greeks inspired the barbarians.

19. Ἰκόνιον. Iconium, during the Persian dominion, was the easternmost city of Phrygia. At a later time it became the capital of Lycaonia. The Lyconians refused submission to the Persians, and this was probably the excuse of Cyrus for giving the country up to plunder. — ὡς πολεμίας εἶσαν, *on the ground that it was hostile*.

20. εἰς τὴν Κιλικίαν. The Cilician queen took the direct route to Tarsus by the southeast; but, as this was not safe for the army, Cyrus took the northeast route, in order to enter the main road from Cappadocia to Cilicia. This detachment, besides guarding the queen, was intended to march to Tarsus and effect a diversion in Cyrus's favor, the king being engaged in defending the *Pylae Ciliciae*. — καὶ αὐτόν, *and Menon himself*. — μετὰ τῶν ἄλλων : μετὰ with the genitive generally implies participation with. — ἐν ᾧ, *in which time*. — φοινικιστὴν βασιλεον, *a royal purple weaver*. — καὶ . . . ὀυνάστην, *and a certain other person, a chief man of the under-officers*. — αἰτιασάμενος . . . αὐτῶ, *having accused them of plotting against him*.

21. Κιλικίαν. Bound Cilicia. — ἡ δὲ εἰσβολή, *but the entrance*. This was the famous pass, the so-called *Pylae Ciliciae*, through Mt. Taurus into Cilicia. Of the other two passes through the Taurus in these regions, one led to Seleucia, in Pamphylia, and the other was Menon's route to Tarsus. — ἀμήχανος εἰσελθεῖν στρατεύματι, *impracticable to enter with an army*; for the construction of the infinitive, see § 261, 2. — ἐκάλουν : observe the force of this imperfect; see § 200, Note 2. — εἶναι, see § 246. — ἔμεινεν : stem ? 1 aor. formed ? — λελοιπὸς εἶη, *had abandoned*; in direct discourse λέλοιπε (see § 243). — ἐπεὶ ἤσθετο, *after he heard*. — ἦν is used instead of the more regular εἶη; see § 243, Note 2. — καὶ οὖν . . . Κίρον, *and because he heard that Tamos had the galleys, those belonging to the Lacedaemonians and to Cyrus himself, sailing round from Ionia to Cilicia*; τὰς and the words following it qualify τριήρεις; see § 142, 2. — ἔχοντα, see § 280.

22. ἀνίβη ἐπὶ τὰ ὄρη, *went up on the mountains*. — οὐδενός, *gen. absolute*; see § 183 and § 77, Note 2. — ἐφύλαττον, *were guarding*. — ἔμπλεον, *full*, agrees with πεδίων; see § 64. — σήσαμον καὶ μελίην, *sesame and millet*. — ὅρος . . . πάντη, *but a strongly fortified and lofty mountain surrounds this on every side*; αὐτό, *sc. πεδίων*, i. e. the eastern part of Cilicia. To this plain enclosed on the north and west by the Taurus, on the east by the Amanus, and on the south by the sea, there were three passes, viz. *Pylae Ciliciae*,

through the Taurus, by which Cyrus entered; Pylae Amanicae, through Mt. Amanus; Pylae Syriae, leading from Cilicia into Syria, south of the Pylae Amanicae. See map.

23. ἐνταῦθα . . . βασιλεια, here was a palace of Syennesis; see § 135, 2. — Κύννος: describe the Cydnus. — ὄνομα, by name; εἶρος, in width; see § 160, 1.

24. εἰς χωρίον ὀχυρόν, for a stronghold. — δὲ καὶ, and also, as well as the innkeepers. — Σόλους, Soli, a Greek city of Cilicia, founded by Argives and Rhodians; according to some ancient accounts, they so corrupted their language by mingling with the Cilicians as to give rise to the term *solecism*.

25. προτέρα, &c. The Cilician queen had been sent by the shortest route across the mountains into Cilicia, under the charge of Menon. — ἐπεμβολῇ, passage over. — τῶν εἰς τὸ πεδιον: an attributive of ὁρῶν, the mountains (extending) into the plain. — ἀπάλλοντο, from ἀπέλλυμι. — οἱ μὲν . . . οἱ δέ, see § 143, 1. — ἀρπάζοντάς τι (§ 160, 1), while plundering, agrees with αὐτοῖς understood, the subject of κατακοπήναι. — ἐπὶ, see § 197, 1. — οἱ δέ, but others (say that) having been left behind, &c. — ἐπολαφθέντας, from ἐπολάω. — εἴτε . . . ἀπολείσθαι, after that, wandering about they perished. — δ' οὖν, and it is certain.

26. ἦμον, see § 200, Note 3. — εἰσέλασεν: observe the force of the aorist after adverbs of time. — μετεπέμπετο . . . ἑαυτόν, sent repeatedly for Syennesis (to come) to himself. — ὁ δ' οὔτε . . . ἔφη, he, however, both said that he had never at any time before come into the hands of any one superior to himself. — ἐπεισε, from πείθω.

27. ἐπεὶ . . . ἀλλήλοισι, when they had met one another. — εἰς τὴν στρατιάν, for the army. — Κύρος δέ, sc. ἔδωκε. — χρυσοχάλινον, with gold-studded bridle. — τὴν χάραν . . . ἀφαρπάξασθαι depends on ἔδωκε, Cyrus gave to him that his country should no longer be plundered. — τὰ δέ . . . ἀπολαμβάναν, and (he gave to him) to take back. — ἣν που ἐντυγχάνουσιν, in case they (i. e. Syennesis and the Cilicians) should anywhere meet with them; i. e. the slaves. The optative might have been used, the leading verb being ἔδωκε; see § 248, 1.

CHAPTER VIII.

1. Καὶ ἤδη τε . . . καὶ, lit. and not only was it already . . . but also; i. e. it was now just about the time of full market, when, &c. — ἦν, see § 134, Note 1 (c). — ἀμφὶ ἀγορὰν πλῆθουσταν, i. e. some time between nine and twelve o'clock. — καταλθεῖν, to halt, lit. to unloose, to unyoke. — τῶν ἀμφὶ Κύρον πιστῶν, one of the faithful attendants of Cyrus. — ἀνὰ κράτος, at full speed. — ἰβόα, from βόω. — ὅτι must not be translated here, since it is followed by the direct discourse; see § 241, 1 (end). — ὥς εἰς, as if for.

2. *τάραχος*, confusion. — *ἰδούκουν*, &c. for the Greeks and (84) also (καί) all thought, &c.; *αὐτίκα* modifies *ἐπιπείσεισθαι*, which has *βασιλῆα* understood for its subject: that the king would fall upon them in disorder.

3. *Κύρος τε . . . τοῖς τε*: the former *τε* connects the whole sentence with what precedes; the second *τε* connects *παρήγγελλαν* with *Κύρος . . . ἔλαβε* — *ἐνέδω*, from *ἐνδύω*, put on; *καθίστασθαι*, from *καθίστημι*, and each one to station himself in his own company.

4. *πρὸς*, near. — *ἐχόμενος*, next, lit. holding on to, being close to. The Grecian army formed the right wing of Cyrus's force, and Clearchus with his forces was posted on the extreme right of these, next to the river.

5. *εἰς*, to the number of. — *παρά*, near to. — *ἔστησαν*, see § 195, Note.

6. *Κύρος δὲ καὶ οἱ ἱππεῖς*, supply *ἔστησαν*. — *δσον* (like *ὥς*), to the number of, about. — *αὐτοί*, they themselves. — *παραμηριδίαις*, cuisses, i. e. armor for the thighs. — *ψιλήν*, unprotected, i. e. by a helmet; he wore a tiara instead of a helmet.

7. *δὲ* is the connective. — *εἶχον καί*, had also. — *προμετωπίδια*, frontlets, i. e. armor for the forehead. — *προστερνῖδια*, breastplates. — *μαχαίρας*, swords.

8. *καὶ ἤδη τε . . . καί*, see note on § 1. — *χρόνῳ*, &c., and in a very short time afterwards it appeared like something black. — *ἐπὶ πολὺ*, reaching far off. *χαλκός τε*, something like brass (properly bronze). — *καταφανέας*, plainly visible.

9. *λευκοδόρακας*, in white corselets. The white corselets were probably made of linen. — *ἐχόμενοι δὲ τούτων γερροφόροι*, and next to these wicker-shield-bearers. The *γέρον* was a rectangular shield of wicker-frame and covered with ox-hide. — *ποδήρεσι*, reaching to the feet. — *Αἰγύπτιοι*. These were probably descendants from those Egyptian colonies planted in Asia Minor by Cyrus the Elder, for the Egyptians at home had already revolted from the Persians. — *κατὰ ἔθνη*, by nations.

10. *πρὸ . . . ἀλλήλων*, in front of these moved chariots at a considerable distance from one another. Supply *ἐπορεύετο*. — *ἐκ . . . βλέποντα*, extending from the axle-trees obliquely, and others under the seats pointing (lit. looking) towards the ground. — *ἀποτεταμένα*, from *ἀποτείνω*. — *ὅτε ἐντυγχάνουσιν* (§ 248, 1): this contains the idea of the drivers of the chariots. The direct discourse would be *ὅτε ἂν ἐντυγχάνωσιν*, whenever they may meet. — *ἡ δὲ γνώμη*, &c., and the plan was to drive into and cut to pieces the ranks of the Greeks. — *θλῶντα*, fut. act. participle from *θλάω*, nominative with *ἄρματα* understood; the nominative is used as if some verb like *were designed* preceded, instead of *ἡ γνώμη ἦν*.

11. *δὲ μὲντοι Κύρος εἶπεν*, as regards, however, what Cyrus said; *δ* relates to *τοῦτο* below. — *ἡψεύσθη τοῦτο*, in this (as to this) he was deceived. — *σιγῇ ὡς ἄνυστόν*, as silently as possible. — *ἡσυχῇ*, quietly, *ἰσῶ*, with equal step, &c. *βήματι*.

12. ἐν τούτῳ, sc. τῇ καυρῇ, on this occasion. — ἰβόα, cried aloud. — κατὰ μέσον, against the centre; see § 142, 2. — ὅτι . . . εἴη, because the king was there; see § 250, Note. — κἀν = καὶ ἄν. — νικῶμεν, see § 223. — πεποιή-ται: the perfect here refers to the future, to denote the certainty that the action will take place by representing it as already completed; see § 200, Note 7:

13. ὁρῶν . . . στίφος, but Clearchus, seeing that the centre was a dense body; τὸ μέσον is used substantively. — ἀκούων, &c., hearing from Cyrus that the king was beyond the Grecian left; ἀκούων, see § 171, 2, Note 1; ὄντα, see § 280. — τοσούτον . . . ὥστε, so much . . . that (§ 237). — μέσον . . . ἔχων, although he occupied the centre of his own army (§ 277, 5). — ὅμως, nevertheless. — φοβούμενος, &c., fearing lest he, &c.; see § 218. — αὐτῷ . . . ἔχοι, but he replied to Cyrus, that he was taking care that it should be well; in direct discourse, ἐμοὶ μέλει ὅπως καλῶς ἔχη (§ 217, Note 1). — Subject of μέλοι? why present optative?

14. ἔτι . . . μένον, remaining still in the same place. — ἐκ τῶν ἐτι προσόντων, from those who were still coming up. — οὐ πάνυ πρὸς, not very near to. The adverb qualifies the preposition, as if it were an adjective meaning near. — κατεθεῖατο, kept surveying.

15. Ξενοφῶν. Xenophon is mentioned here for the first time in the Anabasis. He was not a regular member of the Grecian army, but a volunteer. — ἐπελάσας ὡς συναντήσαι, having ridden up to meet him; see § 266, Note 1. What idea is expressed by the infinitive in Greek which is not expressed by the Latin infinitive? — ἐπελάσας, from ἐπelaίνω. — εἰ τι παραγγέλλοι, whether he had any command to give; see § 243. The direct question would be παραγγέλλας τι; — ἐπιστήσας, sc. τὸν ἵππον, having halted. — ὅτι . . . καλὰ, that both the sacrifices and victims were favorable; εἴη is understood; καλὰ is repeated for the sake of emphasis.

16. διὰ τῶν τάξεων λόγος, going through the ranks. — σίνθημα, the watch-word. — ὅτι is here again followed by the direct discourse; see § 241, 1 (end). — καὶ ὁς, and he, refers only to persons.

17. ἀλλὰ . . . ἔστω, I both accept it, and this let it be. — εἰς τὴν ἑαυτοῦ χώραν, to his own post, i. e. at the head of the barbarian forces of his army. — διαχέτην, were apart. — ἐπαιδνίζον τε, both sang the paean. The Greeks sang two paeans, one before the battle, the other after it.

18. ὡς δὲ πορευομένων, but when, as they were advancing; supply αὐτῶν. — ἑκείνου, fluctuated. — τὸ ἐπιλατόμενον, the part (of the line) which was left behind. — δρόμῳ θεῖν, to run with speed. — οἷόν περ, just as. — Ἐνυαλίη, one of the names of Mars. — ἔλαλζονσι, they raised the battle-cry, lit. they shouted ἑλαλεῖ. — ποιοῦντες, in order to cause; see § 277, 3. — τοῖς ἵπποις. Those attached to the scythe-bearing chariots of the enemy, which went in front and were intended to break the ranks of the Greeks.

19. πρὶν δὲ τόξονμα ἐκνεῖσθαι, but before an arrow reached them; sc. αὐτῶν: see § 274. Why is μή used before θεῖν? — τάξαι, in order; the stem? — ἔρεσθαι, from ἔρομαι.

20. τὰ δ' ἄρματα, &c., but the chariots were borne along, some . . . others. — κενά, empty. — οἱ δ' ἐπεὶ προΐδουσιν, but whenever they saw them; see § 238. — ἔστι δὲ ὅστις, there was one who, now and then one. — καταλήφθη, from καταλαμβάνω. — ἐκπλαγείς, from ἐκπλήττω, having been terrified. — οὐδὲ τοῦτον παθεῖν, that not even this one suffered. — οὐδ' ἄλλος, and not even any other: ἔπαθεν, from πάσχω.

21. τὸ καθ' αὐτοὺς, that (part of the army) which was opposed to themselves. — ἡδόμενος, though delighted. — οὐδ' ὡς ἐξήχθη διώκειν, was not even thus induced to join in the pursuit: ὡς; see § 29, Note. — ἐξήχθη, from ἐξίγω. — συνεισπειραμένην, from συσπειράω, drawn closely together. — ἐπεμείλειτο, he closely watched. The object of this verb! — δ τι ποιήσας βασιλεὺς, see § 241 (end). — καὶ γάρ, and he watched the movements of the king for. — ᾔδει αὐτὸν εἶναι, lit. he knew him that; ᾔδει, from οἶδα.

22. καὶ πάντες δὲ, and, in fact, all. — μέσον . . . ἡγοῦνται, occupying the centre of their own army, lead them into action. — νομίζοντες . . . εἶναι, thinking that thus they are both in the safest place; ἦν . . . ᾗ, if their force shall be on both sides of them; αὐτῶν depends on ἐκατέρωθεν; εἶναι, see § 226, 1. The direct discourse would be εἶναι καὶ ἐν ἀσφαλεστάτῳ ἔσμεν (§ 200, Note 7), ἦν ᾗ ἡ ἰσχυρὸς ἡμῶν ἐκατέρωθεν (§ 223) · καὶ εἰ τι παραγγελίαι χρῆξιναι, ἡμῶν δὲ χρόνῳ αἰσθάνοιτο τὸ στράτευμα (§ 224; § 247, with Note 3; § 211).

23. καὶ . . . δὴ τότε, and indeed then. — ἔχων, though occupying. — ὅπως, yet. — ἔξω ἐγένετο, extended beyond, lit. became without; ἐγένετο, from γίνομαι. — ἐκ τοῦ ἀντίου, from opposite side; αὐτοῦ depends on the adverb. — τεταγμένοις, from τάσσω. — αὐτοῦ and αὐτῷ refer to the king.

24. δείσας μὴ, fearing that. — κατακόψῃ (sc. ὁ βασιλεὺς), may cut to pieces; see § 218 and § 248, Note. — ἀποκτείναι, to have slain. Explain the construction here, and the time denoted by the aorist infinitive.

25. ἡ τροπή, the rout. — εἰς τὸ διώκειν, to the pursuit. — πλὴν πάνυ ὀλίγοι, only a very few. — σχεδὸν . . . καλούμενοι, chiefly the so-called table-companions; see § 142, 2.

26. καὶ τὸ ἀμφ' ἐκείνον στίφος, and the dense body-guard around him. — ἠνέσχeto, did not restrain himself; see ἀνέχω, § 105, Note 3. — ἰδῆσθαι: the present infinitive has three distinct uses. What are they? see § 202, 1; § 203 and Note 1.

27. παύοντα, while striking the king. — καὶ . . . ἐκατέρω, and there, while both the king and Cyrus were fighting and their attendants in behalf of each. — ὀπόσοι, how many. — ἀπέθνησκον is a substantive clause governed by λέγει. — ἐκείνῳ, i. e. the king. — ἔκειντο, lay dead.

28. ὁ πιστότατος . . . θεράπων, the most faithful to him of his sceptre-bearing attendants. — πεπτωκότα, fallen; see § 280 and § 246. From πίπτω. — περιπεσεῖν, depends on λέγεται. The aorist infinitive has two distinct uses. What are they?

29. ἐπισφάξαι . . . Κύρῳ, to kill him upon Cyrus; see § 187. — ταυτὸν is the object of ἐπισφάξασθαι. — ἀκινάκην, scimitar. — ἐτερίμητο, from τιμάω.

CHAPTER X

1. Ἐνταῦθα δὲ, *thereupon, then*. The narrative is now resumed from Chapter VIII., having been interrupted by the sketch of the character of Cyrus. — διώκων, *while pursuing*. — εἰσπίπτε, *break into*. The historic present; the singular is employed here, because βασιλεὺς is the most important subject. — ἐνθεν ἀρμάντα, *whence they started*. — ὀλέγοντο, *there were said, or more freely, the distance was said to be, &c.*

2. τὰ τε ἄλλα πολλά, *but the other things which were many*. — καὶ, *and especially*. — τὴν . . . εἶναι, *the one said to be*.

3. γυμνή, *in her undergarment, i. e. clad merely in the χιτὼν or tunic, without the ἱμάτιον or mantle*. — πρὸς τῶν Ἑλλήνων, *to those of the Greeks*; πρὸς governs ἐκείνους understood, the antecedent of αὐ. — ἀντιταχθέντες, *having been drawn up against them*. — οἱ δὲ . . . ἀπίθονον, *some of them also fell*. — μὴν . . . γέ, *yet, however*. — ἐντὸς . . . ἐγένοντο, *came within their reach*.

4. διέσχον ἄλληλων, *were distant from each other*. — οἱ μὲν refers to οἱ Ἕλληνες. — ὡς πάντας νικῶντες, *as if they were victorious over all*. The right wing of the king's army was victorious. — οἱ δὲ refers to the king and his followers. — ὡς ἕθι πάντας νικῶντες, *as if they were all conquerors*. The left wing of the king's army was routed by the Greeks. What force does ὡς give the participle?

5. δ' αὖ, *on the other hand*; ἤκουσε, &c. *heard from Tissaphernes that the Greeks were victorious over the part opposed to them, and had gone forward in the pursuit*; οἰχόνται here remains unchanged; the optative might have been expected to correspond with νικῶν, § 243, also § 200, Note 3. — εἰ πέμπουμέν τινας, *whether they should send some*; for the mood, see § 244. The present subjunctive might have been used, as the direct question would be, πέμπωμεν τινας ἢ πάντες ἴωμεν; — ἀρήξοντες, *to render aid*. What does this participle denote? What is the rule for the time of participles?

6. ἐν τούτῳ καὶ βασιλεὺς, *during this time the king also*. — στραφέντες, *having faced about*. — ὡς . . . δεξιόμενοι, *as if he (the king) were advancing in this direction, and they were to receive him*: for the construction, see § 277, Note 2, and § 278, 1. — ἧ . . . ἀπήγαγεν, *but by the same way he had passed beyond the left wing (of the Greeks), by this he also led his forces back*. — καὶ τοῖς . . . αὐτομολήσαντας, *those who, being over against the Greeks, had deserted in the battle*. When, at first, the battle turned so decidedly in favor of Cyrus, many probably deserted the king. These were compelled by the Greeks to throw away their arms, and then were sent to the camp.

7. ὁ γὰρ Τισσαφέρνης. Tissaphernes was stationed on the left wing of the royal army; so, of course, opposed to the right wing of the army of Cyrus. Here Clearchus was posted, and on his right the Grecian targeteers, who gave away when Tissaphernes charged, and allowed him to pass between themselves and the river to the camp. — συνῶδε, *encounter*. —

αὐτοῖς, i. e. Tissaphernes and his band. — γινέσθαι : when do the present and aorist infinitive retain their time ?

8. μέγον ἔχων ἀπηλλάγη, *after he withdrew, being worsted*; ἀπηλλάγη from ἀπαλλάσσω. — συνταξάμενοι, *having marshalled their forces*.

9. ἐπεὶ δ', *but when*. — κατὰ, *opposite to*. — περιπτύξαντες, *having surrounded*. — ἀναπτύσσειν, *to fold back the wing*. The line was at right angles with the river. It is now changed parallel to the river, the front facing the enemy, and the rear resting on the river. — καὶ . . . ποταμόν, *and to make the river in the rear, i. e. to form a line of battle parallel with the river*.

10. ἐν . . . ἐβουλεύοντο, *but while (the Greeks) were deliberating on these things*. — καὶ δὴ, *even now*. — παραμειψάμενος, *having passed by*. — ἀντίαν, *opposite*. — ὥσπερ, *as*. — μαχούμενος : the force of this participle ! — συνῆς, from σύνειμι (σύν, εἰμι). — ὄντας refers to the king and his forces. — πολὺ ἔτι προθυμότερον, *with much greater ardor*.

11. δ' αὖ, *but again*. — ἐκ πλείονος, *from a greater distance, i. e. sooner than before*.

12. ὑπέρ, *above*. — γήλοφος, *a hill*. — ἀνεστρέψαν, *they faced about*; from ἀναστρέφω. — περὶ μὲν οὐκέτι, *infantry no longer*. The infantry had fled, the cavalry alone remained. — ἐνεπλήσθη, from ἐμπλήνυμι. — τὸ ποιοῦμενον, *what was doing (or going on)*. — ἀετὸν . . . ἀνατεταμένον, *a golden eagle upon a buckler, with spread wings*; ἀνατεταμένον, from ἀνατείνω. — ἐπὶ ξύλου, *on (a pole of) wood or on the shaft of a spear*.

13. ἐπεὶ δὲ καί, *but when also*. — ἄλλοι ἄλλοθεν, *some in one direction, and some in another*. — ἐψιλοῦντο, *began to be cleared*. — τέλος, *at last*.

14. οὐκ . . . λόφον, *did not attempt to march up on the hill*; see § 200, Note 2. — κελεύει . . . ἀπαγγεῖλαι, *orders them to observe what is beyond the hill, and bring back word what there is there*; τί ἔστιν, see § 243; τί εἴη might have been used, see § 200, Note 1, and § 201 (end).

15. καί, *and also*. — οὔτι : how used here ? — σχεδὸν . . . ἔθετο, *lit. and about the time when these things took place, the sun was also setting*.

16. ἔστησαν, *halted*. — καὶ . . . ἀνεπαύοντο, *rested under arms, lit. having put down their arms, rested*. — καὶ ἄρα : there is no corresponding ἄρα δέ, but owing to the intervening explanatory clauses, the construction is changed, and the correlative sentence begins with καὶ αὐτοί, &c. — φάινοντο, see § 250, Note. In what mood would this be after a primary tense ? ᾤδεσαν, see § 130, 2. — τεθνηκότα (from θνήσκω), see § 280 and § 246. — εἰκαζον, *they conjectured*. — διώκοντα οἴχεσθαι, *sc. αὐτόν*, see § 200, Note 3, and § 279, 2, Note. — ἥ . . . προελθακέναι, *or that he had marched forward to seize upon something, i. e. some post or fortress*; προελθακέναι, from προελθάνω. What time do these infinitives denote ?

17. αὐτοί, *they themselves*, in distinction from Cyrus. — αὐτοῦ, *there*. — ἄγουντο, see § 244 (end). Could the present subjunctive have been used ? What was the direct question ? — ἐνταῦθα, *to that quarter*. — ἔδοξεν . . . ἀπέναι, *accordingly it seemed best to them to go away*.

18. τῶν ἄλλων χρημάτων, *of their other effects*. — εἴ τι = ὅ τι, *whatever*. — ἵνα . . . διαδοίη, see § 216, 1; εἰ . . . λάβοι: here the apodosis is itself in a dependent sentence (a final clause), which determines its mood (§ 216, 1), so the protasis also takes the optative by the general rule; see § 248, Note, and § 247. — καὶ ταύτας, *these too*.

19. ὥστε here takes the indicative, because the result is viewed as an independent fact. — πρὶν . . . ἀριστον, *for before the army halted for dinner*; see § 274.

ADDITIONAL EXERCISES

TO BE TRANSLATED INTO GREEK.

SUBJECT AND PREDICATE, § 133-143.

1. I wish to be present. 2. They wish to be present.
3. They wish you to be present. 4. He wishes his two sons to be present. 5. Cyrus happened to be present. 6. He wishes his elder son to be present. 7. The general sent for you. 8. You sent for the generals. 9. The general sent for me. 10. They sent for the heavy-armed men. 11. They sent the soldiers into the city. 12. He is king. 13. I am king instead of you. 14. He wishes to be wise. 15. The men wish to be wise. 16. They say that¹ he was made king. 17. The men are wise. 18. The soldiers are brave. 19. You and I are² brave. 20. They are brave. 21. The man is called good. 22. The soldiers are called brave. 23. The prizes are³ golden flesh-scrapers. 24. Cyrus is called brave. 25. Darius the king has departed. 26. I, the king, am come. 27. The soldiers came to the king. 28. The wise men departed into the city. 29. That man is come. 30. Those soldiers have advanced. 31. The men of that time were wise. 32. The men in the city are worthy of praise. 33. He advances to the Euphrates river.⁴ 34. The brave soldiers are worthy of praise. 35. The soldiers are brave. 36. This road is steep. 37. He is riding at full speed with his head uncovered. 38. Some remained, others went away. 39. The rest of the army were drawn up four deep. 40. They rode on horseback. 41. They

were drawn up in⁵ companies of infantry and horse. 42. I admire your virtue and that of your friend. 43. I admire the beauty of the city. 44. O Jove, grant unto me to appear⁶ a friend⁷ worthy of Cyrus. 45. He became from⁸ this time a good man. 46. I am he, whom you seek. 48. He wrote a letter to the king.

¹ See § 134, 2.

⁵ Use the prep. *κατά*.

² See § 135, Note 2.

⁶ *φανεῖναι*.

³ See § 135, Note 4.

⁷ *Δατ.*

⁴ See § 142, 2, Note 5.

⁸ Use *ἀπό*; for a general view of the prepositions with the cases which they govern, see § 192, 1-6; for their meaning, see Vocabulary or Lessons.



THE ARTICLE, § 141-143.

1. I admire the beauty of the city. 2. The soldiers admire the beauty of the city. 3. Goodness is better than wealth. 4. I am reading the letter. 5. We read the letter of the judge. 6. He assembles his Grecian force. 7. He besieged the city of the king. 8. We besieged the city of the king by land and sea. 9. Both the king and the soldiers came to the city. 10. A wise man is honored. 11. The barbarians were fleeing, but the Greeks occupied the heights. 12. The desire of wisdom actuates us. 13. All the citizens admire the virtue of the general. 14. The army of the king marches against the city. 15. Those with Cyrus will march against the king of the Persians. 16. The men of that time did this. 17. Those in the city admire the wisdom of the king. 18. Cyrus will lead his army against the king's son. 19. We admire those who transact the affairs of the state. 20. The men in the city admire those who transact the affairs of the state. 21. The generals lead the army of Cyrus and that of the king. 22.

He rode with his head uncovered. 23. He has a beautiful park *situated* at the sources of the river. 24. He will march through Phrygia to a city large and prosperous. 25. The river flows through this city. 26. The rivers flow through the middle of the park. 27. He hastened from this city. 28. Both this man and his brother have spoken of these rivers. 29. The soldiers of Cyrus and those of the general hastened through the friendly country. 30. He hastened from our city. 31. The commander arranged the rest of the soldiers. 32. This river flows through the midst of the city. 33. Some were cut in pieces by the barbarians; others perished by hunger. 34. They left the other army behind. 35. The soldiers of Clearchus and those of Cyrus narrowly escaped.

PRONOUNS, § 144-156.

1. These soldiers came. 2. The same soldiers will fight. 3. The general himself will come. 4. He loved us more than the general. 5. We love him. 6. He loves himself. 7. They are friendly to you. 8. We are plotting these same things. 9. They are plotting against me. 10. You did this yourself. 11. I will advance to this city. 12. They came to a river the breadth of which was five hundred feet. 13. Both this man and the king remained in the city. 14. Cyrus had a park full of wild beasts which he used¹ to hunt on horseback. 15. The rivers flow through this city. 16. They demand the pay which is due. 17. I will ask them for what² they wish to employ us. 18. For what do you wish to employ them. 19. He came when he saw this. 20. They took what they wished. 21. He came with the forces which he had. 22. They took back the slaves which had been seized. 23. A

certain person hit him. 24. And he³ is persuaded and seizes Cyrus. 25. The same general came as quickly as possible with the army. 26. You speak well, but⁴ you do nothing. 27. The citizens requested the generals to become their⁵ leaders. 28. He did no one (of those things) for the sake of which he⁶ came. 29. He came with the man⁷ whom you see.

¹ See § 206.

³ See § 144, 2.

² See § 149, 2 (fine print).

⁴ See § 152.

⁵ § 143, Note 2.

⁷ See § 154, Note.

⁶ See Lesson XXIV. Note 2.

PRONOUNS (continued).

1. Cyrus himself speaks. 2. The same man speaks to the soldiers. 3. I saw the man himself. 4. I fear this more than death itself. 5. I¹ myself said this. 6. They will give him the money. 7. Cyrus himself is laying waste the rest of the country. 8. The enemy laid waste the whole country. 9. He has a large² hand. 10. He assembled his own soldiers and those of Cyrus. 11. The king arrived in the city sooner than I. 12. Cyrus sent for a certain man. 13. They sent for the soldiers themselves. 14. The general himself sent for us. 15. All the cities were plundered by us. 16. The same army plundered the city itself. 17. He concealed as much as he could all the forces which he assembled on the plain. 18. Both this man and Cyrus observed these same things. 19. These brave soldiers came as fast as they could. 20. They went as fast as they could with³ about a thousand soldiers. 21. He sent to Cyrus the army which he had. 22. About midnight,⁴ Cyrus makes a review of the Greeks and the barbarians on the plain. 23. I will endure these things. 24. They will come as quickly as possible. 25. You are worthy of the

liberty which you possess. 26. Cyrus was arranging his own soldiers.

¹ See § 145 (fine print).

² Lit. *having*.

³ See § 142, 3.

Περὶ μέσας νύκτας.

THE ACCUSATIVE, § 153-166.

1. He appointed a contest. 2. They did these things. 3. They conquered us. 4. He promised to call me. 5. He will call us. 6. We admire them. 7. They asked the generals for money. 8. They remained in that place ten days. 9. The king remained in that place twenty days. 10. The soldiers left the mountains. 11. They came into the presence of the king. 12. They besieged the city sixty days. 13. They besieged the same city. 14. He carried on war against the Thracians. 15. The breadth of this river was six hundred feet. 16. They came with¹ heavy-armed men to the number² of fifteen hundred, and with about five hundred targeteers. 17. He sent for the tribute accruing to the king from the cities which³ Tissaphernes holds. 18. They went home. 19. They went into the city. 20. Did he arrive before the battle? 21. They announced these things. 22. I promise to give you⁴ a talent. 23. A river, Cydnus by name, flowed through the midst of the city. 24. He appointed him as general. 25. For what do they wish to employ me? 26. Do not ask them for what they wish to employ you. 27. The soldiers went to the city by the speediest way. 28. We lead you as allies.⁵ 29. They teach their boys three things only; to ride on horseback, to use the bow, and to speak the truth. 30. It is difficult to err in nothing.

¹ Lit. *having*.

² § 153.

³ See § 166, Note 2.

⁴ *els*, lit. *up to*.

⁵ Lit. *to you*.

THE GENITIVE, § 167 - 183.

1. The brother of Cyrus came. 2. The two sons of Darius came into the city. 3. Many of the soldiers have departed. 4. The cities belonged to Cyrus. 5. All the cities belong to you. 6. These cities belong to me. 7. Six cities belong to us. 8. He was appointed *one* of the generals. 9. He sends away some of the soldiers. 10. Cyrus commanded the mercenary army. 11. We commanded the army. 12. He took care of the barbarians. 13. We will take care of the soldiers. 14. The park was large and full of wild beasts. 15. Cyrus made a review of both the Greeks and the barbarians on the plain. 16. Wisdom is better than wealth. 17. The judge is wiser than the king. 18. The mother is more beautiful than the daughter. 19. He will not fight within ten days. 20. This was done *when* Cyrus *was* general. 21. We do not begin the war. 22. These things happened on that day. 23. They departed in the night. 24. I gave you *some* of my money. 25. He gave three minae for the horse. 26. The mother leads her daughter by the hand. 27. The boy is wiser than his father. 28. None of the Greeks came. 29. He was *a man* of great wealth. 30. The king did not perceive the plot against himself. 31. For how much will you sell the horse? 32. They asked (wanted) him to exhibit the army to them. 33. He wanted little of being cut in pieces. 34. I threw my spear at him, but I missed him. 35. I hear the orator. 36. The just man needs no law. 37. You need money. 38. I gave you *some* money.

THE GENITIVE (continued).

1. He ordered Clearchus to take command of the right wing. 2. I think you are better than many barbarians.

3. It is not *because* I am in want¹ of barbarians that I took you as allies.² 4. He seemed both to Cyrus and to the others to have given up the idea of fighting,³ so that on the following day Cyrus proceeded more⁴ carelessly. 5. The soldiers gave up the idea of crossing the river. 6. I entreat (of) thee to be zealous.⁵ 7. The armies were near⁶ each other. 8. I know that these two men are worthy of freedom. 9. The best counsels originate⁷ with the best men.⁸ 10. It is characteristic of a good man to benefit his friends. 11. Cyrus stood with the best and most wealthy about him, and ordered Glus and Pigres to take⁹ a part of the barbarian army *and* extricate the wagons. 12. The house became the *property* of the general. 13. The slave is valued at five minae. 14. Aristippus, having been asked by Dionysius why¹⁰ philosophers go to the doors of the rich, but the rich no longer to those of the philosophers, said, "Because the latter know what they want, but the former do not know." 15. The same general commanded the army in both battles.

¹ See § 277, 2.² See § 166, Note 2.³ See § 177; § 262, 2.⁴ Use *μᾶλλον*.⁵ See § 138, Note 8.⁶ See § 182, 2 (fine print).⁷ See § 135, 2.⁸ See § 169, 1.⁹ Use *λαβόντας*.¹⁰ *διὰ τί*.

THE DATIVE, § 184 - 190.

1. They will give pay to the soldiers. 2. He does not trust his friends. 3. They are friendly to him. 4. We have many friends. 5. Darius had two sons. 6. He had three sons. 7. He gave four talents to him. 8. They advanced with a loud shout. 9. They will mingle wine with this fountain. 10. A certain person hit him with a dart. 11. The king will fight on the tenth day. 12. These things

have been done by you. 13. The next day he departed. 14. It seemed expedient to Cyrus to advance. 15. In that place Cyrus had a palace. 16. With these ships they besieged the city forty days. 17. They joined him in war against Cyrus. 18. He joined Cyrus in the expedition against the king. 19. We must do this. 20. I must do this. 21. I will give the money to you. 22. We see with our eyes. 23. I will give you a guide. 24. He was conquered in battle by a slave. 25. Pay was due to the soldiers. 26. He contended with him in¹ skill. 27. He was angry with the generals. 28. I think that everything should be done by us. 29. I read his letter the same day. 30. The soldiers began to run² towards the tents of the barbarians. 31. The generals arrived at break of day. 32. The exiles arrived upon the following morning. 33. They were cut to pieces by the barbarians on the same day. 34. He thinks that the faster he shall go, that he will fight³ with the king so much the more unprepared. 35. He cried out to all whom⁴ he met, that the king was advancing with a large army. 36. I must obey this man. 37. The soldiers plot against the general.

¹ Use the prep. *πρὸς*.

² Lit. *a running begins*, &c.

³ Use the fut. infinitive; see Lesson LXXV. exercise 8, where the present infin. is used when we should expect the fut.

⁴ See § 187.

FINAL AND OBJECT CLAUSES, § 215-218.

1. He is present that he may see the battle. 2. He was present that he might see the battle. 3. He fears lest this may happen. 4. I write this that you may come. 5. I wrote this that you might come. 6. He pays attention to the barbarians, that they may be friendly to him. 7. He paid attention to the barbarians, that they might be friendly

to him. 8. He made his levy, that he might take the king as unprepared as possible. 9. I feared lest we should forget the road home. 10. I fear that he may not be conquered. 11. He burned up the boats, in order that Cyrus might not cross the river. 12. He is burning up the boats, in order that Cyrus may not cross the river. 13. They feared that the enemy would attack them. 14. He is taking counsel, that he may never be in the power of the king. 15. I fear lest we may forget the road home. 16. He asked for boats, in order that he might sail away. 17. We will seize the heights beforehand, in order that the enemy may not anticipate us in having seized them. 18. I fear that we may not be able to purchase provisions. 19. Cyrus besieged Miletus by land and sea, in order that he might restore the exiles. 20. It was the custom among the Persians,¹ whenever the king died,² that there should be a suspension of law for five days, in order that they might perceive of how much³ value⁴ the king and the laws were. 21. Menon evidently⁵ desired⁶ to be rich, in order that he might receive the more;⁷ and he desired to be honored, in order that he might gain the more; and⁸ he wished to be a friend to those who⁹ were most powerful, in order that, committing injustice, he might not¹⁰ suffer punishment. 22. Cyrus sent for the ships, that he might land heavy-armed soldiers, and that these, having overpowered the enemy, might effect a passage, in case they (the enemy) should be keeping guard¹¹ at the Syrian pass.

¹ See § 184, 4.

⁵ See § 280, Note 1.

² See § 233.

⁶ Pres. partic.

³ ὅσος.

⁷ Neut. plur. of πολλός.

⁴ ἄξιος.

⁸ See Lesson XXIV. Note 2.

⁹ *Who were most powerful*; use the neut. of μέγιστος and the article, with the pres. partic. of δύναμαι.

¹⁰ See § 283, 2.

¹¹ § 248, 2.

CONDITIONAL SENTENCES, § 219 - 228.

1. If it is so, he is glad. 2. If it should be so, he would be glad. 3. If it is (ever) so, he is glad. 4. If it shall be so, he will be glad. 5. If it were so (now), he would be glad. 6. If it was (ever) so, he was glad. 7. If it had been so, he would have been glad. 8. If it was so, he was glad. 9. If you fight with me, you will be defeated. 10. If you should fight with me, you would be defeated. 11. If you had fought with me, you would have been defeated. 12. If the king leads his army in this direction, we will cut them in pieces. 13. If the king should lead his army in this direction, we would cut them in pieces. 14. If the king were to lead his army in this direction, we would cut them in pieces. 15. If any one is able to restore the exiles, it is Cyrus. 16. If I do this, I shall act justly. 17. If (ever) any one fights with me, he is (always) defeated. 18. If he is (ever) able to do this, he (always) does it. 19. If he should remember, he would give the pay. 20. If you shall be diligent, you will be wise. 21. If you were (now) diligent, you would be wise. 22. If they (ever) have anything, they (always) give it. 23. If they should have anything, they would give it. 24. If any one should do this, he would err. 25. If any one (ever) does this, he (always) errs. 26. If the generals have anything they (always) give it to the soldiers. 27. If they should have anything, they would give it. 28. If he should run, he would conquer. 29. If you should do this, it would be well. 30. If the soldiers should conquer, they would be honored. 31. If he should wish anything, I would give it. 32. If he (ever) wishes anything, I (always) give it. 33. If he (ever) wished anything, I (always) gave it. 34. If the king does not fight in these days, then he will not fight at all. 35. If those with the king had fought bravely, they would have conquered. 36. If they had been good men, they

would never have suffered¹ these things. 37. If you (shall) speak the truth, I will give you ten talents. 38. If we (shall) take this, they will not be able to remain. 39. If they are doing² this, they are prosperous. 40. If they (shall) do² this, they will prosper. 41. If you do (shall) not give them the boats, they will not sail away. 42. If I should go away³ against the will⁴ of Cyrus, I should wish⁵ to get away unobserved⁶ by him. 43. If he had not done this and that,⁷ he would not have died.

¹ Use *ἔπαυον*: referring to several cases in past time.

² Use the participle; see § 226, and 2. ⁴ *ἄνω* (gen. absol.).

³ Partic. of *ἀπεμῖ*.

⁵ § 226, 2.

⁶ Use *λανθάνω* and aor. partic. of *ἀπέρχομαι*; see § 279.

⁷ See § 143, 2.

RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES, § 229 - 240.

1. I will give him whatever I (now) have. 2. I will give him whatever I may have. 3. I would give him whatever I had. 4. I would give him whatever I might have. 5. I (always) give him whatever I have. 6. I (always) gave him whatever I had. 7. He would eat whatever he wished. 8. He will eat whatever he wishes. 9. He (always) ate whatever he wished. 10. He will eat whatever he may wish. 11. He (always) ate whatever he wished. 12. Whoever does¹ this is punished. 13. Whoever steals is punished. 14. He will burn whatever² is useful to the army. 15. He (always) burns whatever is useful to the army. 16. He will burn whatever may be useful to the army. 17. O Cyrus! you do not know what you are doing. 18. I will do to³ this Orontes whatever is just in the sight of⁴ gods and men. 19. He will do whatever he may promise. 20. He will do whatever he promises. 21. He (always) does whatever he promises. 22. I

will remain until he shall come. 23. I departed before my brother came. 24. I should not wish to depart before you came (might come).⁵ 25. Whoever should do this would benefit me greatly. 26. He (always) says whatever he thinks. 27. He will say whatever he may (then) think. 28. Whenever he may wish, he will make thee a slave instead of a king. 29. They (always) allowed⁶ him to take whatever he wished. 30. When they see this, they will fear.

¹ See § 233, Note 1.

² Use *εἰ* *τε*.

³ Use *περί* with gen.

⁴ Use *πρός* with gen.

⁵ See § 240, 1 and § 232, 4.

⁶ *ἔδιδοναι*.

RELATIVE AND TEMPORAL SENTENCES (continued).

1. Who is able to give what he has not himself? 2. This is the man whom you saw. 3. Cyrus had a park full of wild beasts, which he used to hunt on horseback. 4. I will send for him from the government of which I have made him satrap. 5. Whoever came to Cyrus from the king, he paid attention to them. 6. They said that they trusted in the guide (i. e. any guide) which Cyrus might give them. 7. When he shall come, I will do this. 8. It was not in accordance with the character of Cyrus, not to give to the army the pay which was due. 9. They took back the slaves which had been seized. 10. When any one comes, I (always) do this. 11. Whenever any one came, I (always) did this. 12. You do not know what you are doing. 13. Do not go away until I come. 14. I will not cease fighting until I have conquered you. 15. I will come whenever you command me. 16. Those whom I have mentioned are the wisest. 17. On the next day he gave them what he promised. 18. The same men were present when these things happened. 19. They went wherever he desired. 20. They immediately cast away their

bracelets wherever they happened to be standing. 21. He (always) gives what he promises. 22. He cried out to all whom he met, that the king was advancing with a large army. 23. We will not follow the guide whom Cyrus shall give, lest he lead us (to a place) whence it will not be possible to go forward. 24. Cyrus rode on horseback whenever he wished to exercise himself.

INDIRECT DISCOURSE, § 241-248.

1. We are able. 2. They said,¹ "We are able." 3. They said that they were able. 4. They answered that they did not know. 5. They answered, "We do not know." 6. The soldiers said that Cyrus was dead. 7. He says that he is doing this. 8. He says² that he is writing. 9. He says that if he should (hereafter) have anything, he would give it. 10. He said that if he had a mina, he would (now) give it to the slave. 11. The road is steep. 12. He says that the road is steep. 13. He said that he was writing. 14. He said that he would write. 15. They say that he would come if this should happen. 16. They said that they came there to see the battle. 17. He said that he did not remember me. 18. He says that he would give him a talent, if he should speak the truth. 19. He says that he would not trust the guide which Cyrus should give. 20. He thought that if he should desire to announce anything to the army, they would perceive³ it in half the time. 21. I wrote a letter to him, (saying) that I would come on the next day. 22. I wonder that no one among you is angry. 23. He announced to the king that he would come. 24. He asked whether there was any one wiser than I. 25. Tisaphernes accuses Cyrus to his brother, (saying) that he was plotting against him. 26. He perceived that the army of

Menon was already in Cilicia. 27. He says² that he should have written,⁴ if he had been able. 28. He says² that he should write, if he should (ever) be able. 29. He says² that he should be writing, if he were able. 30. I first announced to him that Cyrus was marching⁵ against him. 31. I know that he would write, if he should be able. 32. I know that he would have written, if he had been able. 33. They say² that if you should remember, you would not be able to give what⁶ you promised. Cyrus, *when he* heard this, said: "But we⁷ have, O men, the paternal empire (which) both (extends) to the south to that region where men are not able to dwell on account of heat, and to the north to that region where (they cannot live) on account of the cold, but the friends of my brother govern as satraps all (the countries situated) in the middle of these. But if we shall conquer, it becomes us to make our friends masters of these (countries). So that I do not fear this, that I may not have anything which⁸ I may give to each of my friends if we shall be successful,⁹ but that I may not have (friends) enough to whom I may give. But to each of you Greeks I will also¹⁰ give a golden crown."

¹ See § 260, 2, Note 1.

² Use *φημί*; see § 246, Note.

³ See § 211; for the direct discourse see Note 22, page 112.

⁴ What would this be in the direct discourse?

⁵ Use the participle.

⁶ *Anything which*, *ὃ τι*.

⁷ *ἄσος*.

⁸ *If we shall be successful*, *ἀν εὖ γένηται*.

⁹ See § 184, 4.

¹⁰ Use *καί*.

CAUSAL SENTENCES, &c., § 250 - 257.

1. I will give him a talent, because he spoke the truth.
2. We honor the general, because he is brave. 3. We are astonished, because the wise are not honored. 4. Would that my son had conquered. 5. O that Cyrus would come!

6. O that I had this power! 7. O that Cyrus were living! 8. O that we had done these things! 9. Let us go to the camp. 10. Let us not fear that the king will lead his army in this direction. 11. Let us deliberate whether we will send the soldiers, or will go ourselves to the camp. 12. Call Menon, for he is nearest. 13. Would that he had arrived before the battle. 14. Be not astonished. 15. Would that he were alive, for he would not fear these dangers. 16. O that these things had happened as he wished! 17. May you never see this. 18. He gave to him ten talents, because he said to him that the king would not fight within ten days. 19. *When* the generals *had* come together, they were surprised because Cyrus neither sent another to signify¹ what they should² do, nor appeared himself. 20. Cyrus cried out to Clearchus to lead the army against³ the⁴ centre of the enemy, because the king was⁵ there.

¹ See § 277, 3.⁴ See § 142, 2.² See § 243.⁵ See § 250, Note.³ Use *κατά*.

THE INFINITIVE, § 258-273.

1. I told him to come.¹ 2. I said that he came.² 3. He wishes to be³ wise. 4. He said that he had been doing⁴ this at that time. 5. He said that he was doing⁵ this. 6. He says that he has done this. 7. He said that he had done this. 8. He commands him to go.⁶ 9. He says that he did⁷ this. 10. We are able to carry on war. 11. He wishes to expel the army from the country. 12. I came to see you. 13. Clearchus narrowly escaped being stoned to death. 14. Xenophon left half the army to guard the camp. 15. They announced that Cyrus had conquered. 16. It is announced that Cyrus has conquered. 17. He

said that he wished to go. 18. They learn to do this. 19. I will tell you, on condition that you remain silent. 20. The enemy rode towards us, so that our army was terrified. 21. He said to Cyrus, that if he would give him a thousand horsemen, he would prevent the enemy from burning the grass, and would make them unable to announce to the king that they had seen the army. 22. We are about⁸ to do this. 23. We are about to cross the river. 24. Cyrus wishes to go into the city.

¹ See § 260, 1.² See § 203.³ See § 203 (fine print).⁴ See § 203, Note 1. The present infinitive has three distinct uses. What are they?⁵ The present infinitive referring to time present, relatively to the principal verb *ἔλεγε*; whereas if it had been used as an imperfect (as in the preceding exercise), it would have referred to time past relatively to *ἔλεγε*.⁶ See § 260, 1.⁷ See § 98, 3.⁸ See § 246.

THE PARTICIPLE, § 275 - 280.

1. He goes up, taking Tissaphernes as his friend. 2. He happened to be present. 3. He went up, having four hundred heavy-armed men. 4. They seized the general for the purpose of putting him to death. 5. They were present with Cyrus, *because they* loved him. 6. He paid attention to the king, *on the supposition that he was* friendly to him. 7. He collects his forces, concealing them as much as he could. 8. He gave orders to the cities to take as many men as possible, *because* Tissaphernes is plotting against him. 9. He perceived that some persons in Miletus were plotting these same things. 10. He took under his protection those who were fleeing. 11. He asks, *because he is his brother*, that the king shall give him these.

cities. 12. And thus an army was secretly supported for him. 13. And thus he was supporting an army secretly. 14. He urged Socrates, having taken as many men as possible, to come, *pretending that* he was about to carry on war against the Thracians. 15. He was not displeased *because* they *were* carrying on war. 16. Cyrus was manifestly¹ troubled. 17. They came into the presence of the king *with*² golden bracelets. 18. Cyrus, being a boy, was pleased with these things. 19. In the reign of Cyrus³ these things happened. 20. He sends men *to* do this. 21. He happened to come. 22. He came secretly. 23. They stood and wept for a long time. 24. When you have read the letter, give it to me. 25. He went away unobserved⁴ by Cyrus.

¹ See § 280, Note 1.

² Use the prep. *μετ* with gen.

³ Use the participle.

⁴ Use *λαθάνω* with the participle.



THE PARTICIPLE (continued).

1. *When* Cyrus hears this, he speaks as follows. 2. The king will come to fight¹ on the following day. 3. He made a review of both the Greeks and the barbarians, *while* riding upon his horse. 4. It is evident that he acts unjustly.² 5. I am conscious to myself of knowing nothing. 6. Aristippus, having been asked what those things³ were⁴ which it was necessary to teach⁵ boys, replied, "What they will use *when* they become men." 7. In what⁶ do those who are educated differ from the uneducated? 8. Cyrus spoke boastfully *when* the battle⁷ was about⁸ to take place, but he was not very⁹ boastful otherwise. 9. Cyrus announced to the soldiers to prepare, *because* (as he thought¹⁰) there will be a battle.⁷ 10. I hear that his brother is dead.¹¹ 11. He heard that Cyrus was¹² in Cilicia. 12.

He assembled his forces as secretly as possible. 13. Cyrus ascended upon the mountain without opposition.¹³ 14. He announced to his generals to take their best and bravest men, *on pretence that* Tissaphernes¹⁴ was plotting against the cities. 15. As they (i. e. the army) were proceeding¹⁵ from thence, there appeared tracks of horses. 16. Cyrus received the exiles, *and*, raising an army, besieged Miletus.

¹ See § 277, 6.

² Lit. *doing unjust things*.

³ *What those things, riva.*

⁴ See § 135, 2.

⁵ See § 164.

⁶ See § 188, 1, Note 1.

⁷ Gen. absolute.

⁸ See § 98, 3.

⁹ *μᾶλα.*

¹⁰ See § 277, Note 2.

¹¹ See § 280.

¹² See § 280.

¹³ Lit. *no one opposing*.

¹⁴ Gen. absolute.

¹⁵ See § 278, 1.

INTERROGATIVE SENTENCES, § 282.

1. Do you wish me to come? 2. Who is writing? 3. When will you do this? 4. Is he not a good man? 5. What are you doing? 6. Who is he? 7. I do not know who he is. 8. Do you see, said he, how many we are? 9. I will ask him for what¹ he wishes to employ us. 10. For what does he wish to employ us? 11. I asked him for what he wished to employ us. 12. Does he speak the truth? 13. Did he arrive before the battle? 14. Where has your father gone? 15. Will they follow Cyrus, or not? 16. They crossed the river, before it was evident whether the others would follow Cyrus or not. 17. He was deliberating whether they should send some or should all go. 18. I asked whether he wished to go. 19. Shall I do this?² 20. Do you wish that I should say this? 21. He asked him what he was doing.³ 22. He asked him what he should do. 23. Do you speak tamely of it, when I wanted little

of being stoned to death? 24. Cyrus, when he had called⁴ together the generals and captains of the Greeks, consulted how he should conduct⁵ (make) the battle. 25. When⁶ did the soldiers of the king arrive? 26. Thales, having been asked how we might live best⁷ and most justly, replied, "If⁸ we do not ourselves do⁹ (those things) which we blame in others." 27. He heard a noise, and asked¹⁰ what the noise was.

¹ See § 160, 2.

² See § 256 and § 282, 2 (end).

³ The direct discourse would be *τί ποιεῖς*.

⁴ § 277, 1.

⁵ Use *ἔα*.

⁶ See § 244.

⁷ Use *δράμ*.

⁸ *ποῖτε*.

¹⁰ Use *ἤπερ*.

⁹ The accus. plur. neut. of *ἄπιος*.

MISCELLANEOUS EXERCISES.

I.

Translate into Greek.

As this night, however, advanced,¹ fear fell upon the Greeks also, and there was a commotion and such a noise as is natural² when³ fear falls upon (a company of men). But Clearchus ordered Tolmides, an Eleian, the best herald of (the heralds) of that time,⁴ whom he happened to have with⁵ him, he ordered this one to proclaim⁶ silence, and to announce that the commanders publicly give notice that whoever will give information of the one (lit. of him who) who has let loose⁷ the ass among the arms, shall receive as a reward a talent of silver. And when this was proclaimed, the soldiers knew that their⁸ fear was groundless, and the commanders safe. But at break of day Clearchus ordered the Greeks to station themselves under arms in the order in which they were⁹ when¹⁰ the battle took place.

¹ See § 183.

² *Such as would naturally happen, οἷον εἰκὸς γίνεσθαι.*

³ § 277, 1.

¹ See § 276, 2.

⁴ See § 141, Note 3.

⁵ See § 141, Note 2.

⁶ *Lit. by the side of himself.*

⁸ *Which they were, ἧν περ εἶχον.*

⁷ See § 277, 3.

¹⁰ See § 230.

II.

Translate into Greek.

1. There Cyrus and the army remained twenty days; for the soldiers refused to go farther, for they already began to suspect that they were going against the king, and

they said that they were not hired for this purpose. But Clearchus first attempted to compel his own soldiers to go; but they threw (stones) both at him and at his beasts of burden when he began to advance. 2. And Clearchus then narrowly escaped being stoned to death. But, afterwards, when he knew that he would not be able to compel (them), he convened an assembly of his own soldiers. And first he stood weeping¹ a long time; but they seeing him wondered and were silent. And then he spoke somewhat as follows:—

3. "Fellow-soldiers, be not surprised that I am deeply grieved at the present state of affairs. For Cyrus became a friend to me, and honored me while a fugitive from my country both in other ways, and particularly by a gift of ten thousand darics. On receiving these, (lit., which having received) I did not lay (them) up for my private use; nor did I waste them in pleasure, but I expended them on you. 4. And first, indeed, I made war against the Thracians, and, with your assistance, I took vengeance (on them) in behalf of Greece, by driving² them out of the Chersonesus, when they wished² to take the land from the Greeks dwelling there.³ But when Cyrus called (us), I went taking you, in order that if he should need anything, I might assist him in return for the favors which I had received from him. 5. But since you do not wish to go with me, it is quite⁴ necessary for me either to abandon² you and enjoy the friendship of Cyrus, or to prove² false to him and go with you. But since you do not wish to obey nor even to follow me, I will follow in company with you, and suffer whatever may be necessary. I think that you are to me both country, friends, and allies, and with you I think that I shall be honorable wherever I may be."

6. He spoke these (words). But the soldiers, both his own (lit., those of him himself) and the rest, when they had heard these things, praised him because he refused to march against the king. And more than two thousand

from Zenias and Pasion took² their arms and beasts of burden and encamped by the side of Clearchus. 7. But Cyrus, being both perplexed and grieved at these things, sent (repeatedly) for Clearchus. But he, however, did not wish to go, but sending a messenger without the knowledge of the soldiers, he told him to be of good cheer, inasmuch as these things would be settled favorably. And he bade him (Cyrus) to send for him, but (when this had been done) he himself refused to go.

¹ Lit. *standing, he wept for a long time.*

² Use the part.

³ *The Greeks dwelling there, τοὺς ἐνοικοῦντας Ἕλληνας.*

⁴ *Quite, δῆ.*

III.

Translate into Greek.

1. But what I just now wrote, that the king was struck with alarm at the approach of the Greeks, was evident from this; for, though on the preceding day he sent and ordered them to deliver up their arms, he then, at the rising of the sun, sent heralds concerning a truce. 2. But when they had come¹ to the (advanced) guards, they inquired for the commanders. And when the (advanced) guards reported this, Clearchus, happening then to be inspecting the ranks, told the (advanced) guards to bid the heralds wait until he should be at leisure.² 3. But when he had stationed the army so that the dense phalanx was in a favorable condition to be seen on all sides, and (so that) no one³ of the unarmed was visible, he called the messengers, and he himself also came forward with both the best armed and best looking of his own soldiers, and told the rest of the generals (to do) the same.⁴

4. But when they were in the presence of the messengers, he asked what they wished.⁵ And they said they had come concerning a truce, as men who will be⁶ duly author-

ized to announce both the (messages) from the king to the Greeks and those from the Greeks to the king. 5. But he answered, "Tell him then, that we must have (lit. there is need of a) battle first; for we have no breakfast, nor is there any one who will dare⁷ to speak to the Greeks concerning a truce without⁸ (first) supplying a breakfast." 6. The messengers hearing these things rode away, and came back quickly; from which it was also evident that the king was somewhere near, or some other person to whom orders⁹ had been given to transact these things. They said that they (i. e. the Greeks) seemed to the king to say (what was) reasonable, and that they were come with guides who, if there should be a truce, would lead them whence they would have provisions. 7. But he (Clearchus) asked whether he was making a truce¹⁰ merely (*αὐτοῖς*) for the men while going and returning (from the king), or (whether) there was to be a truce for the rest also. But they said, "For all; until the (report) from you shall be announced¹¹ to the king." 8. And when they had said this, Clearchus, having caused them to withdraw, consulted; and it seemed expedient to make the truce quickly, and to go quietly for the provisions and receive them. 9. And Clearchus said, "These (terms), indeed, seem good to me also. I will not, however, announce (our determination) hastily, but I will delay until the messengers shall fear lest it may seem inexpedient to us to make the truce. I think, however," said he, "that the same fear will be present also to our soldiers." But when it seemed to be the fit time, he announced that he acceded to the truce, and immediately ordered them to lead (the way) to the provisions.

10. And they (the guides) led (the way); and Clearchus went (with them), intending, it is true, to make the truce, but nevertheless having his army in order (of battle); and he himself guarded the rear. And they met with trenches and canals full of water, so that¹² they were not able to

cross without bridges ; but they made crossings for themselves from the palm-trees which had fallen,¹³ but¹⁴ some they also cut down. 11. And there it was possible to learn Clearchus how he commanded, with his spear in his left hand, and his staff in his right. And if any one of those appointed to (work) seemed to him to loiter, selecting (the) one who deserved (it), he would beat him ; and he himself at the same time going into the mud took part in the work, so that every one was ashamed (lit. shame was to all) not¹⁵ to assist in urging on the work. 12. And those thirty years old were appointed by¹⁶ him (to this work) ; but when they saw Clearchus also urging on the work, those (who were) older also took part. 13. But Clearchus was so much the more in haste (on this account) because he suspected that the trenches were not always so full of water ; for it was not a suitable season¹⁷ (lit. such as) to water the plain. But in order that even now there might appear to the Greeks to be many difficulties for the march, on this account he suspected that the king had let out (*ἀφίημι*) the water upon the plain.

14. But proceeding, they arrived at villages, from whence the guides directed them to take the provisions ; there they remained three days ; and there came from the great king Tissaphernes, and the brother of the wife of the king, and three other Persians, and many slaves followed them. But when the generals of the Greeks met them, Tissaphernes first through an interpreter spoke as follows : 15. "I, O men of Greece, dwell a neighbor to Greece ; and when I saw you fallen into many and insuperable evils, I regarded¹⁸ it an unexpected gain for myself, if in any way I should be able to ask from the king to grant to me to restore you safe to Greece. For I think that it will not be unattended¹⁹ with gratitude to me either from you or from the whole of Greece. 16. But knowing this, I asked the king, saying to him that he could justly gratify me, both because I first announced to him that Cyrus was

making an expedition²⁰ against him, and came at the same time with the message with (lit. having) assistance; and I alone of those arrayed against the Greeks did not flee, but rode through and joined the king in your camp, where the king came after he had killed Cyrus. And I pursued the barbarians who were with Cyrus, in company with those who are now present with me, the very persons who are most faithful to him (i. e. the king). 17. And he also promised me that he would deliberate concerning these things; and he ordered me to ask you, when I came,²¹ why (lit. on account of what²²) you made the expedition²³ against him. And I advise you to reply moderately, in order that it may be easier for me, if I shall be able to obtain any good thing for you from him."

18. To these things the Greeks, after having withdrawn, deliberated and answered, but Clearchus spoke (for them): "We neither came together with the intention of making war on the king nor did we march against the king (in the first instance); but Cyrus kept finding many pretences, as you also well know, in order that he might both take you unprepared, and lead us up here. But when we saw him already beset with danger (lit. being in danger), we were ashamed both before gods and men to betray him, since in a former time we had presented (lit. presenting) ourselves (so that Cyrus) could do (us) favors. But since Cyrus is dead,²⁴ we neither contend against the king for his kingdom, nor is there anything on account of which we should wish to do harm to the country of the king; neither should we wish to kill him, but we would proceed homeward, if no one should harass us. We will, however, try with (the help) of the gods to requite any one who injures²⁵ us; if, however, any one shall be found doing good to us, to the best of our ability at least, we will not be inferior to him also in doing good. Thus he spoke."

19. But Tissaphernes heard (him) and said, "I will report these things to the king, and (will bring) the (mes-

sages) from him again to you ; but until I shall come, let the truce remain²⁶; and we will furnish a market." And on the following day he did not come ; so that the Greeks were anxious ; but on the third day he came and said that he had come having obtained from the king (his request) to grant to him (the power) to save the Greeks, although²⁸ very many said in opposition that it was not worthy for the king to let those go who had made an expedition against himself. 20. But at last he said, "And now it is permitted to you to receive pledges from us that in very truth we will furnish²⁹ the country friendly to you, and that we will lead you back into Greece without treachery, furnishing a market ; and wherever it may not be possible to purchase (them) we will permit you to take provisions from the country. But it will be necessary that you, in your turn, swear to us, in very truth, to march as through a friendly country, without doing injury, taking food and drink whenever we shall not furnish a market ; but if we shall furnish a market, that you will receive your provisions by purchasing." 21. These things seemed good. Then they made oath, and Tissaphernes and the brother of the king's wife gave their right hands to the commanders and captains of the Greeks, and received (theirs) from the Greeks. But after these things, Tissaphernes said : "And now I shall go back immediately to the king ; but when I shall have accomplished³⁰ what I want, I will come with my baggage packed up, for the purpose of leading you back to Greece, and to go back myself to my own government."

¹ See page 102, Note on § 3.

⁵ See § 244.

² See § 248, 1 and 4, Note.

⁶ See § 236, and Note 3.

³ See § 283, 3.

⁷ See § 276, 2.

⁴ See § 79, 2, Note.

⁸ See § 283, 4.

⁹ *To whom orders had been given, ᾧ ἐπετέτακτο.*

¹⁰ See § 244 and (end) ; the direct question was *σπένδεται ἢ ἔσονται.*

EXAMINATION PAPERS.

I.

1. WHAT then? When¹ the Athenians and my [fellow] citizens² come,³ let us summon⁴ this man also, that we may consult⁵ together.⁶ 2. Cyrus said, "If you go⁷ now, when⁸ shall you be at home?"⁹ 3. O my country!¹⁰ O at all who inhabit¹¹ thee would love thee as I now do! Not many days after this, Chares¹² came from Athens with¹³ a few¹⁴ ships; and immediately the Lacedæmonians and Athenians fought a naval battle.¹⁵ The Lacedæmonians were victorious,¹⁶ under the lead¹⁷ of Hegesandri-
as.¹⁸

1. ἐπειδάν. 2. πολίτης. 3. ἔρχομαι. 4. καλέω. 5. συμβουλευέω (id.). 6. κοινῇ. 7. εἴμι. 8. πότε. 9. οἶκοι. 10. πατρίς. οἰκέω. 12. Χάρης. 13. ἔχων. 14. ὀλίγος. 15. ναυμαχέω. νικάω. 17. ἡγήομαι (gen. absol.). 18. Ἡγησανδρίδας.

II.

1. After these things, Pericles rose,¹ and thus spoke. Do not obey² these most wicked men. 3. On the next³ day he gave them what he promised.⁴ 4. All the Greeks opened⁵ to be doing this. 5. Many fear lest these things should happen⁶ while Philip is king.⁷ 6. If these things are true,⁸ it would be still more terrible.⁹

1. ἀνίστημι. 2. πείθω. 3. ὑστεραίος. 4. ὑπισχνέομαι. 5. τυγχάνω with the participle. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. genitive absolute. ἀληθής. 9. δεινός.

III.

1. Any one might justly¹ praise² him, not only for³ these things, but for what he did about⁴ the same time.⁵
 2. If you do⁶ what I just⁷ now told⁸ you, you will have all things which any one could wish.⁹ 3. O that¹⁰ these things had happened¹¹ as we wished!⁹ But since¹² we were unfortunate,¹³ let us do what the wisest of us shall command.¹⁴ 4. If these men had not perished,¹⁵ the city would have been saved¹⁶ and we should now be free.¹⁷

1. δικαίως. 2. ἐπαινέω. 3. ἐπί. 4. περί. 5. χρόνος. 6. ποίει.
 7. ἄρτι. 8. φράζω. 9. βούλομαι. 10. εἴθε. 11. γίγνομαι.
 12. ἐπεὶ. 13. ἀτυχής. 14. κελεύω. 15. ἀπόλλυμι. 16. σώζω.
 17. ελεύθερος.

IV.

1. If I appear¹ to be wrong,² I will pay³ the penalty.
 2. If you should turn⁴ from evils, you would quickly⁵ become⁶ better. 3. I fear⁷ lest we have forgotten⁸ the road⁹ home.¹⁰ 4. If Philip had had this opinion,¹¹ — that it is difficult¹² to fight¹³ with the Athenians, — he would have done¹⁴ no one of the things which he has done.

1. δοκέω. 2. ἀδικέω. 3. δίκην δοῦναι. 4. ἀποτρέπομαι. 5. ἐν τάχει. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. δεῖδω. 8. ἐπιλανθάνομαι. 9. ὁδός. 10. οἴκαδε. 11. γνώμη. 12. χαλεπός. 13. πολεμέω. 14. πράσσω.

V.

1. Those who were looking¹ on feared² lest their friends³ should suffer⁴ anything. 2. They all said⁵ that the king⁶ had sent⁷ them, and that they wished⁸ to make an alliance⁹ with Cyrus. 3. If another shall come¹⁰ in his own name,¹¹ him ye will receive.¹² 4. When this had hap-

pened,¹³ all believed¹⁴ that an assembly¹⁵ would be summoned.¹⁶

1. θεάομαι (partic.). 2. φοβέομαι. 3. φίλος. 4. πάσχω. 5. λέγω with ὅτι. 6. βασιλεύς. 7. πέμπω. 8. βούλομαι. 9. συμμαχέω. 10. ἔρχομαι. 11. ὄνομα. 12. λαμβάνω. 13. γίγνομαι. 14. οἶμαι. 15. ἐκκλησία. 16. συγκαλέω.

VI.

1. You would be approved,¹ should you appear² not to do those things which you would blame³ others for doing. 2. Swear⁴ by no⁵ god for the sake of⁶ money, not even⁷ if you are not about⁸ to violate⁹ your faith.¹⁰ 3. The king¹¹ said¹² that the messenger¹³ was not then present,¹⁴ and that, if he had been, these things would not have occurred.¹⁵ 4. Would that I had¹⁶ the wings¹⁷ of an eagle,¹⁸ that leaving¹⁹ the earth²⁰ I might be numbered²¹ among²² the stars!²³

1. εὐδοκίμew. 2. φαίνομαι. 3. ἐπιτιμάw. 4. ὀμνw. 5. μηδεῖς or οὐδεῖς? 6. ἕνεκα. 7. μηδέ. 8. μέλλειν. 9. παραβαίνειν. 10. πίστις. 11. βασιλεύς. 12. λέγειν with ὅτι. 13. ἄγγελος. 14. ἵστανται. 15. γίγνομαι. 16. ἔχειν. 17. πτερόν. 18. αἰτός. 19. εἶπω. 20. γῆ. 21. ἀριθμέw. 22. ἐν. 23. ἄστρον.

VII.

1. I tried¹ to show² him that³ he thought⁴ he was wise, but⁵ was not. 2. He says⁶ that these things happened⁷ while Cyrus¹⁹ was king.⁸ 3. Let no one believe⁹ that I now fear¹⁰ lest our state¹¹ be ruined.¹² 4. If these men were not unjust,¹³ they would not have condemned¹⁴ these generals¹⁵ to death.¹⁶ 5. He burned¹⁷ the vessels,¹⁸ that Cyrus¹⁹ might not pass over.²⁰

1. πειράομαι. 2. δείκνυμι. 3. ὅτι. 4. οἶμαι (with infin.).

5. *δέ* (with preceding *μέν*). 6. *φημί* (with infin.). 7. *γίγνομαι*.
 8. participle of *βασιλεύω*. 9. *νομίζω* (with infin.). 10. *φοβέομαι*.
 11. *πόλις*. 12. *ἀπολλυμι* (2d aor. mid.). 13. *ἀδικέω*.
 14. *καταγιγνώσκω*. 15. *στρατηγός*. 16. *θάνατος*. 17. *κατακάω*.
 18. *πλοῖον*. 19. *Κῦρος*. 20. *διαβαίνω*.

VIII.

1. The king¹ is chosen² in order that those who choose³ him may be benefited⁴ by⁵ him. 2. They said⁶ that Cyrus⁷ was dead,⁸ and that Ariæus⁹ would flee.¹⁰ 3. If he had been here,¹¹ would he have overlooked¹² these things, or have punished¹³ these impious¹⁴ men? 4. May we desire¹⁵ only¹⁶ those things which we shall rejoice¹⁷ to have acquired.¹⁸ 5. Before¹⁹ he came,²⁰ the ships²¹ happened²² to have gone²³ to Caria²⁴ to summon²⁵ assistance.²⁶

1. *βασιλεύς*. 2. *αἰρέω*. 3. *εὖ πράττειν*. 4. *διὰ*. 5. *λέγω* (*ὅτι*).
 6. *Κῦρος*. 7. *θνήσκω*. 8. *Ἀριαῖος*. 9. *φεύγω*. 10. *πάρεμι*. 11.
περιοράω. 12. *κολάζω*. 13. *ἀσεβής*. 14. *ἐπιθυμέω*. 15. *χαίρω*.
 16. *κέκτημαι*. 17. *μόνον*. 18. *πρίν*. 19. *ἔρχομαι*. 20. *παῦς*. 21.
τυγχάνω. 22. *οἶχομαι*. 23. *Καρία*. 24. *περιαγγέλλω* (participle).
 25. *βοηθεῖν*.

IX.

1. All of them fear¹ lest they may be compelled² to do many³ things which now they do not wish⁴ to do. 2. O that⁵ this man had had⁶ strength⁷ equal⁸ to his mind.⁹ 3. They called in¹⁰ physicians¹¹ when they were sick,¹² that they might not die.¹³ 4. He showed¹⁴ that he was ready¹⁵ to fight¹⁶ if any one should come out.¹⁷

1. *φοβέομαι*. 2. *ἀναγκάζω*. 3. *πολύς*. 4. *βούλομαι*. 5. *εἴθε*.
 6. *ἔχω*. 7. *ῥώμη*. 8. *ἴσος*. 9. *γνώμη*. 10. *παρακαλέω*. 11.
ιατρός. 12. *νοσέω* (partic.). 13. *ἀποθνήσκω*. 14. *δηλώω* (with
ὅτι). 15. *ἐτοιμος*. 16. *μάχομαι*. 17. *ἐξέρχομαι*.

X.

1. He said¹ that he had come² that he might see³ both what was doing and what had been done. 2. I told him that, if these things had been true,⁴ this would not have happened.⁵ 3. Would that he were alive;⁷ for he would not fear⁸ these dangers⁹ as you do. 4. Do you wish⁶ me to come?² Tell¹ him not to fear⁸ me, thinking¹⁰ I shall be angry.¹¹

1. λέγω. 2. ἔρχομαι. 3. ὁράω. 4. ἀληθής. 5. γίγνομαι. 6. βούλομαι. 7. ζάω. 8. φοβοῦμαι. 9. κίνδυνος. 10. οἶομαι. 11. χαλεπαίνω.

XI.

1. It is said¹ that the king² sent them away,³ fearing⁴ lest they should perish⁵ by remaining.⁶ 2. Athens,⁷ although it was⁸ great⁹ before,¹⁰ then became¹¹ greater, having been freed¹² from tyrants.¹³ 3. Who of all the Greeks would not justly¹⁴ have hated¹⁵ us, if we had fled¹⁶ and had left¹⁷ our city to the barbarians?¹⁸ 4. Call¹⁹ no one happy²⁰ before²¹ he is dead.²²

1. λέγω. 2. βασιλεύς. 3. ἀποπέμπω. 4. φοβέομαι. 5. ἀπολλομαι. 6. μένω. 7. Ἀθῆναι. 8. Participle of εἰμί. 9. μέγας. 10. πρὶν. 11. γίγνομαι. 12. ἀπαλλάσσω. 13. τύραννος. 14. δικαίως. 15. μισέω. 16. φεύγω. 17. καταλείπω. 18. βάρβαρος. 19. καλέω. 20. εὖβιος. 21. πρὶν. 22. τελευτάω.

XII.

1. Wish¹ to be a friend² of the powerful,³ in order that you may not suffer punishment⁴ if you act unjustly.⁵ 2. We fear⁶ lest,⁷ if we do⁸ this, we shall miss⁹ at once¹⁰ what we have gained¹¹ and what we hope¹² to gain. 3. The messenger¹³ came¹⁴ to announce¹⁵ that the city had

been taken,¹⁶ but that the citizens¹⁷ were hidden¹⁸ near¹⁹ the sea.²⁰ 4. Would²¹ that he had died²² in his youth,²³ for²⁴ he now would be happy.²⁵

1. βούλομαι. 2. φίλος. 3. *to be powerful*, δύνασθαι. 4. δίκην δοῦναι. 5. ἀδικεῖν. 6. φοβοῦμαι. 7. μή. 8. πράττω. 9. ἀμαρτάνω. 10. ἄμα. 11. τυγχάνω. 12. ἐλπίζω. 13. ἄγγελος. 14. ἔρχομαι. 15. ἀγγέλλω. 16. ἀλίσκομαι. 17. πολίτης. 18. κρύπτω. 19. παρά. 20. θάλαττα. 21. εἴθε. 22. ἀποθνήσκω. 23. *a young man*, νεανίσκος. 24. ἐπεὶ. 25. εὐδαίμων.

XIII.

1. I trust¹ that these things which you have heard² are true.³ 2. Who would not wish⁴ to leave his country,⁵ when such base⁶ men are in power?⁷ 3. The same men were present⁸ when these things happened.⁹ 4. He said¹⁰ that, although he was¹¹ a god, he wished⁴ to die.¹²

1. πιστεύω. 2. ἀκούω. 3. ἀληθής. 4. βούλομαι. 5. πατρίς. 6. πονηρός. 7. κρατέω (partic.). 8. πάρειμι. 9. γίγνομαι. 10. εἶπον. 11. participle. 12. ἀποθνήσκω.

XIV.

1. After these things, a battle¹ having taken place,² the Greeks were victorious.³ 2. The king himself came as quickly⁴ as possible⁵ with the army.⁶ 3. The same general⁷ commanded⁸ the army in both⁹ the battles. 4. Many of the children¹⁰ whom he saw feared¹¹ lest they should be taken.¹² 5. If these things had been true,¹³ it would have been still¹⁴ more terrible.¹⁵

1. μάχη. 2. γίγνομαι. 3. νικάω. 4. ταχύ. 5. ὥς. 6. στρατεύμα. 7. στρατηγός. 8. ἡγέομαι. 9. ἀμφότερος. 10. παῖς. 11. φοβέομαι. 12. λαμβάνω. 13. ἀληθής. 14. ἔτι. 15. δεινός.

XV.

1. I told¹ him that you all² were my³ friends.⁴ 2. He acts⁵ thus⁶ that he may not seem⁷ to wrong⁸ the state.⁹
 3. If he had been just,¹⁰ this would not have happened.¹¹
 4. Do you think¹² they will flee¹³ when¹⁴ they see¹⁵ us?

1. λέγω. 2. πᾶς. 3. possessive dative. 4. φίλος. 5. πράττω. 6. οὕτως. 7. δοκέω. 8. ἀδικέω. 9. πόλις. 10. δίκαιος.
 11. γίγνομαι. 12. οἶμαι. 13. φεύγω. 14. ὅταν. 15. ὁράω.

XVI.

1. They came¹ in order to destroy² their³ enemies.⁴
 2. If you should say⁵ this, he would be angry.⁶ 3. The men⁷ reported⁸ that they had seen⁹ no one.¹⁰ 4. He declares¹¹ that he expects¹² to die.¹³

1. ἔρχομαι. 2. ἀπόλλυμι. 3. article. 4. ἐχθρός. 5. λέγω.
 6. χαλεπαίνω. 7. ἀνὴρ. 8. ἀπαγγέλλω. 9. ὁράω. 10. οὐδεὶς.
 11. ἀποφαίνομαι. 12. οἶμαι. 13. θνήσκω.

XVII.

1. While¹ Alexander² was¹ in the country³ of the Uxii,⁴ his horse Bucephalus⁵ was⁶ once⁷ missing.⁸

1. participle. 2. Ἀλέξανδρος. 3. χώρα. 4. Οὔξιοι. 5. Βουκεφάλας. 6. γίγνομαι. 7. omit. 8. ἀφανής.

2. Accordingly,¹ he proclaimed² through³ the country that he would kill⁴ all the Uxii, unless they brought⁵ him back his horse.

1. οὖν. 2. προκηρύττω. 3. ἀνά. 4. ἀποκτείνω. 5. ἀπάγω.

3. And such¹ fear² of the king had³ the barbarians, that⁴ Bucephalus was sent⁵ back directly⁶ upon⁷ the proclamation.⁸

1. τοσούδε. 2. φόβος. 3. use εἰμί. 4. ὥστε. 5. ἀποπέμπω.
 6. εὐθύς. 7. ἐπὶ. 8. κήρυγμα.

XVIII.

1. Did not Homer¹ call² Agamemnon³ shepherd⁴ of the people,⁵ because a general⁶ ought⁷ to take care⁸ that his soldiers⁹ be both¹⁰ safe¹¹ and¹⁰ prosperous?¹²

1. Ὅμηρος. 2. προσαγορεύω. 3. Ἀγαμέμνων. 4. ποιμήν. 5. λαός. 6. στρατηγός. 7. δεῖ. 8. ἐπιμελίσσεται. 9. στρατιώτης. 10. π. καί. 11. σῶς. 12. εὐδαίμων.

2. For¹ you know² that generals are chosen³ to be authors⁴ of prosperity⁵ to those who chose them.

1. γάρ. 2. οἶδα. 3. αἰρέομαι. 4. αἴτιος. 5. εὐδαιμονία.

3. It seems¹ to me, therefore,² that Agamemnon would not have been applauded³ by Homer, had he not been excellent⁴ in this particular.⁵

1. δοκέω. 2. οὐν. 3. ἐπαινέω. 4. from ἀγαθός. 5. omit.

XIX.

1. As¹ Xenophon² was¹ sacrificing,³ a messenger⁴ arrived⁵ from Mantinea,⁶ announcing⁷ that his son⁸ Gryllus⁹ was dead.¹⁰

1. omit. 2. Ξενοφῶν. 3.θύω. 4. ἄγγελος. 5. ἦλθ. 6. Μαντίνεια. 7. λέγω. 8. υἱός. 9. Γρύλλος. 10. to die, θνήσκει.

2. Then¹ he² laid³ aside the garland,⁴ but⁵ continued to sacrifice.⁶

1. καί. 2. ἐκεῖνος. 3. ἀποτίθεμαι. 4. στέφανος. 5. δέ preceded by μέν. 6. διατελέω.

3. But when¹ the messenger had added² this³ also,⁴ that he had died victorious,⁵ Xenophon put⁶ the garland on⁶ again.⁷

1. ἐπεί. 2. προστίθημι. 3. ἐκεῖνος. 4. καί. 5. πάλιν (participle). 6. ἐπιτίθεμαι. 7. πάλιν.

XX.

1. Themistocles¹ said² that the trophies³ of Miltiades⁴ woke⁵ him from his sleep.⁶

1. Θεμιστοκλῆς. 2. λέγω. 3. τρόπαιον. 4. Μιλτιάδης. 5. ἀνίστημι. 6. ὕπνος.

2. Do not hasten¹ to be² rich,² lest thou speedily³ become⁴ poor.⁵

1. σπεύδω. 2. πλουτέω. 3. ταχύ. 4. γίγνομαι. 5. πίνης.

3. If he shall slay¹ his² enemy,³ he will pollute⁴ his hand.⁵

1. ἀποκτείνω. 2. possess. genit. 3. ἐχθρός. 4. μαίνω. 5. χεῖρ.

4. A report¹ was spread² abroad³ that the allies³ had revolted⁴ from the city.⁵

1. λόγος. 2. διασπείρω. 3. σύμμαχος. 4. ἀφίστημι. 5. πόλις.

XXI.

1. It became¹ evident,² that³ the Greeks strongly⁴ feared⁵ lest he should become a tyrant.⁶ 2. The god, as it seems,⁷ often⁸ rejoices⁹ in making¹⁰ the small great, and¹¹ the great small. 3. The Thebans after this raised¹² a trophy,¹³ and gave up¹⁴ the dead¹⁵ under truce.¹⁶ 4. He replied,¹⁷ that he was not marching¹⁸ that¹⁹ he might do wrong²⁰ to any, but that he might assist²¹ those who were wronged.²²

1. γίγνομαι. 2. δῆλος. 3. ὅτι. 4. ἰσχυρῶς. 5. φοβέομαι. 6. τύραννος. 7. εἶκα. 8. πολλάκις. 9. χαίρω. 10. participle of ποίω. 11. δέ (with preceding μέν). 12. ἵστημι. 13. τρόπαιον. 14. ἀποδίδωμαι. 15. νεκρός. 16. ἐπόσπονδος. 17. ἀποκρίνομαι. 18. στρατεύομαι. 19. ὥνα. 20. ἀδικέω. 21. βοηθέω. 22. participle.

XXII.

1. He thought¹ that he needed² friends³ for this purpose,⁴ that he might have helpers.⁵ 2. O that⁶ I had as great⁷ power⁸ as⁹ these kings now have ! 3. They were not able¹⁰ to prevent¹¹ Philip from passing through.¹² 4. They announced¹³ that they should treat¹⁴ all these as enemies.¹⁵

1. οἶμαι (w. infin.). 2. δέομαι. 3. φίλος. 4. ἕνεκα. 5. συνεργός. 6. εἴθε. 7. τοσούτος. 8. δύναμις. 9. ὥς. 10. δύναμαι. 11. κωλύω. 12. παρέρχομαι (aor.). 13. προαγορεύω (ῥτι). 14. χράομαι (use). 15. πολέμιος.

XXIII.

1. The king said that whoever killed¹ the man should rule² the whole city. 2. They feared³ that the army would bring⁴ aid to the inhabitants,⁵ for they perceived⁶ that the citizens were not despondent.⁷ 3. The eagle⁸ remained until⁹ evening¹⁰ came¹¹ on ; and, terrified¹² by the sight,¹³ we came to the soothsayers¹⁴ to make¹⁵ communication about¹⁶ the omen.¹⁷ 4. He hoped¹⁸ that he should die¹⁹ that day,²⁰ that he might be released²¹ from his chains.²² 5. Take²³ this soldier, and keep²⁴ him until⁹ I come²⁵ with²⁶ the king's army. 6. Do not inflict²⁷ misery²⁸ on me who am miserable²⁹ already.³⁰

1. ἀποκτείνω. 2. ἄρχω. 3. φοβοῦμαι. 4. βοηθέω. 5. ἐνοικέω. 6. αἰσθάνομαι. 7. ἀθυμέω. 8. ἀετός. 9. ἕως. 10. ἑσπέρα. 11. ἐπιγίγνομαι. 12. ἐκπλήσσω. 13. ὄψις. 14. μάντις. 15. κοινῶ. 16. περί. 17. θείον. 18. ἐλπίζω. 19. ἀποθνήσκω. 20. ἡμέρα. 21. λύω. 22. δεσμός. 23. λαμβάνω. 24. σώζω. 25. ἔρχομαι. 26. ἔχω. 27. προστίθημι. 28. νόσος. 29. νοσέω. 30. ἤδη.

XXIV.

1. They say that when animals¹ were endowed² with voices, the sheep³ said to her master⁴: "You do⁵ a curious⁶ thing,⁷ because⁸ to us who provide⁹ you wool¹⁰ and lambs¹¹ you give nothing that we don't take¹² from¹³ the earth,¹⁴ while¹⁵ to the dog¹⁶ you give¹⁷ [-some-⁷] of the food¹⁸ you have yourself." And that the dog, who had been listening,¹⁹ said: "But I am your preserver,²⁰ so that you are not carried²¹ off by wolves;²² since,²³ if I should not guard²⁴ you, you could not feed,²⁵ through-fear²⁶ of death."²⁷

1. ζῶον. 2. φωνήεις. 3. οἷς. 4. δεσπότης. 5. ποιέω. 6. κυμαστός. 7. omit. 8. because you = relat. pronoun. 9. πρίχω. 10. ἔριον. 11. ἄρνες (plural). 12. λαμβάνω. 13. ἐκ. 14. γῆ. 15. δέ. 16. κύων. 17. μεταδίδωμι. 18. σίτος. 19. αἰσώω. 20. σώζω. 21. ἀρπάζω. 22. λύκος. 23. ἐπεὶ. 24. φυλάττω. 25. νέμομαι. 26. φοβούμαι. 27. ἀπόλλυμι.

XXV.

1. He was brought up¹ at² the court³ of the king⁴; so that,⁵ while⁶ a boy,⁷ he used to converse⁸ with the best⁹ of the Persians.¹⁰ 2. Would that he had given¹¹ me what he promised¹² to give him! 3. Old men¹³ say that life¹⁴ is burdensome¹⁵ to them; but if death¹⁶ comes¹⁷ near,¹⁸ nobody wants¹⁹ to die.²⁰

1. παιδεύω. 2. ἐπὶ. 3. θύρα (plural). 4. βασιλεὺς. 5. ὥστε. Participle of εἰμι. 7. παῖς. 8. διαλέγομαι. 9. ἀγαθός. 10. ἱέρσης. 11. δίδωμι. 12. ὑπισχνέομαι. 13. γέρον. 14. ζάω. 15. βαρύς. 16. θάνατος. 17. ἔρχομαι. 18. πλησίον. 19. βούμαι. 20. ἀποθνήσκω.

XXVI.

1. Seuthes asked, "Would you be willing, Episthenes, to die for this boy?" And he said, holding up his hands, "Strike, if the boy commands you to strike." 2. He feared that the men from the mountains would not make war with the Greeks.

N. B. — The sentences below need correction: write out corrected forms for them with a right translation.

3. *Εἰ οὐδεὶς ἐρχομαι ἵνα ἀκούει ἔμε, οὐδεὶς σοφώτερος εἰσιν.*

4. *Ἀνίστησαν οἱ Ἕλληνες καὶ εἶπον τὸν παῖς εἰς τὴν πόλιν αὐτοῦ εἶναι.*

5. And Xenophon, on arriving, said to Seuthes, that the men were friendly, and would have sent mercenaries if he had asked it.

XXVII.

1. The general with all his soldiers sailed away from the island, thinking that Cimon had come from Athens with twenty-seven ships. 2. The gods know well what it is best for man to have: to some they give much gold, to others a beautiful body, to others neither of these gifts. 3. (Write the following sentence in a *corrected* form, with the accents.)

Γὰρ ἔδωσα ἑμᾶτος αὐτοῦς ἓνα ταλάντων δὲ οἱ ἄνθρωποι ἐπαύσαντο μαχομένους.

QUESTIONS FOR REVIEW.

1. How many letters are there in the Greek alphabet? Name them. How are they divided? Name the vowels. How many long vowels; how many short vowels? Name the doubtful vowels. How many diphthongs? Which are the *close* vowels? Name the diphthongs. (Notice that when an *open* vowel precedes a close vowel in the same syllable, the two form a diphthong: if the *open* vowel is short the diphthong is called proper; but if the open vowel is long, the diphthong is called improper). Which vowels can take the *iota subscript*?

2. How is the rough breathing marked? The smooth? On which vowel does a diphthong take the breathing? Write the smooth breathing on the following words: ἀρχή, ἐκ, εἰς, αγορά, αὐτός; write the rough breathing on the following: ημέρα, ἄρμα, οὗτος, Ἑλλην (Notice that when the word begins with a capital, the accent and breathing are written to the *left*, and not over the vowel), υπέρ (Notice that words beginning with *υ* always have the rough breathing), ἵππος, οὗτος (Diphthongs always have the accent and breathing over the second vowel even if they are capitals, except *φ, η, ψ*). Write the three last diphthongs in capitals. Place the smooth breathing on the following words: Ωιδῆ, (Write the words all in capitals; all in small letters), Ωιστο. How is the consonant *ρ* generally written at the beginning of a word? How in the middle of a word? Put the breathing on ῥήτωρ, ῥάδιος (Write the last word in capitals), Πύρρος.

3. How many simple consonants are there? Name the labials, the palatals, the linguals. Name the double consonants. Of what letters is each composed? On what principle are the consonants, as given above, classified? Mention another classification. What is σ called? Which are *nasals*? Name the semi-vowels. Write σ at the beginning and in the middle of a word. Mention the mutes of the same *order*. Mention the *rough* mutes. Which mutes are *co-ordinate*, which *cognate*? Mention the *surds*, the *sonants*. What letters only can end a Greek word? Are there any exceptions?

4. What is Crasis? What is Elision? What is the Apostrophe used for, the Coronis, the Diæresis? To what words is ν moveable added? What does $\omicron\upsilon$ become before a smooth vowel, before a rough vowel?

5. How many syllables can a Greek word have? What is a pure syllable? Which is the pure syllable in *οἰκία*, *βία*, *βασιλεία*?

6. What is meant by quantity? When is a syllable long by nature? Which are the long vowels? Which the diphthongs? When is a syllable common? Name the liquids? What is the quantity of the syllable before a middle mute followed by a liquid? Name the middle mutes. Repeat the general rules for the quantity of syllables.

7. How many kinds of Accent? On what syllables can each stand? On what syllables only can the circumflex stand? When is a word called an *oxytone*; when, *perispomenon*; when, *barytone*? When can the acute stand on the antepenult? What kind of syllables admit the acute? (Ans. either long or short syllables). What the circumflex? When can the circumflex stand on the penult? What final diphthongs are considered short for accent? If the last syllable is accented, what accent does it generally take? (Ans. the acute.) When does an oxytone change to the grave? How is a dissyllable, with a long penult and short ultimate, accented? Accent the follow-

ing words on the antepenult : *ἄνθρωπος, δυναμις, παραδεισος* ; the following on the penult : *ἡμερα, δημοσ, δορυ, μηκος, νησος, τειχος, ιδιωτης, μεσος* ; the following on the last syllable : *ἀριθμος, προ, θεος, δασμος*. What is the general rule for the accent of nouns ? What does an oxytone of the first or second declension become in the genitive and dative of all numbers ? What is always the accent of the genitive plural in the first declension ?

8. What is Inflection ? What does it include ? What is the stem of a word ? How many cases ? How is gender indicated in Greek ? Write the declension of the article. What accent in the genitive and dative ? Write the genitive singular feminine ; the acc. singular masculine. Decline *ἀρχή, τελευτή, πηγή*. What accent in the genitive and dative of all numbers ? Write the declension of *οἰκία, χώρα, ἡμέρα, ἀρετή, σατράπης, πολίτης, θάλασσα*. What is the rule for nouns ending in a pure and *ρα* ? What is the quantity of final *α* in *θάλασσα, ἡμέρα, ἀχορά, χώρα* ? In what does the vocative singular of the following nouns end : *τιμή, σατράπης, ὀπλίτης, στρατιώτης, πολίτης* ? What is the quantity of final *α* in the vocative of the first declension ? What is the accent of *στρατιώτης* in the vocative singular ? The penult of *ὀπλίτης* and *πολίτης* is long ; accent them in the vocative singular ; in the genitive plural.

9. Decline *μνάα*. What is the rule for the accent in contracted final syllables ? If the first syllable of the uncontracted form has the accent, what accent will the contracted form have ? Give the rule for the accent of the contracted penult. What case does the proposition *ἐκ* govern ? What does it become before a vowel ; before a vowel with the rough breathing ? Write the dative singular of *δίκη, ἀρχή, οἰκία* ; write the same in capitals. What is the iota subscript. What case in the first declension has the iota subscript. What does the nominative singular of nouns of the first declension end in ? What in the vocative singular ? Accent the following words in the vocative singular : *γλώσσα, χώρα, τιμή*. Is there any indefinite

article in Greek? What case does ἀπό govern? Decline ἡ τιμή together. What is the accent in the first declension of the genitive singular, dual, and plural? What are words with no accent on the last syllable called? With the acute on the penult? With the circumflex on the penult? What are words called which have no accent? Decline μούσα, and explain the change of accent where it is not the same as in the nominative singular. What nouns of the first declension have ας in the genitive singular? Accent the following nouns: γλωσσαν, γλωσσων, γλωσσais, (from γλώσσα); Ἀτρεΐδη, Ἀτρεΐδαι, Ἀτρεΐδων, (from Ἀτρεΐδης); στρατιωταις, στρατιωτα, στρατιωται (from στρατιώτης); θαλασσαν, θαλασσαι, θαλασσων (from θάλασσα).

10. In what does the nominative singular of nouns of the second declension end? Decline λόγος, νῆσος, ἀνθρωπος; explain the change of accent in the last two. Decline δασμός. What do oxytones become in the genitive and dative? Accent the following words: ποταμου, ποταμοιν, ποταμοις (from ποταμός); νησιν, νησον, νησοι, νησων (from νῆσος). What is the termination of the vocative of nouns ending -ος? (Notice that the vocatives of ἀδελφός and θεός are ἀδελφε, with irregular accent, and θεε, the same as the nominative.) Decline together ὁ νόμος, ὁ κίνδυνος, ἡ ὁδός, τὸ ἱμάτιον, τὸ σῦκον.

11. What is the Attic Declension? Decline νεός, ἀνάγειν. Give the rule for the accent (see § 22, 2, N. 2). Notice that these words take a subscript where the common ending is ι. Write the nominative plural of λαγός. What would the common ending be? Write the acc. singular of λαγός (see § 42, 2, Note). Write the nominative plural of ἀνάγειν. What would the common ending be? Write the dative singular and dual of λαγός, νεός, ἀνάγειν. What prepositions govern the genitive only? (Ans. ἀντί, instead of; πρό, before; ἀπό, away from; ἐκ, out of). Translate the following into Greek: Out of the house; before the temple; instead of the soldier; away from the sea; out of the temple; out of the hall. What accent has ἐκ? What the other prepositions?

12. Repeat the rules for contraction relating to the second declension. Decline *νόος*, *πλόος*. Explain the change of accent in the singular. Rule for the contraction of the nominative, accusative, and vocative dual? Decline *δοστέων*, *κάνεων*. What is the position of the governed genitive? Translate into Greek: *the door of the house*; *the pay of the soldier*; *out of the door of the house*. Write the declension of the following words and mark the quantity of the case endings: *οίκία*, *δασμός*, *στρατιώτης*, in the singular; *νεώς*, *πολίτης*, and *ἄνθρωπος* in the plural. Give the rule for the quantity of the ending in the acc. singular of *οίκία*. Accent *οίκία* and *στρατιώτης* in the genitive plural.

13. What nouns does the third declension include? How is the stem found? How is the nominative formed from the stem? How in neuters; in masculine and feminine stems? What consonants can stand at the end of a Greek word? What change must a labial or palatal mute undergo before a lingual mute (see § 16)? What mutes can stand before *σ*? From the stems *σώματος*, *λέγοντος*, *πράγματος*, *φύλακος*, *γυπός*, *φλεβός* form the nominative and account for the euphonic changes.

14. Decline *φύλαξ*, *κόραξ*, *φλέψ*. Give the rule for the accent of *φλέψ* in the oblique cases. What is generally the ending of the acc.? What exceptions? What is the vocative of *λέων*? What does the stem of *λέων* end in? In what cases is the vocative the same as the stem? Decline *ποιμήν*; write the vocative. How does it differ from the last word? Decline *δαίμων*, *σῶμα*, *ἔρις*. How is the dative plural formed? Form the dative plural of the following, and account for the euphonic changes: *φύλαξ*, *φλέψ*, *κόραξ*, *λέων* (§ 16, 5), *ελπίς*. What nouns in the third declension are contracted?

15. Decline *τρήρης* and *γένος*. Give the rule for the accent of barytones in *-ης*. What nouns are contracted only in the dative singular, and the nominative, accusative, and vocative plural? Decline *πόλις*, *πῆχυς*, *ἄστυ*. Are nouns in *-ις* ever oxytone; in *-εις*? In what does the acc. of nouns in *-εις* end? Accent of the vocative?

16. Decline *φυγάς, ἀγών, παῖς* (for voc., see § 48, 2 c.), *λιμήν, ὄνομα, σῶμα*. What cases are alike in neuter nouns? How do they form their nominatives? What is the nominative of *ὄνομα, σῶμα*? Explain the accent of *πολις*, in the genitive singular. Decline together *ἡ δύναμις; ὁ γονεύς; τὸ δάκρυ*. If the stem ends in *ι*, what change is made? Decline *πρόφασις* and mark the quantity of the endings. Decline *(τὸ) ὄρος, (τὸ) εὔρος*. What propositions govern the dative only? (Ans. *ἐν* (cf. Lat. *in*) *in*; *σύν* (cf. Lat. *cum*), *with, in company with*). Translate into Greek: *in the houses of the village; in the army of Cyrus; in company with the fugitives*.

17. Decline *ναῦς, γέρας, κέρας*. What nouns have *ω* in the acc. sing.? What are syncopated nouns? Where is the accent in the vocative placed? Where in the genitive and dative? Decline *πάτηρ, ἀνήρ*.

18. What is the accent of monosyllables in the genitive and dative of all numbers? What exceptions? (see § 25, 3, Note.) If the case ending is long what is the accent? Accent the following words: *θητος, θητες, θητα, θητας, θης* (voc.), from *θής*. What is the quantity of *-as* in the acc. plur.? What of the acc. plur. of the first declension? Accent the following: *αἰώνε, αἰώσι, αἰώνας, αἰώνοιν* (from *αἰών*); *βασιλεῦ, βασιλεις, βασιλευσι* (from *βασιλεύς*).

19. How do adjectives in *-os* end? What is the ending of the feminine; if *ρ* precedes the *-os*? How do adjectives in *-oos* end? Decline *σοφός, ἄξιος*. What is the quantity of the *α* in the feminine in the ending of the nominative? The accusative? How do compound adjectives in *-os* end? Decline *ἄδικος, ἀπορος*. Of what are the two last compounded?

20. Decline *ἀγήρως*. Decline and explain the accent of *εὐγεως*. Write out the declension of *χρύσεος*, and account for the change of accent. Decline *ἀργύρεος, εὐνοος, ἀπλῶος*.

21. Decline *ἀληθής, πέπων*. What irregularity has *ἐκών, ἴδρις, φυγάς*? How do most adjectives in *-us* end? Which have the

endings *-as*, *-αινα*, *-αν*? What is the stem of *μέλας*? Decline *γλυκύς*, *χαίρεις*. How is the feminine formed (§ 108, 4, N.)? Decline *μέλας* and explain how the feminine is formed. Decline *τέρην*, *ἄρσῃν*; which has no feminine form? Translate *every man*, *all the men*, *every city*, *all the soldiers* (§ 142, 4, N. 1.).

22. Write out the declension of *λύων*, *ιστάς*, *δεικνύς*. How are all participles in *-ων* declined? How are participles in *-ους* declined; participles in *-ας*; in *-εις*? Decline *λελυκώς*. What participles in *-ως* are irregular in the feminine. Decline *ιστάς*.

23. Decline *τιμών*, *φιλών*, *δηλών*. Write out the declension of *τιμάων*, both contracted and uncontracted forms, and give the rules for contraction. Write the stem of *ἀληθής*, *εὐδαιμών*.

24. Decline *πολύς*, *μέγας*. Notice in *πολύς* that the *λ* is doubled whenever it precedes any other vowel than *υ*.

25. How many degrees of comparison? Compare *κοῦφος*, *σοφός*, *μέλας*, *σαφής*, *πένης*, *χαίρεις*, *πικρός*. What is the rule for stems in *ο* with a short penult? If the penultimate vowel is followed by a mute and a liquid? Compare *μέσος*, *εὐνοος*, *σώφρων*, and give the rule in each case.

26. How are some adjectives in *-υς* and *-ρος* compared? Compare *ἡδύς*, *ταχύς*, *μέγας* (§ 108, 4, N.). Compare *ἀγαθός*, *κακός*, *καλός*, *πολύς*, *αἰσχυρός*.

27. How are adverbs regularly formed from adjectives? Form adverbs from *σοφός*, *φίλος*, *ταχύς*, *σαφής*. Compare *σοφῶς*, *ἀληθῶς*, *ἡδέως*. In what other way are some adverbs compared? Compare *βεβαίως*. Compare *ἄνω*, *ἐγγύς*.

28. Into how many classes are numeral adjectives divided? Write the cardinals to 10. Give the first ten ordinals. Decline *εἰς*, *τρεῖς*. Decline *τίσσας*, *δύο*, *οὐδείς*, *μυθεῖς*. Is *δύο* ever indeclinable? How are the cardinals from 13 to 19 formed? Repeat them. How are 18 and 12 commonly expressed (*ἐνός* *δέοντες* *εἴκοσι*). What cardinals are declined and what are indeclinable? Write the Greek for 10, 20, 20th, 100, 300, 1000, 1500.

29. What is a pronoun? How many classes of pronouns? Decline ἐγώ, σύ, αὐτό. Which forms are enclitics? Is any pronoun enclitic when governed by an accented proposition? Which forms are then used (§ 144, N.)? Decline αὐτός. Write the Greek for: *the same man; the man himself; the country itself; the same country; I read; I myself am reading; I read, but you write.* When is the personal pronoun expressed? How is αὐτός contracted with the article? When does αὐτός mean *him, her, it*?

30. Name the reflexive pronouns. Decline ἐμαυτοῦ. What are ἑαυτοῦ and σεαυτοῦ generally shortened into? Explain the difference between αὐτοῦ and αὐτοῦ. Write the Greek for: *my own father* (for the position of the article, see § 142); *his own tent; he wishes to exercise* (βούλεται γυμνάσαι) *himself; I exercise* (γυμνάζω) *myself and the horses.* What is a reciprocal pronoun? Decline ἀλλήλων.

31. Which are possessives? How formed and declined? Write the Greek for: *my father; my brother; a brother of mine; my friend.* What are demonstrative pronouns? Decline οὗτος. How is ὁδε declined. What is the position of the demonstrative? Write in Greek: *this country; that man; those men; this general; those generals; I see* (ὁρῶ) *the generals themselves; I see them; I see that boy; I see those boys.*

32. What is an interrogative pronoun? Decline τίς. Decline the indefinite τίς. Is the accent of τίς ever changed to the grave? Write in Greek, *what men do I see* (ὁρῶ)? *I see a certain man.* Define a relative pronoun. Decline ὅς, ὅστις. What kind of a relative is ὅστις. Write in Greek: *whom do I see? a (certain) boy; some of the Greeks* (gen. § 168).

33. What are correlative pronouns? How are they distinguished? Those with π; with τ? How are pronouns and verbs distinguished? Write in Greek: *where, whither, how, somewhere, to some place, from some place.*

34. What is the general rule for the accent of verbs? How

many voices, how many moods, how many participles, how many tenses? Which are the *finite* moods? How are the tenses divided? Which are the historical? What is a pure, mute, and liquid verb? Inflect the present indicative of λύω. Give the personal endings; the connecting vowel. Inflect the future. Write in Greek: *I loose him; you will lose them; he loses those men; they will lose that boy.* Inflect the impf., and give the personal endings and connecting vowel. Write in Greek: *I was losing him; they were losing them; we were losing him.* Give the aor. of λύω. Give the synopsis in the indicative mode of fut., of aor., of pf. Write the present subj. Write the aor., optat. Which form is used (see p. 93.)?

35. Inflect the pres. mid. Give the stem, the connecting vowel, and the personal endings. Inflect the impf. Give the tense stem; personal ending. Give the aor. pf. and plupf. indic. Give synopses of the present, fut., aor., and pf. Write the present subj. Write the aor. indic.

36. Inflect the fut. pass., the aor. pass., the fut. pf. Give a synopsis of the pres., the fut., the aor., the pf., and fut. pf., pass. Give a synopsis of λείπω in 2 a. act. and 2 a. mid. Give a synopsis of στέλλω in 2 a. pass. Inflect 2 a. indic. of each. Give the imperative of each in the act.

37. How is the future of liquid verbs formed? Give the future of φαίνω, inflect it. Give a synopsis of the future. How is the aorist formed (§ 121)? Give a synopsis of the aorist. Inflect the a. optat. Decline the future partic. of φαίνω. Inflect the future mid.; the optat.

38. What is meant by periphrastic forms? Give the pf. pass. of τρέβω. Inflect and account for the euphonic changes; do the same for πλέκω, of πείθω. Give the plupf. of each. How is the pf. subj. and optat. of the pass. and mid. formed? How is the periphrastic fut. formed? Write in Greek: *we are about to do this.*

39. What is augment? How many kinds? Give some word

to illustrate each. What words take the syllabic augment? What tenses take the augment, and what the reduplication? What verbs reduplicate? Do all verbs that begin with a single consonant or with a mute and a liquid reduplicate? What do verbs beginning with two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double consonant take? If the verb begins with a rough mute, how is it reduplicated (§ 17, 2.)?

40. What is the temporal augment? Write the impf. of *ἄγω*, *ἐλαύνω*, *ἔχω*. Write the impf. of *αἰσθάνομαι*. Which vowel receives the augment if the word begins with a diphthong?

41. What is the Attic reduplication? Give the pf. of *ἀκούω*, *ἐλέγχω*, *ἐλαύνω*, *δρύσσω*. Where is the aug. or redupl. placed in verbs compounded with a preposition? Write the impf. of *συλλέγω*, *προσγράφω*. If the prep. ends in a vowel, what is done? Where is the aug. or redupl. placed in verbs compounded with *δυσ-* with *εἶ-*? What verbs prefix *ει* instead of the reduplication?

42. What is a pure verb? When is the final vowel of the stem lengthened? Write the pres., fut., and pf. of *ζητέω*, *τιμάω*, *φιλέω*, *δηλόω*, *ἔάω*, *δράω*. Give the fut. of *χράω*, *καλέω* (§ 120, 2).

43. Write the pf. of *στέργω*, *γίγνομαι*, *τίκτω*, *φαίνω*, *κράζω*, *πλήσσω*, *στρέφω*, *λείπω*, *φεύγω*. What change is made? What is the stem of *στέλλω*? What is the rule for *ε* in monosyllabic stems? Write the pf. pass. of *στέλλω*, *τρέπω*, *τρέφω*. What four verbs in *-νω* omit *ν* of the stem before terminations beginning with a consonant? What does *ν* become (when not dropped) before *-κα*; *-μαι*?

44. How is the future formed? Form the future and account for the euphonic changes of the following verbs: *τρίβω*, *γράφω*, *λέγω*, *πείθω*, *ἄγω*, *ᾄδω*; *τρέφω*, *τρέχω*, *θρύπτω*, and *τύφω*, (§ 17, 2, N.). How is the future of a liquid verb formed? Write the future of *φαίνω*, *στέλλω*, *ἀγγέλλω*. Write the aorist of the three last. How is the pf. formed? Write the pf. and account for the euphonic changes of the following: *λείπω*, *γράφω*, *πλέκω*,

τάσσω, φράζω κλέπτω (§ 109, 1), πέμπω, τρπύω. How is the aor. pass. formed?

45. Write the pf. plupf. and aor. pass. of each of the verbs in the last section. Write the pf. pass. of τιμάω, πείθω, γράφω, κάμπτω, ἐλέγχω, φαίνω (§ 113, N. 2), σπένδω, ὀξύνω; τελέω, (§ 113, N. 1), σπάω (stem σπᾶ-), ἀκούω, κελεύω, κυλίω, λεύω, ξίω, παίω, πλέω, πρίω. How are the pf. subj. and optat. pass. generally formed (cf. Lat. *solutus sim, essem*).

46. Inflect the pf. pass. of τελέω πείθω, φαίνω. How is the fut. pf. formed? What verbs form the fut. pf. with active endings? Ans. ἴστημι and θνήσκω.

47. Inflect the aor. pass. of λύω (§ 116, N. 2. (a)). What two forms are used? How derived?

48. How do liquid verbs form their future and aorist? Form the future of ἀγγέλλω, τελέω, βιβάζω, ἐλαύνω, κομίζω, βάλλω, κτείνω, φθείρω, ἀμύνω, σφάλλω, στέλλω, αἴρω; fut. mid. of μάχομαι, πνέω, πλέω, φεύγω. What kind of a future have the last three verbs? Ans. This fut. with an active meaning is called the Doric.

49. What verbs form their future without any tense sign? Ans. χέω, ἔδομαι and πίομαι.

50. Give the fut. of ᾄδω, ἀκούω, ἀπαντάω, ἀπολαύω, βαδίζω, βοάω, γελάω, σιγάω, οἰώζω, σιωπάω, σπουδάζω. Notice that these verbs have a fut. mid. with an active meaning.

51. Write the aorist of κερδαίνω, ὀργαίνω, πιαίνω.

52. Write in the present the uncontracted and contracted forms of τιμάω, give the rule for contraction. Write in the same way the impf., the imper., and the infin. Write the pres. optat. (§ 116, N. 2. (c)).

53. Write both forms of φιλέω and δηλόω in the pres. and impf. Write the optat. of both verbs.

54. Give the pres. pass., both forms, of τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω; the impf. Give synopses of each verb in the present.

55. What is the rule for the contraction of dissyllabic verbs? Write the present of πλέω; of δέω. What verbs have η for α in the contracted forms? Write the present of ζάω.

56. What verbs omit the connecting vowel? To what are the terminations added? What is the stem of *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*? Give the synopses of *ἵστημι*, *τίθημι*, *δίδωμι*, *δείκνυμι* in the present. Write the inflection in the present indic. of each verb in the impf. Give the present subj. and optat. of *ἵστημι*, *δίδωμι* (§ 127, 3).

57. Give a synopsis of each verb in the 2 a. active. Give the inflection of each in 2 a. indic. Give the present imperative of each; the 2 a. imper.

58. Inflect each verb in the present pass. Is the accent regular? For accent of *δύναμαι*, *ἐπίσταμαι*, *κρέμαμαι*, 2 a. *ἐπρίαμην*, *ᾠήμην*, see § 127, 6, N. 2. Give a synopsis of each verb in the present; in the 2 a. Write the present subj. and optat., and account for the accent. What verbs have their 1 a. in -κα? Give the parts of each verb. What forms are used in the impf. sing. act. of *τίθημι* and *δίδωμι*? How is *ἵστημι* used in the 2 a. active. Give the infin. forms of each verb. Give the pf. of *τίθημι*, plupf. of *ἵστημι*, fut. pf. (§ 120, 3, N.). Difference of meaning of *ἵστημι*: (1) in act.; (2) pass.; (3) middle.

59. Give a synopsis of *εἰμί*. Inflect the present; the impf. What is the signification of *εἰμί* in the present (§ 200, 3)? For what verb is it used as a future?

60. Give a synopsis and inflect *εἶμι*, *ἴημι*, *φημί*, *κείμεναι*. What is the 2 a. of *βαίνω*, *γινώσκω*? How inflected? What is the 2 a. of *ἀλίσκομαι*, its pf.?

61. What is the 2 pf. of *βαίνω*, *ἵστημι*? Decline the partic. *ἰστώς* (§ 69, N.). Give the 2 pf. of *δεῖδω*. Inflect *οἶδα*. Give the imper., and 2 plupf. of *οἶδα*. What verbs have an intransitive sense in the 2 pf.? Ans. *ἐγείρω*, *πείθω*, *φαίνω*, *ἔλλυμι*, *ἄγνυμι*, and a few others.

62. What is a simple sentence; the subject, the predicate, the copula? Give the rule for the subject of a finite verb; for the infinite mood; for a verb; for the neuter pl.; for a collective noun. Write in Greek: *You and I are reading: the prizes were given.*

63. When does the predicate noun agree with the subject? Give the rule for apposition: for adjectives. If the word to which the adjective refers is omitted, how is the case of the adjective determined?

64. To what does the article correspond in English? Mention the uses of the article in Attic Greek. Translate the following: ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων δῆμος; πολλοί, οἱ πολλοί; πλείους, οἱ πλείους; ἄλλοι (=alii), οἱ ἄλλοι (=caeteri), ὁ ῥήτωρ; Κῦρος ἐγένετο βασιλεὺς τῶν Περσῶν; τὰ τῶν Ἀθηναίων; ἡ ἀρετή.

65. What is the position of the article when attributive? Write in Greek: *the good man*; *the wise men*; *the arms of the soldier*. Translate: ὁ ἀγαθὸς ἀνὴρ; οἱ ἐν τῇ πόλει; ὁ δῆμος ὁ τῶν Ἀθηναίων; ὁ ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος; ἐμὸς ἐταῖρος.

66. What is the position of the article with the demonstrative; the gen. of the personal pronoun? Translate: ὁ ἀνὴρ σοφός; οὗτος ὁ ἀνὴρ; ἡ πᾶσα πόλις; πᾶσα πόλις; ὁ ἀνὴρ οὗτος; αὐτὸς ὁ πατήρ or ὁ πατήρ αὐτός; τῆς ἡμέρας ὅλης διήλθον (*they proceeded*) οὐ πλέον πέντε καὶ εἴκοσι σταδίων; ἔσχατον τὸ ὄρος; τὸ ἔσχατον ὄρος; ἡ ἀγορὰ μέση; ἡ μέση ἀγορά (cf Latin *forum medium* for both).

67. In Attic prose when does the article retain its original demonstrative force?

68. When is the nominative of the personal pronoun expressed? Which forms of the oblique cases are generally used? When is οὗ a personal pronoun, when a reflexive, when an indirect reflexive? Mention the uses of αὐτός. What is a reflexive pronoun? How is the possessive, the demonstrative, the interrogative, the relative pronoun used? Translate: Ζεὺς τὴν Ἀθηναίαν ἐφύσεν ἐκ (*Zeus produced Athene out of*) τῆς ἑαυτοῦ κεφαλῆς; αὐτοῦ ὁ υἱός; ὁ ἡμέτερος πατήρ; ὁ πατήρ ἡμῶν; τίς εἶ; εἰπέ μοί, δοῖς εἰ or τίς εἰ.

69. What is Assimilation; Attraction?

70. What is the rule for the nominative the vocative? Give the rule for the accusative. What is the cognate accusative?

The acc. of specification ; the adverbial acc. ? Give the rule for extent of time or space ; for acc. after adverbs of Swearing ; for two acc. Translate and give the rule for the acc. *ἐνταῦθα* Κύρος ἔμεινε ; ἡμέρας πέντε ; τεῖχος τειχίζονται ; ἐδίδαξαν τὸν παῖδα τὴν μουσικὴν ; κάμνω τὴν κεφαλὴν.

71. What is the rule for the genitive ? Mention the different kinds of genitive. Explain the difference between the subjective and objective genitive. Give the rule for the genitive after verbs. Mention the verbs that are followed by the genitive.

72. Give the rule for the causal genitive ; the gen. as ablative ; the gen. after the comparative degree ; the gen. after compound verbs ; the gen. of price ; of time and place ; the gen. with adjectives ; with adverbs ; the gen. absolute.

73. Translate and explain the use of the genitive : ὁ φόβος τῶν πολεμίων ; δοῦλος πέντε μῶν : πολίτου ἀρετῇ ; ἡ οἰκία τοῦ πατρὸς ἐγένετο ; θορύβου ἤκουσεν ; ἤκουσα ταῦτα τῶν ἀγγέλων ; τῆς ἐπιβουλῆς οὐκ ᾔσθάνετο ; ἄνδρες ἄξιοι τῆς (§ 141, N. 1 (a)), ἐλευθερίας ; παράδεισος θηρίων πλήρης ; θαυμάζομεν Σωκράτην τῆς σοφίας ; μείζων ἐστὶ τοῦ πατρὸς ; ποῦ γῆς ἐστίν ; ὄψετο τῆς νυκτός.

74. Give the general rule for the dative. Rule after transitive and intransitive verbs ; the dative of advantage and disadvantage. Give the rule for dative of *possessor*, and the dative *with respect to which*. After what class of verbs and adjectives is the dative used ?

75. Translate and explain the following : ὅμοιοι (*like*) τοῖς ἄλλοις ; οὗτος Κύρῳ εἶπεν ; τῇ ἡλικίᾳ ἔπρεπε ; δίδωμί σοι ἑμάντον.

76. Give the rule for the dative of resemblance and union ; dative after compound verbs ; the causal and instrumental dative.

77. Give the rule for dative of manner ; agent after verbals in *-τέος*, dative of time, and dative of place.

78. Translate and explain the dative in the following : ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν ; ποταμὸς ἡμῖν ἐστὶ διαβατέος ; ἀκοντίζει τις παλῆ ; τῇ πρώτῃ ἡμέρᾳ ἀφίκοντο.

79. Explain the meaning of the word *voice* in grammar ; of active, passive, middle. How can the subject be represented in the middle voice ?

80. How many tenses in the indicative ? Define each. How do the aorist and imperfect differ ? Translate into Greek : *He did this ; he was doing this ; he has done this ; I wrote ; I was writing ; I have written.*

81. How are the tenses of the indicative divided ? What tenses are commonly used when not in indirect discourse ? How do the present and aorist differ in this construction ? Translate into Greek : *he did this (once) ; he did this (habitually).*

82. Explain the general principle of indirect discourse. Translate into Greek : *he says, he is writing ; he says that he is writing ; he said, I wrote ; he said that he was writing.*

83. What time do the tenses of the participle express ? What exception with aorist participle ?

84. Explain the historical present and gnomic aorist. How is the imperfect used with the adverb *ἄν* ? Explain the general use of the particle *ἄν*.

85. How many moods ? Define each.

86. Into how many classes are clauses which depend upon *final* particles divided ? Give the rule for final clauses, for object clauses after verbs of striving ; after verbs of fearing.

87. Translate and explain : *γράφω ἵνα μάθῃς ; ἔγραφον (ἔγραψα) ἵνα μάθῃς ; φοβοῦμαι μὴ τοῦτο γένηται ; πάρεμι ἵνα ἴδῃς ; παρὼν ἵνα ἴδοιμι.*

88. What is a conditional sentence ? How are conditional sentences classified ? Give the different forms of particular suppositions, and one example of each. When is the indicative used in both clauses ? When the future indicative ? Define general suppositions. Give examples of each.

89. Translate and explain the following : *εἰ γράφει, καλῶς ποιεῖ ; εἰ ἔγραψε, καλῶς ἐποίησε ; εἰ γράψει, καλῶς ποιήσει ; εἰ ἔγραφε, καλῶς ἂν ἐποίει ; εἰ γράφῃ, καλῶς ποιήσει ; εἰ τοῦτο λέγεις, ἀμαρτάνεις.*

90. When the protasis is represented by a participle, what tense is the participle in? What is an implied condition?

91. What do relative clauses include? Give the rule for a relative clause with a definite antecedent. How many forms in particular suppositions have relative clauses with an indefinite antecedent? Mention each and give an illustration. In general suppositions?

92. Translate and explain: συνέπεμψεν αὐτῇ στρατιώτας οὓς Μένων εἶχεν; χρῶμαι βιβλίοις οἷς ἔχω; ἡγεμόνας ἔλαβον οἱ αὐτοὺς ἀξουσιν; ἐπραττεν ἃ δόξειεν αὐτῷ: οὐκ ἔστιν ὃ τι ἂν τις μείζον τούτου κακὸν πάθοι.

93. What is the rule for temporal particles after ἔως, etc.? In conditional sentences? Give the rule for πρίν.

94. What is meant by direct discourse? By indirect? How is an indirect quotation introduced? How are the mood and tense of an indirect question determined? Give the rule for changing the direct discourse (without ἂν) to the indirect. Translate into Greek: *I am writing; he says I am writing; I was writing; he says I was writing; he said that he was writing.*

95. Give the rule for indirect questions. What is said of an indicative or optative with ἂν when changed to the indirect discourse? Of infinitives and participles? Rule for indirect quotation in compound sentences? To what class of clauses may the principles of indirect discourse be applied?

96. Translate and explain: λέγει ὅτι ὁρᾷ: ἐχαλέπαιεν ὅτι λέγοι; ἔλεγον ὅτι Κύρος τέθηκεν; οὐκ ἔχω τί λέγω; εἰπέ μοι, τίνα γνώμην ἔχεις; εἶπον, ἥντινα γνώμην ἔχοιμι: would εἶπον, ἥντινα γνώμην εἶχον be correct?

97. Give the rule for causal sentences. In how many ways can a wish be expressed? Define the imperative mood. How is the first person of the subjunctive used? What is used in prohibition? In questions of doubt?

98. Translate and explain: ἴωμεν: μὴ κλέψῃς: τί ποιῶμεν: εἰ μοι γένοιτο φθόγγος.

99. What is the infinitive? How used when not in indirect

discourse? How with the article? With τὸ μή? Can the infinitive express purpose? How used with ὥστε? With ἐφ' ᾧ? How with πρὶν?

100. Translate and explain : βούλομαι λέγειν : ἤκομεν μαθάνειν : κελεύω σε γράφειν : δέομαί σου προθύμου εἶναι : συμβουλεύω σοι προθύμῳ εἶναι : ἡξίου δοθῆναι οἱ ταύτας τὰς πόλεις : ὑπελάσας (*riding up*) ὥς συναντῆσαι (*to meet him*) : βούλεται ποιεῖν (*to toil*), ὥστε πολεμεῖν.

101. What is a participle? What may it qualify? How used when preceded by an article? What relations may be expressed by a participle? After what verbs is the participle used like the infinitive? With what verbs does it contain the leading idea? With what verbs does it stand in indirect discourse? How used with δηλὸς εἰμι and φανερός εἰμι?

102. Translate and explain : οἱ θεοὶ χαίρουσι τιμώμενοι ὑπὸ τῶν ἀνθρώπων : ἐκείνου εἰπόντος, πάντες ἐσίγων (*were silent*) : Κῦρος ὑπολαβὼν τοὺς φεύγοντας, συλλέξας στράτευμα, ἐπολιόρκει Μίλητον (*Cyrus received the exiles and raising, &c.*) ; λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπλῶν.

103. What constructions are used with the verbal in -τέος? Translate into Greek : *we must do this*, using both constructions.

104. How is a question asked in Greek? What are the principal interrogative particles? What do they imply as to the answer? How can an indirect question be introduced? How an alternative question?

105. Translate and explain : ποῖ τράπομαι (*I go*) ; οὐκ ἔχω, ὅποι τράπωμαι : τίς λέγει : ἠρόμην (*I asked*), τίς λέγει : ἠρόμην ὅστις λέγει : ἠρόμην τί or ὃ τι λέγει : ἄρ' εἰμι μάντις : ἄρα φοβεῖ : οὐ (or ἄρα οὐ) φοβεῖ : μὴ (or ἄρα μὴ) φοβεῖ.

106. How many negative adverbs has the Greek? Mention some of the compounds. How is οὐ used? How μή? Which is used in final clauses; in conditional? With the infinitive? With the indirect discourse? With the participle? How are οὐ μή and μὴ οὐ used? Translate, οὐ μὴ ποιήσω (*I certainly shall not do it*) ; δέδοικα μὴ οὐ θεμιτὸν ᾗ (*I am afraid it may not be lawful*).

MISCELLANEOUS QUESTIONS.

1. How many letters in Greek alphabet? How divided? How many breathings? What mutes are of the same *order*? Of the same *class*? The general rules for contraction of vowels? What is crasis? elision?

2. Contract the following words and give the rule: τιμάμεν, ηόδυνος, αἰδῶ, γένεος, ζῆλος, χρυσέου, ζηλόεις, αἰδῶ, λύειαι, ἀέκων, λύηαι.

3. Perform crasis and elision on the following words: ὁ ἐκ; ὁ ἐπί; οἱ ἐμοί; ὁ ἀνὴρ; καὶ εἶτα; τὰ ἀγαθὰ; τὸ ἱμάτιον; τὰ ἄλλα; τοῦ ὕδατος; τὸ ὕδωρ; τὰ ὄπλα; τὰ αἰσχρά; ὁ ἕτερος; τοῦ ἑτέρου; καὶ ἄν; καὶ ἐν. When does iota become subscript in crasis?

4. Give the general rule for euphony of consonants. What mutes can stand before σ?

5. Write more correctly and give the rule: πλεκθῆναι; λεγθῆναι; συνκαλεῶ; ἐμπειρος; συνρεῶ; συνλεγῶ; πανσι; τιθεντ-ς; οὐκ οὗτος; ἀπ' ἐστίας; κατ' ἡμέραν.

6. Write more correctly, ἀγῶ; δεχσομαι; τριβῶ; γραφῶ; λεγῶ; τετριβμαι; πεπειθται.

7. What syllables admit of accent? Which accent can stand on any of three? Which only on the penult or ultimate? What is the quantity of a circumflexed syllable? What is a syllable called that has the acute on the last syllable? On the penult? On the antepenult? The circumflex on the last syllable? On the penult?

8. What are proclitics? What words are proclitics? What

are enclitics? What words are enclitics? What is the accent of the interrogative *τίς*? Are the personal pronouns always enclitic after other words? Is *ἐγώ* in any of the forms always enclitic after other words?

9. Write *τέ* after *ἄνθρωπος*; *μοί* after *δείξον*; *τίς* after *ἀνὴρ*; *φησὶν* after *καλῶς*; *τέ* after *τιμῶν*; *τίς* after *πόσος*; *τινὲς* after *παῖδες*; *τινὲς* after *ἄνδρες*.

10. Write the declension of the following words: *θεά*; *χώρα*; *πολίτης*; *ναῦτης*; *ταμίης*; *ποιητής*; *Ἀτρείδης*; *Ἑρμῆς*; *κρίτης*; *στρατιώτης*; *δεσποτής* (all regular except the voc. *δέσποτα* with irregular accent).

11. Give principal parts of *ἀγγέλλω*; *ἄγω*; *αἰρέω*; *βαίνω*; *γίγνομαι*; *γράφω*; *δέχομαι*; *δέω* (*to bind*); *δέω* (*to want*); *δοκέω*; *έάω*; *ἐλαίνω*; *ἐλέγχω*; *εὐρίσκω*; *ἔχω*; *θήσκω* (§§ 120, 3, N.); *καλέω*; *κάω*; *λαγχάνω*.

12. Decline *ὁδός*; *δῶρον*; *ἄνθρωπος*; *κίνδυνος*; *ποταμός*; *θάνατος*; *νήσος*; *μῆλον*; *ἄγγελος*; *ἀδελφός* (notice the irregular accent in the last).

13. How are adjectives compared? Compare *κούφος*; *γλυκὺς*; *μέλας*; *χαρὴς*; *σαφής*; *μάκαρ*; *αἰσχρὸς*; *ταχύς*; *ἥδύς*.

14. Give the principal parts of *πλέκω*; *πείθω*; *πέμπω*; *δέρω*; *τίθημι*; *δείκνυμι*; *φέρω*; *πίνω*; *πάσχω*; *δράω*.

15. The following verbs are pass. deponents; give the principal parts: *ἀγαμαι*; *ἄχθομαι*; *βούλομαι*; *δέομαι*; *δύναμαι*; *διαλέγομαι*; *ἐπίσταμαι*; *ἥδομαι*; *οἶομαι*; *ἐπι* and *μετα*, *-μέλομαι*.

16. Decline *φυγὰς*, *ἄρχων*, *αἶξ*, *παῖς*, *κόλαξ*, *γύνῃ*, *ἐλπίς*, *κλείς*, *σῶμα*, *φῶς*, *οὐς*, *θήρ*, *ρίς*, *χείρ*, *κύων*.

17. Give the general rule for accent of nouns. How are monosyllables of the third declension accented in the genitive and dative? What nouns are exceptions to this rule?

18. Give the vocative of the adjective *εὐδαίμων*. Ans. *εὐδαίμων*. Notice that adjectives in *-ων* gen. *-ονος* take in the vocative the accent on the antepenult.

19. Give the voc. of *Ἀπόλλων*, *Ποσειδῶν*, *Ἀγαμέμνων*, *Σωκράτης*. See § 56, 2, N.; § 52, 2, N. 1.

20. What is augment? reduplication? Give the general rules for each. Write the impf. of *ἄγω, ελαύνω, ἱκετεύω, ὑβρίζω, αἰσθάνομαι, αὐξάνω, οἰκτείρω, εἰκάζω, εὐρίσκω*.

21. Write the Greek for 3, 7, 8, 10, 20, 14, 16, 30, 100.

22. Give the Greek ordinals from 1st to 10th. Give the numeral adverbs up to the tenth.

23. Decline *εἷς*. Is *δύω* always declined? Decline *οὐδείς*.

24. Accent the following: *ἔλθε, ἀπελθε, ἴδε, εἰσίδε, δος, ἀποδος, θες, παραθες, σχες, προσσχες, προσειχων* (*πρός* and *ἔχω*).

25. Give the principal parts of *δράω, χράω, ἄχθομαι, ἔρομαι, βούλομαι, μένω, μέλω, μάχομαι, οἶχομαι, οἶομαι, ἀκούω, δέρω, ἔπομαι, πέμπω, φεύγω*.

26. Compare *αἰσχρός, βαθύς, γλυκύς, μεστός, μακρός, νέος, ὀλίγος, παλαιός*.

27. Form adverbs from the following and compare the adverbs: *φίλος, σοφός, ἀληθής, ἡδύς, ταχύς, σαφής, δίκαιος*.

28. Give the general rule for sequence of tenses. Which are historical tenses? Is the gnomic aorist an historical tense?

29. Decline *ἀνήρ, κύων, ῥήτωρ, λιμήν, δαίμων, κίς, οἷς, βούς, ἡχώ, πόλις*. Give the rules for forming the vocative of nouns of the third declension.

30. Write more correctly *ἐνπιπτω, συνβαινω, συνχεω, ἐνλειπω, μελαινς, λουνσι*.

31. Form the dative plural of the following: *τιθείς, λέων, δαίμων, ἱστάς, ἱππεύς*.

32. Write the present subj. active of *λύω, ἀγγέλλω, τρίβω*. Give the fut. and aorist active of *φαίνω, ὀρίζω, σπένδω, αὐξάνω*.

33. Write both the contracted and uncontracted forms in the impf. of *τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω*.

34. Perform crasis and elision on the following: *καὶ ἕτερος; καὶ εἷτα; καὶ ὁ; καὶ οἱ; καὶ εἰ; καὶ ὑπό; μέντοι ἄν; εἰ μὴ ἔχομαι; μὴ εὖρω; ποῦ ἐστίν; ἐγὼ οἶδα; ἐγὼ οἶμαι; ὅτου ἔνεκα; ἂ ἄν; ἀπὸ ἑαυτοῦ*.

35. Write the impf. of *έδω, έθίζω, έπομαι, έχω, εἰσφέρω, προσάγω, εἰμβάλλω, ἀποφέρω, προβαίνω, δυστυχέω*.

36. What is the Attic reduplication? Write the perfect of ἀλείφω, ἀκούω, ὀρύσσω, ελαύνω, ἐλέγχω, ἐγείρω, ἀλίσκομαι.

37. Write the second perfect of στέργω, γίγνομαι, τίκτω, φοίνω, λείπω, κράζω (see § 109, 1).

38. How is the perfect formed of stems ending in π or β, κ or γ, φ or χ? Form the perfect of κηρύσσω, ἄγω, κόπτω, βλάπτω, κλέπτω, πέμπω, λέγω, πράσσω (stem πρᾶγ). The last verb has two forms πέπραγα (intransitive, *I have fared*) and πέπραχα (transitive, *I have done*).

39. Give the perfect of στέλλω (§ 109, 3), τρέπω, τρέφω, φθείρω, κρίνω, πλύνω, φαίνω, βάλλω.

40. Decline ἀληθής, σῶφρων, δίπους, πολύς.

41. Give a synopsis of the aorist middle of βουλεύω; inflect the present. Give the same of λύω.

42. Mention the classes of pronouns. Decline ἐγώ, ὄδε, τίς, τίς.

43. What prepositions govern the genitive only? Translate into Greek, *a slave instead of a king; before the city; away from the house; out of the house.*

44. How is the nominative of nouns of the third declension formed from the stem? Form the nominative of the following words: σώματ-ος, τιθέντ-ος, φύλακ-ος, γυν-ός, φλεβ-ός, αἰών-ος, παντ-ός, δαίμον-ος, λείοντ-ος.

45. Write the perfect of φιλέω, χράω, τρέχω, τρέφω, φύω, θάλλω, χάσκω, φαίνω, χαίνω.

46. Perform crasis and elision on the following: καὶ ὁ; καὶ οἱ; τὸ ἱμάτιον; τοῦ ἑτέρου; ἀπὸ οὗ; νύκτα δλην. Form compounds from ἀπό and ἔημι; δέκα and ἡμέρα; ἑπτά and ἡμέρα.

47. Decline γυνή, δόρυ (regular in prose), Ζεύς, ἦρως, κύων, ναῦς, οὖς, ὕδωρ, υἱός, χεῖρ.

48. Form the future of τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω, τῶω, δακρύω, ἑάω, ἰάομαι, καλέω, γελάω. Write the perfect of δέω (*to bind*), θύω, λύω, and mark the quantity of υ in the last two.

49. Write the principal parts of κλέπτω, ῥίπτω, τύπτω, ὀρύσσω,

πλήσσω, πράσσω (give both forms of the perfect), τάσσω, ἀρπάζω, σῶζω, ἀγείρω, αἶρω, βάλλω, ἐγείρω, κτείνω, φαίνω, φθείρω.

50. Compare ἀγαθός, βαθύς, γεραίός, γλυκύς, πένης. Form adverbs from ὀξύς, ἀληθής, ἡδύς, ταχύς, and compare them.

51. Write the declension of ὅστις.

52. Give a synopsis of the 2 aorist active and middle of λείπω. Inflect the indicative of each.

53. With the inflection of the perfect middle of πείθω, τρίβω, ἀγγέλλω, φαίνω, and account for the euphonic changes.

54. With the aorist of active of καλέω, σπείρω, μένω, φαίνω, δίδωμι, τίθημι, ἵημι, παίνω, κερδαίνω.

55. How is the Attic future formed? Give the future of καλέω, ελαύνω, κομίζω, μάχομαι, βιβάζω.

56. The following verbs have the future middle, in the active sense; form the future, and account for the euphonic changes: πλέω, φείγω, κλαίω, νέω, πίπτω, πυνθάνομαι, ἐσθίω, πίνω.

57. Give the perfect passive of σπάω (§ 103 and Note), κελεύω, δράω, κλείω.

58. Write the perfect of τίθημι and ἵημι; of δέω, οἶομαι. The future of βούλομαι, χαίρω, ἐθέλω, μέλω, μένω, ἄχθομαι, μάχομαι.

59. Write the principal parts of κτείνω, βαίνω, ελαύνω, πίνω, δάκνω, τέμνω, αἰσθάνομαι, ἁμαρτάνω, αὐξάνω, λαγχάνω, λαμβάνω, μανθάνω, πυνθάνω, τυγχάνω.

60. Write the perfect passive of τάσσω, γράφω, τρίβω, σπάω, παίω, πείθω, πλήσσω.

61. Write both contracted and uncontracted forms of the present optative of τιμάω, φιλέω, δηλόω (§ 116, N. 2 (c)).

62. Give a synopsis of ἵστημι in the present indic. Inflect the present subjunctive and account for the accent.

63. Inflect the present εἰμί, εἶμι, ἵημι.

64. What prepositions govern the dative only? Translate into Greek: *in the city, with the soldiers, at daybreak.*

65. Inflect the present of ζάω, πλέω, δέω, χράω.

66. Give the general rules for the use of the article in Attic Greek; for the Homeric use of the article.

67. Inflect the present active of ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι.
68. What is meant by assimilation and attraction in grammar?
69. Explain the use of ὁδ in Attic Greek.
70. Write the enclitics. Write τις after ἄνθρωπος, ἀνὴρ, φίλοι.
71. What prepositions govern the accusative only? Translate into Greek: *up the river, into the city, he sends to the king.*
72. Inflect the present passive of ἵημι, ἵστημι, τίθημι, δίδωμι, δείκνυμι.
73. Decline νεώς, ἀνώγειον, λαγώς (§ 42, 2, N.), ἀδελφός, πλός, παῖς, κέρας.
74. How does the meaning of ἵστημι differ in the first and second aorist? Give the first and second aorist of the following and translate each: ἵστημι, ἀφίστημι (*to revolt*), καθίστημι (*to put down*), βαίνω, δύω.
75. The perfect of the following verb is transitive, the 2d perfect intransitive; form both perfects and translate them: δαλνυμι.
76. Give the general rule for the agreement of adjectives. What is the position of the adjectives with the noun when the article is used? Translate in as many ways as possible, *the wise man.*
77. What prepositions are used with the genitive and accusative? Translate into Greek: *through the country, down from the wall, over the earth.*
78. The second perfect of the following verbs is intransitive. Form and translate it: ἄγνυμι, ἐγείρω, πείθω, πήγνυμι, ῥήγνυμι, φαίνω.
79. Write the inflection of present of φημί; the second perfect, οἶδα.
80. Give the general rules for the accusative. Translate and explain the following: *σατράπην ἐποιήσεν αὐτόν; καλός ἐστι σῶμα; πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο; Κύρος ἔμεινε ἡμέρας τριάκοντα.*
81. Decline αὐτός. How is it contracted with the article?

Translate ὁ βασιλεὺς αὐτός ; ὁ αὐτὸς ἀνὴρ ; οἱ πολῖται τῆς αὐτῆς ἡμέρας οὗ ταῦτα θαυμάζουσι ; ὁ παῖς αὐτοῦ ἀγαθός ἐστιν.

82. The following verbs form their second aorists like verbs in μι ; write the second aorist : βαίνω, διδράσκω, κτείνω, πέτομαι, φθάνω, ἀλίσκομαι, βίβω, γιγνώσκω, δύνω.

83. Give the general rule for the genitive ; the rule for the partitive genitive ; genitive after verbs.

84. Translate and explain the following : οἱ πρεσβύτατοι τῶν στρατηγῶν ; ἔδωκά σοι τῶν χρημάτων ; θορύβου ἤκουσεν ; Δαρείου καὶ Παρυσάτιδος γίγονται παῖδες δύο.

85. Inflect the present of the deponents : ἀγαμαι, δύναμαι, ἐπίσταμαι, ἔραμαι, κρίεμαι.

86. Write the perfect of the following, and give the rule for its formation : λείβω, γράφω, τάσσω, πλέκω, βρέχω, ἀγγέλλω, σπείρω, πείθω.

87. Decline the interrogative τίς ; decline ὅστις.

88. Translate the following and parse the pronoun : ἄλβιος ὃ παῖδες φίλοι εἰσίν ; τίνα ὁ πατήρ θαυμάζει ;

89. Write the future of γαμέω. (Notice that the active voice is used of a man marrying, the middle of a woman.)

90. What prepositions govern three cases ? Translate the following : *about the head ; a messenger from (the side of) the king ; to (the side of) the king ; in presence of the judges ; from under the chariot ; under the mountain.*

91. Give the principal parts of τυγχάνω, κρεμάννυμι, δείκνυμι, ζεύγνυμι, μίγνυμι, ἄλλυμι, ὀμνυμι, θνήσκω, διδράσκω, μμνήσκω.

92. Give the rule for the causal genitive ; the genitive when used as ablative ; the genitive after comparatives ; genitive after compound verbs.

93. Translate and parse the genitive in the following : ἔλαβον τῆς ζώνης τὸν Ὀρόντην ; τοῦ λόγου ἤρχετο ὧδε ; τὸ τεῖχος ἦν εὖρος εἰκοσι ποδῶν ; στρατιώτου ἐστὶ μάχεσθαι ; τοῦ στρατοῦ ἔλαβεν ; ἀσκῶν δεήσομαι ; ἵππον μῶν τριῶν ἐπρίετο ; δώρων (bribery) αὐτοὺς ἐδίωξεν (prosecuted) ; πάντων οἱ θεοὶ κρατοῦσιν (rule) ; τοῦτο ἔμαθεν ὑμῶν ; Βαβυλώνος οὐ πολὺ ἀπέχουσιν.

94. The perfect of the following verbs has a present meaning. Form the perfect: *μυμήσκομαι, καλέομαι, πείθομαι, ὀλλυμι, κτάομαι, ἴσταμαι, βαίνω.*

95. Write out the declension of *λελυκώς, τιμών; δεικνύς, μέγας.*

96. Give the rule for the genitive after adjectives; the genitive with adverbs; the genitive absolute.

97. Translate and parse the genitive in the following: *ἄμαξαι, μεσται ἀλεύρων καὶ οἶνου; ἄρματα, κενὰ (destitute) ἡνιόχων; δεῖ ὑμᾶς ἀμείνους τοῦ πλήθους εἶναι; ἐγγὺς ἀλλήλων; ἔξω τοῦ δεινοῦ; βασιλεὺς οὐ μαχεῖται δέκα ἡμερῶν; Κύρος ἦει (went) καλοῦντος τοῦ πατρὸς; τίς τῶν παρόντων (those present); αἰτεῖ αὐτὸν τριῶν μηνῶν μισθόν.*

98. Give the principal parts of *θνήσκω, βιβρώσκω, γιγνώσκω, τιτρώσκω, δλίσκομαι* (used as the pass. to *αἰρέω*), *πάσχω, γαμέω, δοκέω, γίγνομαι, πίπτω, τίκτω, αἰρέω, ἔρχομαι, ἐσθίω, ὀράω, τρέχω, φέρω, ὠνέομαι, εἶπον.*

99. What is reduplication? What tenses take it? What if the verb begin with a vowel? What verbs reduplicate? Do *all* that begin with a single consonant or a mute and a liquid reduplicate? What do verbs beginning with two consonants (not a mute and liquid) or a double one take? If the verb begins with a rough mute? What verbs prefix *ει* instead of the reduplication?

100. Where are the following words found? *φυλάξαι, φύλαξαι; ποιῆσαι, ποιήσαι, ποιήσαι.*

101. Write the following words and properly dispose the accent: *ἄνθρωπος τις; φίλος τις; καλός τε; σῶμα τι; φιλεῖ τις; ἄνθρωποι τινες; φίλοι τινες; καλός ἐστι; σῶμα ποτε; φῶς ἐστι.*

102. Give the general rule for the dative. For the dative after transitive and intransitive verbs; the dative of advantage and disadvantage; the dative of possessor; the dative with respect to which; the dative of resemblance and union; after compound verbs.

103. Translate and parse the following: *ἔδωκε Κύρῳ χρήματα; ἐνταῦθα Κύρῳ βασιλεία ἦν; Κύρῳ εἰς χεῖρας λέναι οὐκ ἠβέλεν.*

104. What is voice in grammar? How many? Define each. Translate πιστεύουσι τῷ βασιλεῖ; change this to the pass.

105. The following verbs have a different meaning in the middle and active voices. Give their principal parts: παύω (*I cause to stop*); παύομαι (*I stop myself, cease*); φαίνω (*I show*); φαίνομαι (*I show myself, appear*); ἔημι (*I send*); ἔεμαι (*I send myself, hurry*).

106. Give the rule for the causal and instrumental dative; of manner; after verbals in -τέος; of accompaniment; of time.

107. Translate and parse the following: ἐπεσθαι ὑμῖν βούλομαι; ἔβαλεν αὐτὸν λίθῳ; χαλεπῶς φέρω τοῖς παροῦσι πράγμασιν; τῇ αὐτῇ ἡμέρᾳ ἦκεν ἄγγελος.

108. When does the article in Attic prose retain its demonstrative force? Translate τοὺς μὲν ἀπέκτεινε, τοὺς δ' ἐξέβαλεν.

109. How many tenses are there? Define each. Write γράφω in the first person singular of each tense, and translate it. Mention two verbs whose present has the force of the perfect; several whose perfects have a present meaning.

110. How many distinct uses has the present infinitive? When it stands in direct discourse, what tenses are used? Define a participle.

111. Perform crasis and elision on the following: τὸ ὄνομα; ποῦ ἐστίν; τοῦ ἡμετέρου; τοι ἄν; ὁ ἕτερος; καὶ αἵτινες; διὰ ἐμοῦ; ἐπὶ ἡμῖν; ἀντὶ ὧν.

112. Mention the chief uses of the particle ἄν. Translate the following in as many ways as possible: ἔφη ποιεῖσαι ἄν τοῦτο.

113. Give the rule for final clauses. Translate ἐπορευόμεν ἵνα ὠφελοῖν αὐτόν; change the leading verb to the present tense, and write the clause depending on ἵνα correctly.

114. Give the rule for object clauses after verbs of striving; after verbs of fearing. Translate ἔδεισαν (*feared*) οἱ Ἕλληνες, μὴ προσάγειν πρὸς τὸ κέρας.

115. Give the rules for the use of αὐτός. Translate: *the king himself*; *the same king*; αὐτὸς οὐκ ἔφη λῆναι.

116. How are conditional sentences classified? How many kinds of particular suppositions? General suppositions? What negative particle is used?

117. Write the following sentence in all the different forms of particular suppositions: *εάν τι ἀμάρτης, ἀλγήσεις*. The following in the different forms of general supposition: *εἰ που ἐξελεύοι Ἀστυάγης, περιῆγε τὸν Κῦρον*; if (ever) *Astyages rode out, he took Cyrus with him*.

118. Translate and parse the following: *εἰ δοκεῖ πλέωμεν; εἰν ἀληθείᾳς ὑπισχνούμαι σοι δέκα τάλαντα; εἰ θεοί τι δρῶσιν αἰσχρὸν οὐκ εἰσὶν θεοί; εἰ μὴ τι καὶ (also) ναυτικὸν (naval force), εἶχον οὐκ ἂν νήσω ἐκράτει; εἰ τινα φεύγοντα λήψομαι ὡς πολεμῖχ χρήσομαι (if I shall catch any one fleeing I will treat him as an enemy); προηγόρευεν ὅτι εἰ τινα φεύγοντα λήψοιτο ὡς πολεμῖχ χρήσοιτο; νικῶντες τίνα ἂν ἀποκτείναιμεν*.

119. How are relative sentences classified? How many forms of conditional relative sentences? What is the negative particle? Translate and parse: *ἔχει δύναμιν ἣν πάντες ὀρώμεν; Κῦρος ἐθήρενεν ἀπὸ ἱππου, ὅποτε γυμνάσαι βούλοιο ἐαυτὸν τε καὶ τοὺς ἱππους; ἐκέλευσεν αὐτοῖς ἐπεσθαι, ὅποι τις ἦγοίτο*.

120. How is the indirect discourse introduced? What general rules do indirect quotations follow? Rule for indirect questions? How is the principle of indirect discourse applied to any dependent clause?

121. Translate and parse: *λέγει ὅτι γράφει; ἔλεξεν ὅτι γράφοι; ἔλεγον ὅτι οὐπώποθ' οὗτος ὁ ποταμὸς διαβατὸς γένοιτο περὶ εἰ μὴ τότε; οὗτοι ἔλεγον ὅτι Κῦρος τέθυκεν; λέγει ὅτι τοῦτο ἂν ἐγένετο; ἔλεγεν ὅτι τοῦτο ἂν ἐγένετο; αὐτῷ Κῦρον στρατεύοντα πρῶτος ἡγγεῖλα; Τισσαφέρης διαβάλλει (§ 200, N. 1) τὸν Κῦρον πρὸς τὸν ἀδελφὸν ὡς ἐπιβουλεύει αὐτῷ; ἂν ὑμᾶς ὀρώσιν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται; λέγει ὅτι ἂν ὑμᾶς ὀρώσιν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται; ἔλεξεν ὅτι εἰ ὑμᾶς ὀρῶν ἀθύμους, πάντες κακοὶ ἔσονται*.

122. How is a periphrastic future formed? Translate *μέλλω ὑμᾶς ἀγειν εἰς Ἀσίαν*.

123. Give the rule for causal sentences. Translate and parse the following : τὸν στρατηγὸν ἐκάκιζον ὅτι οὐκ ἐπεξάγοι (*they found fault with the general, because (as they said) he did not lead them out*).

124. How is a wish expressed in Greek? Translate into Greek : *O that this may happen ! O that this had happened !*

125. Define the imperative mood. What person is used in exhortations? in prohibitions? How is the first person of the subjunctive used?

126. Translate and parse : λέγε ; φεῦγε ἐλθέτω, χαϊρόντων, ἴδμεν, μὴ ποιεῖ τοῦτο, μὴ ποιήσης τοῦτο, βούλει εἶπω τοῦτο.

127. The following verbs use the future middle in a passive sense ; form the future : ἀδικέω, ἀλίσκω, βλάπτω, ὁμολογέω, τιμῶ, φυλάττω.

128. Give the principal uses of the infinitive when not in indirect discourse.

129. Translate and parse the following : ἔξεστι μένειν ; δέομαι ὑμῶν μένειν ; δεῖνός λέγειν ; εἵργει σε τοῦτο ποιεῖν ; ἔχω τρήρεις ὥστε ελεῖν τὸ πλοῖον ; πρὶν καταλῦσαι τὸ στράτευμα βασιλεὺς ἐφάνη ; Μένων δῆλος ἦν ἐπιθυμῶν πλουτεῖν.

130. Define a participle. Mention the chief uses of the participle.

131. Translate and parse the following : τοῦτο ποιοῦσιν νομίζοντες ; ταῦτα εἰπὼν ἀπῆει ; συλλαμβάνει Κῦρον ὡς ἀποκτενῶν ; ἄρξομαι λέγων ; μέμνημαι αὐτὸν τοῦτο ποιήσαντα ; δῆλος ἦν Κῦρος ὡς σπεύδων ; ταῦτα ἀκούσαντες ἀπήλαυον ; ἐτύγχανεν ἀπών ; τὸ ὕδωρ εὐωνότατον (*cheapest*) ἄριστον ὄν ; τοὺς φίλους εὐεργετοῦντες καὶ τοὺς ἐχθροὺς δυνήσεσθε κολάζειν (*if you benefit your friends you will also be able to punish your enemies*) ; Κῦρος ἔτι παῖς ὢν ἐθανυμάζετο ; οἶδα αὐτὸν λυπηρὸν (*troublesome*) ὄντα.

132. What constructions are used with verbal adjectives in -τεος? Translate the following : ὁ πατήρ σοι τιμητέος ἐστί ; δωκεόν τὴν ἀρετήν ; ταῦτα ἡμῖν ποιητέον ἐστί.

133. How are questions asked in Greek? Translate the

following: *ἀρ' οὐκ ἔστιν ἀσθενής; ἄλλο τι ἢ ἀδικοῦμεν; πότερον δέ-δρακεν ἢ οὐδ'.*

134. How many negative adverbs? Which is used with the indicative in independent sentences? Which with causal sentences? With the infinitive? With conditional sentences? With the participle expressing condition?

135. Translate and parse the following: *εἰ τοῦτο ἀληθές ἐστι, χαίρω; εἰ ἔγραψεν, ἦλθον ἂν; εἴθε τοῦτο ἀληθές ἦν; ἐρωτᾷ τί ἐγράψαμεν; οὐ μὴ τοῦτο γένηται; δοκεῖ μοι κατακαῦσαι τὰς ἀμάξας, ἵνα μὴ τὰ ζεύγη ἡμῶν στρατηγῇ, ἀλλὰ πορευόμεθα ὅπη ἂν τῇ στρατιᾷ συμφέρῃ; τοῦτου ἐπεθύμει, ἵνα εὖ πράττοι; Κλέαρχος ἐβουλεύετο, εἰ πέμπουσιν τινας ἢ πάντες ἴοιεν (what was the direct question? πέμπωμεν, &c.); τί ποιῶμεν; φησὶ γράφειν; ἔφη γράφειν; Κλέαρχος τοὺς αὐτοῦ στρατιώτας ἐβιάζετο (§ 200, N. 2), ἵεναι; ἤρετο τίς ὁ θόρυβος εἷη; ἔλεγε τὸ στράτευμα μάχεσθαι; ἔλεγε τὸ στράτευμα τῇ προτεραίᾳ μάχεσθαι (§ 203, N. 1); φησὶ τοῦτο πεπραχέναι; ἔφη τοῦτο πεπραχέναι; ταῦτα ποιήσαντες ἀπελθεῖν βούλονται, βουλοίμην ἂν λαθεῖν αὐτὸν ἀπελθόν; μέλλει τοῦτο πράττειν; εἶπεν ὅτι βούλεται; ἵστε ἡμᾶς ἐλθόντες ἵνα τοῦτο ἴδοιμεν.*

136. The following verbs use the future middle in an active sense; form the future middle, and account for the euphonic changes: *ᾄδω, ἀκούω, ἀμαρτάνω, βαίνω, βίω, βοάω, γελάω, γιγνώσκω, δείδω, διδράσκω, διώκω, εἰμί, θαυμάζω, θνήσκω, κλαίω, λαγχάνω, μανθάνω, οἶδα, πάσχω, ὄμνυμι, πίνω, πηδάω, πίπτω, σιγᾶω, σιωπάω, τρέχω, τυγχάνω, φεύγω.*

1. The first part of the document is a list of names and titles.

VOCABULARIES.

I. GREEK AND ENGLISH.

A.

ἀ- (*an-* before a vowel), called *alpha privative*, denoting privation or negation, like Eng. *un-*, Lat. *in*; as *ἀ-παῖς*, *childless*.

Ἀβροκόμας, -α, (ὁ), *Abrocōmas*, sa-
trap of Phoenicia, and general
under Artaxerxes.

Ἀβυδος, -ου, (ἡ), *Abūdus*, a city of
Asia Minor.

ἀγαθός, -ή, -όν, *good*; for its com-
parison, see § 73; of soldiers,
brave; of land, *fertile*.

ἀγαμαι, f. ἀγάσομαι, a. pass. ἡγά-
σθην, impf. ἡγάμην, *to admire, to
esteem*.

ἀγαπάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. ἡγάπησα,
pf. ἡγάπηκα, of persons, *to wel-
come, entertain, to love dearly*; of
things, *to be well pleased with*;
φιλέω, *to love*; ἀγαμαι, *to esteem*;
ἀγαπάω, *to love and esteem*.

ἀγαστός, -ή, -όν, *admired, admirable*,
worthy of admiration; adv. -τῶς.

ἀγγελία, -ας, (ἡ), *message, news, an-
nouncement*.

ἀγγέλλω, f. ἀγγελῶ (§ 120, 1), a.
ἡγγείλα (§ 121), pf. ἡγγέλκα, pf.
pass. ἡγγελμαι, *to bear a message*,
to report, to tell, to announce; mid.
to announce one's self; pass. *to be
reported of*.

ἄγγελος, -ου, (ὁ), *a messenger*. Eng.
ANGEL.

ἄγε δή, *come now*.

ἀγέρω, f. ἀγερώ (§ 120, 1), a. ἡγείρω
(not used in Att., pf. ἀγήγερκα
(§ 104), pf. pass. ἀγήγερμαι, a.
pass. ἡγέρθην), 2 a. mid. ἀγερόμην,
w. part. ἀγρόμενος, *to gather, bring
together*.

ἄγκυρα, -ας, (ἡ), *an anchor*.

ἀγνοέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. ἡγνόησα, pf.
ἡγνόηκα, a. pass. ἡγνόησθην, pf.
ἡγνόημαι, *not to perceive, to be igno-
rant of*; pass. *not to be known*.

ἀγορά, -ᾱς, (ἡ), *place of assembly*,
market-place, market; as a mark of
time, ἀγορά κλήθουσα, *the time of
full market*, i. e. from nine o'clock
till noon; opposed to ἀγορᾶς διὰ-
λυσις, *the time just after noon*.

ἀγορεύω, f. -εύσω (in Att. the fut. in
use is ἐρώ), a. ἡγόρευσα, pf. ἡγό-
ρευκα, *to speak in the assembly, to
speak*; mid. *to get a thing pro-
claimed*.

ἄγριος, -ια, -ιον, (ἀγρός, Lat. *ager*,
field), *living in the fields*; hence,
of animals, *wild, savage*; of coun-
tries, *wild, uncultivated*.

ἄγω, f. ἄξω, pf. ἤχα, 2 a. ἡγαγον,
impf. ἤγον, a. mid. ἤξάμην, a. pass.

ἤχθην, 1 a. act. ἤξα (rare), to lead (used of persons), φέρειν, being used of things, to bring; mid. to lead away for one's self; ἀγεσθαι γυναῖκα, to take to one's self a wife, like Lat. ducere uxorem. From same root as Lat. ago, Eng. AGILE.
 ἀγών, -ωνος, (ὁ), an assembly met to see games; hence, a contest, a game; cf. Eng. AGONY.

ἀδειπνος, -ον, without supper.

ἀδελφός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a brother, regular except the voc. which is ἀδελφε with irregular accent.

ἀδιάβατος, -ον, impassable.

ἀδικέω, (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, a. ἡδίκησα, pf. ἡδίκηκα, impf. ἡδίκηον (ον), to act unjustly; w. acc. of person, to injure; pres. may have the sense of the pf. I do wrong, or (I have done wrong) am a wrong-doer; for meaning of fut. mid. ἀδικήσομαι, I shall be wronged, w. pass. sense, see § 199, 3, N. 4.

ἀδίκος, -ον, unjust, wrong, used of either persons or things, ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου, by unjust means, unjustly, p. 61, 9.

ἀδίκως, adv. unjustly.

ἀδοξία, -ας, (ῆ), discredit.

ἀεί, always, at any time.

ἀετός, -οῦ, (ὁ), an eagle, an eagle as a standard.

Ἀθηναίος, -αία, -αῖον, Athenian.

ἄθλον, -ον, (τό), a prize.

ἀθροίζω, f. -οίσω, a. ἠθροῖσα, pf. pass. ἠθροίσμαι, assemble, levy forces.

ἀθρόος, -α, -ον, assembled, close together; comp. ἀθροώτερος, later ἀθροώστερος.

ἀθυμέω, (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, to be disheartened, to be despondent at or for a thing.

ἄθυμος, without heart or spirit.

Αἰγύπτιος, -ία, -ιον, Egyptian.

αἷμα, -ατος, (τό), blood.

Αἰνῶνες, -ων, -οι, Aenianes.

αἰρέω, (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, pf. ἤρηκα, pf. pass. ἤρημαι, 2 a. εἶλον, 2 a. mid. εἰλόμην, to take, seize, capture; mid. to choose; εἰς δὲ δὴ εἶπε . . . στρατηγούς ἐλέσθαι ἄλλους ὥς τάχιστα, but then one said . . . that they should choose other generals as quickly as possible, p. 54, 11; cf. Eng. HERETIC.

αἶρω, f. ἀρώ, pf. ἤρκα, a. ἤρα, mid. impf. ἤρόμην, f. ἀρούμαι, to raise or lift up.

αἰσθάνομαι, f. αἰσθήσομαι, pf. ἤσθημαι, 2 a. ἤσθόμην, impf. ἤσθανόμην, to perceive or apprehend by the senses; hence, sometimes, to feel; sometimes, to see or to hear, to learn; often with acc., § 171, 2; Eng. AESTHETIC.

αἰσχρός, -ός, -όν, also -ός, -όν, causing shame; when opposed to καλός, ugly; in a moral sense, disgraceful; instead of the regular compar. and super., αἰσχίων and αἰσχιωτός are generally used.

αἰσχύνη, -ης, (ῆ), shame.

αἰσχύνω (αἰσχος, shame), f. -υνῶ (§ 120, 1), pf. ἤσχυγκα, p. pass. ἤσχυμμαι, a. p. ἤσχυνθην, to disgrace; mid. and pass. to be ashamed at a thing or before a person; αἰσχύνω takes the partic. when the action of which one is ashamed is performed, the infin. when the action is declined through shame; οὐκ αἰσχύνεσθε οὐτε θεοὺς οὐτε ἀνθρώπους, you are not ashamed before either gods or men.

αἰτέω, (ᾧ), f. αἰτήσω, pf. ἤτηκα, to ask, to beg; with acc. of the thing

or person, *to ask*; with two acc. *to ask a person for something*; mid. *to ask for one's self, to claim*.

αἰτιάομαι, (ᾠμαι), f. -δομαι, a. ἡτι-
ασάμην, dep. mid. *to blame, accuse*.
αἴτιος, -ια, -ιον, *causing*; *to be the*
author of; *blameworthy, guilty*.

ἀκινάκης, -ου, (ὅ), *a short sword*.

ἀκίνδυνος, -ον, *without danger, safe,*
courageously; adv. -νός.

ἄκρον, -ου, (τό), neut. of ἄκρος, *the*
highest points.

ἀκοντιζέω, f. -ίζω, Att. -ιῶ (§ 120, 2),
a. *ἡκόντισα, to hurl a javelin, to hit*.

ἀκούω, f. mid. -σομαι w. active
meaning, a. ἤκουσα, pf. ἀκήκοα, *to*
hear, w. both gen. and acc.; acc. and
παρά w. gen.; with gen. alone, *to*
hear, obey; ἐξ ὧν ἤκουον, *from what*
I have heard, the pres. w. sense of
the perfect; βασιλεὺς δ' αὖ ἤκουσε
Τισσαφέρνην, *on the other hand the*
king had heard from Tissaphernes,
p. 69, 5. Cf. Eng. ACOUSTICS.

ἀκρόπολις, -εως, (ή), *an acropolis, a*
citadel (ἄκρος, πόλις).

ἄκρος, -α, -ον, *at the end*, i. e. either
outermost, or *at the top*; *highest,*
extreme; with the article, see
§ 142, 4, N. 4.

ἄκων, ἄκουσα, ἄκων, *unwilling*.

ἀλαλάζω, f. -άζω, a. ἡλάλαξα, *to raise*
the war-cry.

ἀλέξω, act. rare; mid. ἀλέξομαι, f.
ἀλεξήσομαι, ἀλέξομαι, a. ἡλέξησα,
a. mid. ἡλεξάμην, *to ward off, to*
avenge one's self on, to requite.

ἀλευρα, -ων, (τά), *fine flour* (plur.).

ἀληθεύω, f. -εύω, of persons, *to speak*
the truth; of things, *to come true*.

ἀληθής, -ές, of persons, *true*; of
things, *real, actual*.

ἀλίσκομαι, f. ἀλώσομαι, impf. ἡλίσκό-

μην, pf. ἤλωκα, Att. also ἐδλωκα,
plupf. ἡλώκειν, 2 a. ἤλων, Att. also
ἐδών, particip. αλούς, *to be taken,*
to be captured or seized (used as the
pass. of αἰρέω); ei ἀλώσουτο, *if*
they should be captured, p. 61, 17.

ἀλλά, conj. *but, yet*; originally the
neuter plural of ἄλλος. It ex-
presses opposition more strongly
than δέ.

ἄλλαχθ, adv. *elsewhere*.

ἀλλήλων, (ἄλλος), a gen. plur. which
has no nom. *of one another*; ἐπειδὴ
πολέμοι ἀλλήλους ἐγένοντο, *but when*
they had become hostile to one another,
p. 51, 10; 61, 16. See § 81. Eng.

PARALLEL.

ἄλλοθεν, adv. *from another place*.

ἄλλος, -η, -ο, indef. pron. *other, an-*
other; ὁ ἄλλος, *the rest of*.

ἄλλοτε, adv. *another time*.

ἄλλως, adv. *otherwise, in another way*.

ἅμα, adv. *at once*; prep. w. dat. *at*
the same time with, § 186; ἅμα τῇ
ἡμέρῃ, *as soon as (it was) day*;
ἅμα τῇ ἐπιούσῃ ἡμέρῃ, *at the dawn*
of the following day.

ἅμαξα, -ης, (ή), *a wagon, carriage*.

ἁμαξιτός, -όν, *passable for wagons*;
subst. ἁμαξιτός (sc. ὁδός), *a wagon-*
road.

ἁμαρτάνω, f. ἁμαρτήσομαι, pf. ἡμάρ-
τηκα, 2 a. ἡμαρτον, pf. pass.
ἡμαρτημαι, a. ἡμαρτήθην, *to miss*;
to err.

Ἀμβρακινήτης, -ου, (ὅ), *an Ambraciote*.

ἀμείνων, -ον, comp. of ἀγαθός.

ἀμύχανος, -ον, *difficult, impossible*;
ὁδὸς ἀμύχανος, *a difficult road*; of
persons, *perplexed*.

ἄμπελος, -ου, (ή), *a vine*.

ἀμφί, primarily signifies *on both sides*
of, around; w. gen. and dat., *about*,

concerning, on account of; w. acc. mostly with verbs of motion, about.

Ἀμφίπολις (ἀμφί, πόλις), (ή), Amphipolis, a city in Thrace, on both sides of the river Strymon.

Ἀμφιπολίτης, -ου, (ὅ), an Amphipolitan.

ἀμφοτέρως, -α, -ον, both.

ἀμφοτέρωθεν, adv. on both sides, at both ends.

ἀμφω, gen. and dat. same form in all genders, both.

ἀν, is joined (a) to all the secondary tenses of the indic., and to the optative, infinitive, or participle, to denote that the action of the verb is dependent on some condition; (b) it is joined to εἰ, ἵφ, and to all relative and temporal words (sometimes to final particles) when these are followed by the subjunctive, § 207, 2. It never stands at the beginning of a clause, and is thus readily distinguished from ἀν, with ā (contr. from ἐάν).

ἀνά, prep. in Att. w. acc. only, (1) of place, up, throughout; (2) of time, throughout; (3) in numbers, up to, also distributively, ἀνά πᾶσαν ἡμέραν, day by day; ἀνά κράτος, at full speed.

ἀναβαίνω (ἀνά, βαίνω), to go up, to ascend, to make an expedition; ἀναβάς ἐπὶ τὸν ἵππον, having mounted his horse.

ἀνάβασις, -ews, (ή), the march up.

ἀναβιβάζω, f. mid. -βιβάζομαι, Att. -βιβῶμαι (§ 120, 2), a. ἀνεβίβασα, a. mid. -ασάμην, to cause to lead up, to lead up, to go up, to mount on horseback.

ἀναγγέλλω (ἀνά, ἀγγέλλω), to bring back a report.

ἀνάγκη, -ης, (ή), a necessity.

ἀνάγω (ἀνά, ἄγω), to lead up.

ἀναλαμβάνω (ἀνά, λαμβάνω), to take up, to take with one.

ἀναμένω (ἀνά, μένω), to wait for, to wait.

ἀναξυρίδες, -ίδων, (αι), trousers.

ἀναπαύω (ἀνά, παύω), to cause to rest; mid. to rest.

ἀναπτύσσω, f. -ύξω, a. pass. ἀπεπύθη, 2 a. ἀπεπτόγη, to fold back.

ἀνδρίστος, -ος, without breakfast.

ἀναστρέφω (ἀνά, στρέφω), to turn back, to face about; mid. to rally.

ἀνατείνω (ἀνά, τείνω), to extend; de-vote; ἀεὶ δὲ ἀνατεταμένον, an eagle with spread wings.

ἀνατίθημι (ἀνά, τίθημι), to place upon, to consecrate.

ἀνδράποδον, -ου, (τό), a slave.

ἀνδρείος, -εια, -εῖον, manly, brave.

ἀνέλεον. See ἀναίρετα.

ἀνείπον, 2 a.; no pres., to proclaim, give notice.

ἀνευ, prep. w. gen., without.

ἀνέχω (ἀνά, ἔχω), to hold up; mid. to endure, to control one's self.

ἀνὴρ, ἀνδρὴς, (ὁ); a man, = Lat. vir; ἀνδρες στρατιῶται, fellow-soldiers.

ἀνθίστημι (ἀντί, ἵστημι), trans. in pres., impf., f. and a., to set against, especially in battle; to compare; intrans. in mid. or pass., also w. pf. and 2 a. act., to stand against, to oppose.

ἀνθρωπος, -ου, (ὁ), a human being, a man, = Lat. homo.

ἀνιάω, (ὦ), f. -άσω, a. ἥρτασα, pf. ἥρτακα; f. mid. ἀνιάσομαι, a. ἥρτάθη, to grieve, to trouble; δῆλος ἦ ἀνιῶμενος, it was evident that he was troubled, 1. 2, 11.

ἀνίστημι (ἀνά, ἵστημι), trans. in

pres., impf., f. and a., to make to stand up, to raise up; to rouse; a. mid. also trans.; intrans. in pass. w. 2 a. pf. and plupf. act., to stand up, to rise.

ἀντίκον (ἀντί, εἰπον), to speak against, to oppose.

ἀντί, prep., w. gen., instead of, against.

ἀντίος, -α, -ον, opposite; w. ἐλαύνειν, to go against.

ἀντιπαρασκευάζομαι (ἀντί, παρασκευάζω), to prepare against.

ἀντιστασιότης, -ου, (ὅ), an opponent.

ἀντιτάττω (ἀντί, τάττω), to draw up in a line against, w. acc. and dat.

ἀντρον, -ου, (τὸ), a cave.

ἀνυστός, -όν, possible, practicable; σιγῇ ὡς ἀνυστόν, as silently as possible.

ἀνω, adv. up; comp. ἀνωτέρω, sup. ἀνωτάτω.

ἀξίνη, -ης, (ἡ), an axe.

ἄξιος, -α, -ον, of like value, worth as much, w. gen.; worthy, valuable; πολλοῦ ἄξιος, worthy of much; ἀξιωτέρας τιμῆς, more adequate honor, 61, 16; ἀρχεῖν ἀξιώτατος, most worthy to rule; adv. ἀξίως.

ἀξιόω, (ᾧ), f. -ώσω, pf. ἤξιωκα, to think or deem worthy of a thing, w. acc. and inf.; to think fit to do or be; to think, to demand, to ask; ἡξίου δοθῆναι οἱ ταῦτας τὰς πόλεις, he asked that these cities might be given to him.

ἄξιον, -ονος, (ὅ), an axe.

ἀοπλος, -ον, without armor.

ἀπαγγέλλω (ἀπό, ἀγγέλλω), to announce.

ἀπάγω (ἀπό, ἀγω), to lead back, to bring back, to march.

ἀπαιτέω, (ᾧ), (ἀπό, αἰτέω), f. -ήσω, pf. ἀπήτηκα, to demand; pass. to have a thing demanded of one.

ἀπαλλάσσω, Att. -ττω (ἀλλάττω, f. -ἄξω, a. ἡλλαξα, pf. ἡλλαχα, 2 a. pass. ἡλλάγημι), to set free, release, to get rid of a thing; to free from; to go away, to withdraw; pass. to withdraw.

ἀπαλλαγὴ, -ῆς, (ἡ), deliverance, release.

ἀπαξ, adv. once for all.

ἀπαρασκευάστος, -ον, unprepared.

ἀπαράσκευος, -ον, unprepared.

ἀπαυ, ἀπασα, ἀπαν, strengthened form of πᾶς, all, quite all, all together.

ἀπαθεῖν, (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, to disobey.

ἀπαμ (ἀπό, εἰμι), to go away. § 200, N. 3 (end).

ἀπαμ (ἀπό, εἰμι), to be absent.

ἀπεῖπον (ἀπό, εἰπον), f. ἀπερῶ, pf. ἀπερῆκα, to refuse, deny, renounce.

ἀπελαίνω (ἀπό, ἐλαίνω), to dislodge, to march away, to ride away.

ἀπέρχομαι (ἀπό, ἐρχομαι), to go away, to depart from, to go over; παρὰ βασιλείως πολλοὶ πρὸς Κύρον ἀπῆλθον, many went over from the king to Cyrus, p. 61, 16.

ἀπέχω (ἀπό, ἔχω), to hold back, to abstain or desist from; intrans. to be distant, p. 70, 8.

ἀπῆλθον, see ἀπέρχομαι.

ἀπό, prep. w. gen. only, from, away from. Sometimes denotes means, and then rendered by. See § 197, N. 1.

ἀποβιβάζω (ἀπό, βιβάζω, f. -άσω, &c.), to cause to go forth, to land.

ἀποβλέπω (ἀπό, βλέπω), to look away.

ἀποδείκνυμι (ἀπό, δείκνυμι), to show forth, appoint; mid. to express one's opinion.

ἀποδέρω (ἀπό, δέρω, f. δερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἐδεира (§ 121), pf. pass. δέδαρμαι), to flay.

ἀποδιδράσκω (ἀπό, διδράσκω), to run away.

ἀποδίδωμι (ἀπό, δίδωμι), to give back, to pay.

ἀποθνήσκω (ἀπό, θνήσκω), to die, to be killed; used in Attic as pass. of ἀποκτείνω.

ἀπόκειμαι (ἀπό, κείμει), to be laid away.

ἀποκόπτω (ἀπό, κόπτω), to cut away.

ἀποκρίνομαι (ἀπό, κρίνω), f. ἀποκρινούμαι (§ 120, 1), pf. ἀποκέκριμαι, to reply, to answer.

ἀποκτείνω (ἀπό, κτείνω), to kill, to put to death; for pass. see ἀποθνήσκω.

ἀπολαμβάνω (ἀπό, λαμβάνω), to take back, to receive.

ἀπολείπω (ἀπό, λείπω), to leave behind, to abandon.

ἀπόλλυμι (ἀπό, δλλυμι), f. ἀπολέσω, pf. ἀπολώλεκα, 2 pf. ἀπόλωλα, to destroy utterly, to slay, to lose; in 2 pf. and 2 plupf. act. and mid. to die, to perish.

Ἀπόλλων, -ωνος, (ὁ), voc. Ἀπόλλον, § 48, 2, d. N., Apollo.

ἀποπέμπω (ἀπό, πέμπω), to send back, to send; mid. to dismiss.

ἀποπλέω (ἀπό, πλέω), to sail away.

ἀπορέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to be in want, to be perplexed.

ἀπορος, -ον, impassable, impracticable, insuperable.

ἀποσπάω, (ὦ), (ἀπό, σπάω, f. σπάσω, a. ἐσπᾶσα (§ 106, N. 2), pf. ἐσπᾶκα (§ 101, 3), p. pass. ἐσπασμαι (§ 113, N. 1), to draw away, to withdraw.

ἀποστέλλω (ἀπό, στέλλω), to send away, to send, to despatch. Eng. APOSTLE.

ἀποστροφή, -ης, (ή), act of turning away, a place of refuge.

ἀποτείνω (ἀπό, τείνω), to extend, to stretch out.

ἀποτέμνω (ἀπό, τέμνω), to cut off.

ἀποτίθημι (ἀπό, τίθημι), to put away; mid. to lay aside.

ἀποτίνω (ἀπό, τίνω, f. -ίσω, a. ἐτίω, pf. τέτικα), to pay back, requite.

ἀποτρέπω, f. -ψω, to turn away from a thing; w. acc. to turn away or back; mid. to turn from a thing.

ἀποφαίνω (ἀπό, φαίνω), to show forth.

ἀποφεύγω (ἀπό, φεύγω), to escape.

ἀποχωρέω, (ὦ), (ἀπό, χωρέω, -ήσω, &c.), to withdraw.

ἄπτω, f. ἄψω, a. ἤψα, pf. ἤφα, p. pass. ἤμμαι, a. ἤφθην, generally used in the mid., ἄπτομαι, f. ἀπομαι, a. mid. ἤψάμην, to touch.

ἄρα, illative conj. like οὖν, then, therefore, accordingly; οὐκ ἄρα ἐτι, then not at all.

ἄρα, interrog. particle, stronger than ἄρα, implying nothing as to the answer expected; ἄρα οὐ, implies that an affirmative, and ἄρα μή that a negative, answer is expected; see § 282, 2.

ἀργύριον, -ον, (τό), (dim. of ἀργυρος, silver), a piece of silver, silver money.

ἀρετή, -ης, (ή), virtue, good conduct, valor.

ἀρήγω, f. ἀρήξω, to help, to succor.

Ἀριαίος, -ου, (ὁ), Ariaeus, commander of the Asiatics in the army of Cyrus.

ἀριθμέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to number, to reckon, to count.

ἀριθμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a number, an enumeration.

ἄρκτος, -ου, (ὁ), a bear.

ἀριστάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, pf. ἤριστηκα, to breakfast; to take any meal.

Ἀρίστιππος, -ου, (ὁ), Aristippus.

δριςτος, *best, noblest*; sup. of ἀγαθός.

Ἄρκας, -άδος, (ὁ), an Arcadian.

ἄρμα, -ατος, (τό), a chariot.

ἀρμάμαξα, -ης, (ῆ), a covered chariot.

ἀρνός, τοῦ or τῆς, gen. of an obsolete nom. (ἀρς), the nom. in use being

ἀμνός; dat. ἀρνί, acc. ἀρνα, du.

ἀρνε; pl. ἀρνες, gen. ἀρνῶν, dat.

ἀρνάσι, acc. ἀρνας, a lamb; a sheep.

ἀρπάξω, f. ἀρπάσω, and ἀρπάσομαι,

a. ἡρπάσα, pf. ἡρπάκα, pf. pass.

ἡρπάσμαι, a. ἡρπάσθην, to plunder,

to carry off.

Ἀρταγέρσης, -ου, (ὁ), Artagerzes.

Ἀρταξέρξης, -ου, (ὁ), Artaxerxes,

the name of three kings of Persia.

Artaxerxes II., surnamed Mnemon,

from his good memory, was a

brother of Cyrus, and reigned from

B. C. 404 to 361.

Ἀρταπάτης, -ου, (ὁ), Artapates.

ἀρτι, adv. just, exactly, just now.

ἀρχαίος, -α, -ον (ἀρχή), from the be-

ginning, old, ancient; Κύρος ὁ ἀρ-

χαῖος, Cyrus the Elder.

ἀρχή, -ης, (ῆ), beginning, government,

province.

ἀρχω, f. ἀρξω, a. ἡρξα, pf. ἡρχα, pf.

pass. ἡρχμαι, a. pass. ἡρχθην, to

begin, govern, rule, command. ARCH-,

in compounds.

ἀρχων, -οντος, (ὁ), a ruler, commander.

ἀσεβής, -ές, ungodly, impious.

ἀσθενέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to be weak.

ἀσθενής, -ές, without strength, weak,

feeble, sickly.

ἀσινῶς, adv. without harm.

ἀσκός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a leathern bag.

Ἀσπίνδιος, -ου, (ὁ), an Aspendian.

ἀσπίς, -ιδος, (ῆ), a shield; δσπίς

μυρία, ten thousand shield, i. e. ten

thousand hoplites, or heavy armed

infantry.

δοτράπτω, f. -ψω, to lighten, to gleam;

impers. δοτράπτει, it lightens.

Ἀστυάγης, -ους, (ὁ), Astyages, king

of Media.

ἀσφαλής, -ές, firm; of persons, sure,

trusty; of things, sure, certain; ἐν

ἀσφαλεστάτῳ, in the safest position.

ἀσφαλῶς, adv. firmly, securely; comp.

ἀσφαλέστερον, sup. -έστατα.

ἀτακτος, -ον, in disorder.

ἀτιμάξω, f. ἀτιμάσω, a. ἡτίμασα, pf.

ἡτίμασμαι, to dishonor.

ἀτυχής, -ές (ἀ priv. and τυχεῖν),

luckless, unfortunate; adv. -χῶς.

ἀθ, adv. again, back. It often de-

notes merely the continuation of

the narrative, and cannot well be

rendered in English.

ἀθίς, adv. again, back again.

αἰλῶν, -ῶνος, (ὁ), a canal.

αὔξάνω or αὔξω, f. αὔξησω, a. ἡὔξησα,

pf. ἡὔξηκα; pf. pass. ἡὔξημαι, a.

ἡὔξηθην, to make grow, increase;

pass. to be increased, to grow.

αὔριον, adv. to-morrow.

αὐτίκα, adv. forthwith, immediately.

αὐτόματός, -η, -ον, acting of one's own

will; of plants, spontaneous; ἀπὸ

τοῦ αὐτομάτου, of one's own accord.

αὐτομολέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. ἡὔτομό-

λησα, to desert; οἱ αὐτομολήσαντες,

those who (had) deserted.

αὐτός, -ή, -ό, intens. pron. self; pre-

ceded by the article, the same, in

the oblique cases, him, her, it, them.

ΑΥΤΟ-, in compounds.

αὐτοῦ, adv. here, in this place.

αὐτοῦ, -ῆς, contr. from ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς,

§ 80.

ἀφαιρέω, (ὦ), (ἀπό, αἰρέω), to take

away, to deprive.

ἀφάνής, -ές (ἀ-, φαίνω), unseen, out

of sight, invisible, vanished; missing.

ἀφαρπάζω (ἀπό, ἀρπάξω), f. -άξω, Att. -άσω or -άσομαι, a. pass. -ηρπάσθην, pf. -ήρπασμαι, to steal from, to plunder.

ἀφείλον, see ἀφαίρεω.

ἀφίημι (ἀπό, away, ἵημι, to send), f. ἀφήσω, a. ἀφήκα, pf. ἀφείκα, pf. pass. ἀφείμαι, a. pass. ἀφείθην, to send away, let go, dismiss, suffer to escape.

ἀφικνέομαι (ἀπό, ἰκνέομαι, f. ἵζομαι, pf. ἵγμαι, 2 a. ἰκόμεν), to come to, arrive; ὅσπερ ἀφικοντο, came later.

ἀφιππεύω (ἀπό, ἵππεύω), f. -εύσω, &c., to ride away.

ἀφίστημι (ἀπό, ἵστημι, which see), impf. ἀφίστην, f. ἀποστήσω, a. ἀπέστησα, a. mid. ἀπεστήσάμην, in these tenses it is trans. to put away,

remove, to make revolt; intrans. in the pass. with 2 a. act., pf., plupf., and f. mid. to stand, to withdraw from, to retire; ἀφιστήκεσαν πρὸς Κύρον, revolted to Cyrus, I. 1. 6; ἀποστήναι πρὸς, (namely) to revolt to, I. 1. 7.

Ἀχαιοί, -οῖ, (ὁ), an Achaean.

ἀχάριστος, -ον, unpleasing, unwarded; adv. ἀχαρίστως, without gratitude.

ἀχθομαι, f. ἀχθέσομαι or ἀχθεσθήσομαι, a. pass. ἠχθέσθην, to be displeased; οὐδὲν ἠχθετο αὐτῶν πολέμοις, he was displeased in no respect because (§ 277, 2) they were engaged in war.

ἄχρι, before a vowel ἄχρως, up to, w. gen.; conj. until; see § 239, 1.

B.

Βαβυλῶν, -ῶνος, (ἡ), Babylon, a city upon the river Euphrates.

βαθύς, -εῖα, -ύ, deep or high; comp. βαθύτερος, sup. βαθύτατος.

βαίνω, f. βήσομαι (poet. except in comp.), pf. βέβηκα, pf. pass. βέβημαι, a. pass. ἐβάθην (rare), 2 a. ἐβην, like ἔστην, to go, to step, walk; (the fut. and aor. are transitive, to make to go).

βακτηρία, -ας, (ἡ), a staff.

βάλλω, f. βαλῶ (§ 120, 1), pf. βέβληκα, 2 a. ἐβαλον, pf. pass. βέβλημαι, 1 a. pass. ἐβλήθην, f. mid. βαλοῦμαι, to throw at, cast at; the object thrown, when expressed, is in the dative.

βαρβαρικός, -ή, -όν, barbarian.

βαρβαρικῶς, adv. in a barbarian (e. g. Persian) language.

βάρβαρος, -ον, (ὁ), a barbarian.

βαρέως, adv. heavily.

βαρύνω, -εῖα, -ύ, heavy, burdensome; comp. βαρύτερος, sup. βαρότατος.

βασίλισσα, -ας, (ἡ), a queen.

βασίλεια, -ας, (ἡ), a kingdom; κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασιλειαν, he became established in the kingdom.

βασίλειος, -ον, belonging to a king, royal; (τὸ) βασιλείον or (τὰ) βασίλεια, palace.

βασίλειος, -εως, (ὁ), a king.

βασιλεύω, f. -εύσω, to be king, to reign.

βασιλικός, -ή, -ον, royal, of a king; subst. βασιλικός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a courtier, a nobleman.

βελτίων, βέλτιον, comp. of ἀγαθός, better.

βία, -ας, (ἡ), force, violence.

βιάζω, f. -άσω, a. pass. ἐβιάσθην, pf.

βεβιάσμαι, *to force*, w. acc.; *to compel*, w. infin.
 βιαίως, adv. *violently, severely*.
 βιβλίον, -ον, (τό), *a small book; a treatise*.
 βίκος, -ον, (ὁ), *a large earthen vessel*.
 βίος, -ον, (ὁ), *life*.
 βλακεύω, f. -εύσω, *to loiter, to be sluggish*.
 βλάπτω, f. βλάψω, a. ἐβλαψα, pf. βέβλαφα, pf. pass. βέβλαμμαι, *to injure*.
 βλέπω, f. βλέψω, a. -ψα, pf. -φα, pf. pass. βέβλεμμαι, a. ἐβλέφθην, *to look, to look towards*.
 βοάω, (ᾠ), f. mid. -ήσομαι, w. active meaning, pf. βεβόημαι, *to cry aloud, to shout*.
 βοηθία, (ᾠ), f. -ήσω, *to assist, to bring aid*.
 Βοιωτίας, -ον, (ὁ), *a Boeotian*.
 Βουκεφάλαια, gen. -α (§ 39), *Bucephalus*, name of the horse of Alexander the Great.

βουλεύω, f. -εύσω, reg. *to counsel, advise, plot*; mid. *to deliberate*; τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα βουλευομένους, *plotting these same things*.

βούλομαι, f. βουλῆσομαι, pf. βεβούλημαι, impf. ἐβουλόμην, Att. ἡβουλόμην, § 102, N., *to wish, be willing*; ἐγὼ ὑμῶν τὸν μὲν οἶκαδε βουλούμενον ἀπιέναι τοῖς οἴκοι ζήλωτὸν ποιήσω ἀπελθεῖν, *I will cause any one of you who wish to go home to depart envied by those at home*; ἐδίδoto λέγειν βουλομένῳ, *it was granted to him wishing to speak*, p. 37, 13.

βοῦς, βοός, (ὁ or ἡ), § 54, *an ox or cow*.

βραδέως, adv. *slowly*.

βραχύς, -εία, -ύ, comp. βραχύτερος, sup. βραχύτατος, *of time and space, short*; of numbers, *few, little*.

βρέχω, f. βρέξω, a. ἐβρεξα, pf. pass. βέβρεγμαι, *to wet*.

βροντή, -ης, (ἡ), *thunder*.

βωμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *any raised place for standing, an altar*.

Γ.

γάρ, conj. *for*. It is never the first word in the clause; usually the second.

γέ, enclitic, *even, at least, too*, = Lat. *quidem*.

γείτων, -ονος, (ὁ or ἡ), *a neighbor*; as an adj. *neighboring*, w. gen. or dat.

γέλω, (ᾠ), f. mid. γελάσομαι (§ 106, N. 2, and § 120, 2), w. active meaning, a. ἐγέλασα, pf. γεγέλασμαι, *to laugh*.

γέλω, -ωτος, (ὁ), *laughter*.

γένος, (εος), -ους, (τό), *birth, descent* (From a root which appears in Lat. *genus*, Eng. *GENEROUS*).

γέρον, -ον, (τό), *a wicker-shield*.

γεροφόρος, -ον, (ὁ), *wicker-shield-bearer*.

γέρων, -ωντος, (ὁ), *an old man*.

γέφυρα, -ας, (ἡ), *a bridge*.

γῆ, -ῆς (contracted from γε-α or γα-α), (ἡ), *earth, land*; κατὰ γῆν, *by land*; ἐπὶ γῆς, *upon the ground*.

ΓΕ-, in compounds, as *geology*.

γῆλοφος, -ον, (ὁ), *a hill*.

γῆρας (γῆραος), γῆρως (§ 56, 2), (τό), *old age*.

γίγνομαι, f. γενήσομαι, pf. γεγέννημαι, 2 pf. (§ 109, 1) γέγονα (§ 200, N. 6), 2 a. mid. ἐγενόμην, *to become, to*

be, happen, occur, be born, to come; ἀπέπεμπε τοὺς γιγνομένους δασμοὺς βασιλεῖ ἐκ τῶν πόλεων, *he sent the revenues accruing from the cities to the king.* Lat. gigno, Lat. and Eng. GENIUS.

γινώσκω, f. γνῶσμαι, pf. ἔγνωκα, 2 a. ἔγνω (§ 127, N. 1), pf. pass. ἔγνωσμαι, a. ἔγνωσθην, *to know, to recognize, to judge, to determine*, w. acc.; w. partic., § 230. Cf. Lat. nosco (gnosco).

γλυκύς, -εία, -ύ, *sweet to the taste; agreeable*; comp. γλυκίων, sup. γλυκίστος, also γλυκύτερος, -τατος.

Γλοῦς, -οῦ, (δ), *Glus*, an officer in the army of Cyrus.

γνοῦς, 2 aor. partic. of γινώσκω.

γνώμη, -ης, (ή), *opinion, judgment, plan.* Eng. GNOME.

γοῦν, adv. *therefore, now, at least.*

γράφω, f. γράψω, a. ἔγραψα, pf. ἔγραφα, pf. pass. γέγραμμαι, 2 a. pass. ἔγράφην (§ 199, N. 3), 1 a. pass. not used, *to write, to paint, to engrave.*

γυμνάζω, f. -άσω, pf. γεγύμακα, pf. pass. -ασμαι, a. pass. -άσθην, *to exercise, to train.* Eng. GYMNAS-TIC.

γυμνήτης, -ου, (δ), *a light armed soldier.*

γυμνός, -ή, -όν, *naked.*

γυνή, (ή), gen. γυναῖκός, dat. γυναῖκα, acc. γυναῖκα, voc. γύναι; dual. γυναῖκε, gen. and dat. γυναῖκόν; plur. nom. γυναῖκες, gen. γυναῖκῶν, dat. γυναίξει, acc. γυναῖκας, voc. γυναῖκες, *a woman, wife.*

Δ.

δαίμων, -ονος, (δ), *a divinity.*

δάκνω, f. δήξομαι, pf. δέδηχα, 2 a.

έδακον, pf. pass. δέδηγμαι, 1 a. pass. έδήχθην, *to bite* (esp. of dogs).

δακρύω, f. -ύσω, 1 a. έδάκρυσα, pf. δεδάκρυκα, *to weep.*

Δάνα, -ης, (ή), *Dana.*

δαπανῶ, (ω), f. -ήσω, 1 a. pass. έδαπανήθην, pf. δεδάπηνημαι, *to expend, to incur expense*; mid. *to spend of one's own*; causal, *to cause one to incur expense*; ἀμφί, w. acc.

δαραικός, -οῦ, (δ), *a daric* = about § 8.33 in silver, a Persian gold coin = 20 Attic drachmae (said to have been coined first by Darius, but prob. derived from darā, *a king*); the monthly pay of a common soldier.

Δαρετός, -ου, (δ), *Darius*, king of Persia; ascended the throne B. C. 423.

δασμός, -οῦ, (δ), *a division*; in Att. *revenue, tribute.*

δέ, conj. *but, and*; corresponds to μέν in the preceding clause; it often serves to pass from one thing to another, then rendered *and, further*; inseparable enclitic added to names of places to denote motion *towards*. See § 143, and N. 2.

δεδοικα (perf. w. meaning of pres.), see δεῖω.

δεῖ (from δέω), impers. f. δεήσει, a. έδέησε, *it is necessary, there is need*; § 172, 2, N. 1 and 2; καὶ σὺν ὑμῶν δ τι ἀν δέη πεισομαι, *and with*

- you I will suffer whatever may be necessary (§ 232, 3), p. 55, 12.
- δέω (pres. only used in first pers.), f. mid. δέσσομαι, a. εδεω, pf. δέδουκα (§ 109, 2), 2 pf. δέδια, § 130, 1, N. 2, to fear.
- δείκνυμι, f. δείξω, a. εδειξα, pf. δέδειχα, pf. pass. δέδειγμαι, a. εδείχθην, to show, to point out.
- δελή, -ης, (ή), afternoon, evening.
- δεινός, -ή, -όν, terrible; prudent, skilful; as a subst. δεινόν, -ού, (τό), danger, peril.
- δείπνον, -ου, (τό), a meal, meal-time; either early or late, dinner or supper; in Att. the chief meal, dinner; a supper.
- δέκα, indeclinable, ten.
- δένδρον, -ον, (τό), a tree.
- δεξιός, -ός, -όν, right, on the right hand; δεξιὰς εἶδοσαν, they gave their right (hands) or pledges.
- δέσσομαι, f. δεήσομαι, pf. δεδέημαι, a. pass. ἐδεήθην, to need, to want, to ask, entreat, w. gen., see δέω; δεῖται αὐτοῦ, he asks him, p. 66, 18.
- δέρμα, -ατος, (τό), skin, hide.
- δεῖρω, f. δερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. εδερῶ (§ 121), pf. pass. δέδαρμαι, 2 a. pass. ἐδάρην (§ 109, 3), to flay.
- δεσμός, -ός, (ὁ), a band, a chain; pl. δεσμοί or δεσμά.
- δεσπότης, -ου, (ὁ), a master, properly of slaves; hence, a despot; voc. δέσποτα, § 37, 2, N. 1.
- δεύτερος, -α, -ον, second. Eng. DEUTERONOMY (δευτερος, second, νόμος, law).
- δέχομαι, f. δέχομαι, pf. δέδεγμαι, a. pass. ἐδέχθην, a. mid. ἐδεξάμην, of things, to receive, accept; of persons, to receive hospitably.
- δέω (§ 123, N. 1), f. δήσω, 1 a. εδησα, pf. δέδεκα, pf. pass. δέδεμαι, a. pass. ἐδέθην, to bind, to fasten.
- δέω, f. δεήσω, a. ἐδέησα, pf. δεδέηκα, pf. pass. δεδέημαι, a. pass. ἐδεήθην, to want, need; mid. δέομαι, to ask; impers. δεῖ, there is need, (one) ought; f. δεήσει, a. ἐδέησε.
- δή, intensive particle, now, already, indeed.
- δηλος, -η, -ον, plain, clear; with participle, see § 280, N. 1; δηλός ἦν προσιών, it was plain that he was approaching; δηλός ἦν ἀνύμενος, it was plain that he was troubled.
- δηλώω, (ῶ), f. -ώσω, to show, to set forth.
- δήμος, -ου, (ὁ), the common people.
- Δι', for Δία, see Ζεύς.
- διά, prep. with gen. through; of time, place, means; w. acc. poet.
- Δία, acc. of Ζεύς.
- διαβαίνω (διά, βαίνω), to go through, to cross.
- διαβάλλω (διά, βάλλω), to attack, slander, accuse falsely.
- διάβασις, -εως, (ή), a crossing over, a means of crossing; bridge, ferry.
- διαβατέος, -α, -ον, verb. adj. that must be crossed; § 281, 1 and 2; ποταμός δ' εἰ μὲν τις καὶ ἄλλος ἄρα ἡμῶν ἐστί διαβατέος, οὐκ οἶδα, but whether there is then any other river for us to cross, I do not know, p. 52, 11.
- διαβολή, -ής, (ή), calumny.
- διαγγέλλω (διά, ἀγγέλλω), to announce, to pass the word.
- διαγίγνομαι (διά, γίγνομαι), to continue, to pass.
- διάγω (διά, ἀγω), to lead over, to continue.
- διαδίδωμι (διά, δίδωμι), to distribute.
- διακινδυνεύω (διά, κινδυνεύω), to incur danger.
- διακόπτω (διά, κόπτω), to cut in pieces.

διαλέγω (διά, λέγω), *to pick out; mid. to converse.*

διαλείπω (διά, λείπω), *to leave an interval, to be distant.*

διαρπάξω (διά, ἀρπάξω, f. ἀρπάξω, Att. ἀπάσω or ἀρπάσομαι, a. ἥρπαξα or ἥρπασα, pf. ἥρπακα, pf. pass. ἥρπαγμαι), *to plunder, to carry off as plunder; καταλαμβάνουσι... διηρασμένα, and they, also, found most of their other effects plundered, p. 73, 5.*

διαπράττω (διά, πράττω), *to accomplish; mid. to effect for one's self.*

διασπείρω (διά, σπείρω, f. σπερώ, pf. pass. ἐσπαρμαι), *to draw apart, to scatter, to spread abroad.*

διατελέω (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to bring quite to an end; to continue doing.*

διατίθημι (διά, τίθημι), *to dispose; πάντας οὕτω διατίθει ἀπεπέμπετο, so disposing all, he sent (them) back, p. 55, 6.*

διαφθείρω (διά, φθείρω, f. -ερῶ, a. -ειρα, pf. -αρκα), *to destroy.*

διδάσκω, f. -άξω, pf. -αχα, pf. pass. δεδίδαγμαi, a. ἐδιδάχθην, *to teach; mid. to have a person taught.*

διδράσκω, f. δράσομαι, pf. δέδρακα, 2 a. ἔδραν, *to run away, to escape; only found in compounds; 2 a. ἔδραν, δρῶ, δραίην, δρᾶναι, δράς.*

δίδωμι, f. δώσω, a. ἔδωκα, pf. δέδωκα (§ 126), pf. pass. δέδομαι, a. ἐδόθην, *to give, present. Cf. Lat. do, Eng. Dose.*

διέρχομαι (διά, ἔρχομαι), *to go through; διῆλθε λόγος, a rumor spread abroad, p. 68, 8.*

διέχω (διά, ἔχω), *to be distant from, separated from.*

διίστημι (διά, ἵστημι), *to cause to stand apart; intrans. in the mid.,*

and 2 a., pf., and plupf. act., to stand apart.

δικαίος, -αia, -αιον, *just; ἐκ τοῦ δικαίου, according to justice; adv. δικαίως; εἰ μὲν δὴ δίκαια ποιήσω, whether, indeed, I shall act justly, p. 66, 13.*

δικαιοσύνη, -ης, (ή), *justice; εἰς γε μὴν δικαιοσύνην... ἐπιδεικνυσθαι βουλόμενος, and as regards justice... wishing to show himself (a just man), p. 61, 8.*

δικαιοσύνη, -ητος, (ή), *justice.*

δίκη, -ης, (ή), *right, justice, an action at law, a penalty, punishment; μὴ λαβὼν με δίκην ἐπιθή, lest having seized me he shall inflict punishment.*

δισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, *two thousand.*

διφθέρα, -ας, (ή), *a tanned skin.*

δίφρος, -ου, (ό), *a seat in a chariot.*

διώκω, f. -ξω, a. -ξα, pf. δεδιώχα, pf. pass. -γμαι, a. ἐδιώχθην, *to pursue.*

διώρυξ, -υχος, (ό or ή), *a trench, a canal.*

δοθῆναι, see **δίδωμι**.

δοκέω, (ῶ), (most of the tenses are formed from assumed pres. δόκω), f. δόξω, a. ἔδοξα, pf. pass. δέδογμαi, *to seem, to appear good; impers. δοκεῖ, it seems, it seems good or expedient; ὁ δὲ ἀπεκρίνατο ὅτι οὐδ'... δόξαμι, and he replied... I should never seem so at least to you, p. 68, 13; to think, 1, 8, 2.*

δόλιος, -α, -ον, *treacherous, deceitful.*

Δόλοπες, -ων, (ολ), *Dolopians.*

δόξα, -ης, (ή), *opinion.*

δάρπηστος, -ου, (ό), *supper-time.*

δέρνυ, -ατος, (τό), *a spear; regular in prose.*

δοῦλος, -ου, (ό), *a slave, subject.*

δουπέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to make a loud noise; to fall in battle.*

δράω, f. δράσω (§ 106), a. ἐδρασα, pf. ἐέδρακα, pf. pass. δέδραμαι, to do.

δρέπανον, -ου, (τό), a scythe.

δρεπανηφόρος, -ον, scythe-bearing.

δρόμος, -ου, (ὁ), running, flight; δρόμῳ θεῖν, to run hastily; δρόμος ἐγένετο τοῖς στρατιώταις, lit. a running began to the soldiers, or the soldiers began to run.

δύναμαι, inflected like ἵσταμαι in pres. and impf. (for accent, see § 127, 6, N. 2), f. δυνήσομαι, pf. δεδύνημαι, a. pass. ἐδυνήθην, ἡδυνήθην (§ 102, N.), impf. ἐδυνάμην, to be able, can; often used with superlatives, ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο, as much as he was able.

δύναμις, -ews, (ἡ), power, force, military power; κατὰ δύναμιν, to the

best of one's power; ὑπὲρ δύναμιν, beyond one's power.

δυνάστης, -ου, (ὁ), a ruler, an influential man.

δυνάτός, -ή, -όν, possible, able; comp. ὥτερος, sup. ὥτατος.

δύνα, imperf. ἔδυνον, see δύω, to set.

δύο (§ 77 and N. 1), two. Lat. duo, Eng. DUAL.

δυσβάτος, -ον, difficult to cross.

δύω, fut. δύσω, 1 a. ἔδωσα (trans. in the 1 a. and fut. to put clothes on another), pf. δέδωκα, 2 a. ἔδυν, a. pass. ἐδύθην, intrans. in all other tenses in act. and mid., of clothes, to put on; of places, to enter; of the sun and stars, to set.

δώδεκα, indeclinable, twelve.

δῶρον, -ον, (τό), a gift, present.

E.

εἰν, (εἰ, εἰν), contr., ἦν, εἰν, if, used w. subj.; see § 207 and § 223.

ἐαυτοῦ, -ῆς, -οῦ, or αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ, reflex pron., of himself, herself, itself, his own, § 80.

εἶδω, f. -άσω, a. εἶσα, pf. εἶακα, pf. pass. εἶαμαι, a. εἶάθην, impf. εἶων, f. mid. in pass. sense, ἐάσομαι, to let, suffer; to permit; οὐδενὶ πώποτε ἀχάριστον εἶαε τὴν προθυμίαν, he never at any time allowed the zeal of any one (to go) unrewarded, lit. he never allowed any one his zeal, &c., p. 61, 15.

ἐγγύς, of place, near; of time, nigh at hand; of numbers, nearly; comp. ἐγγύτερος, sup. ἐγγύτατω (or ἐγγύτερον, ἐγγύτατα).

εἰγίνομαι, see γίγνομαι.

ἐγκρατής, -és, master of, w. gen.;

τοὺς ἡμετέρους φίλους τούτων ἐγκρατεῖς ποιῆσαι, to make our friends masters of these things.

ἐγώ, I. Lat. ego, Eng. EGOTISM.

ἐγωγε (ἐγώ, γέ), I, more emphatic than ἐγώ.

ἐθέλω, f. ἐθέλῃσω, a. ἠθέλησα, pf. ἠθέληκα, to wish, to be willing.

ἔθνος, -ους, (τό), a nation; κατ' ἔθνη, nation by nation.

εἰ, if, with indicative or opt. καὶ εἰ, even if; εἰ καὶ, although.

εἰ γάρ, O if..., O that! ... would that; see § 251; = Lat. utinam.

εἶδον (the pres. is supplied by δράω), 2 pf. οἶδα (as pres. § 130, 2), f. εἶσομαι, to see, to know.

εἴθε, interj. O that! would that; see § 251; = Lat. utinam.

εικάζω, f. εικάσω, a. ἤκασα, pf. ἤκα-

εἴκασμαι, to make like, to liken, to compare, to conjecture.
 εἰκός, -ότος, (τό), neut. partic. of εἴκω, likely, probable, reasonable.
 εἴκοσι, indeclinable, twenty.
 εἴκω, f. εἴξω, to be like; pf. εἴοικα with pres. sense, pf. part. εἰκοῖς, -ῖα, -ός, Att. εἰκῶς, -ῖα, -ός; εἴοικε, it seems; ὡς εἴοικε, as it seems.
 εἶλον, 2 a. of αἰρέω.
 εἶμι, ἔσομαι (see § 129, I.), to be; w. gen. to belong to. The root εσ- is seen in Lat. est; διὰ τὸ ἐν τοιούτῳ εἶναι τοῦ κινδύνου προσόντος, lit. on account of being in such (a crisis) of approaching danger, i. e. in such extreme danger; ἀλλ' ἐπεὶ ἤκουσε Κύρον ἐν Κιλικίᾳ ὄντα, but when he heard that Cyrus was in Cilicia, § 280, p. 55, 11.
 εἶμι (§ 129, II.), to go. Lat. eo, ire.
 εἶπερ (εἰ, πέρ intens.), if indeed.
 εἶπον, 2 a. I said; 1 a. εἶπα; the pres. is supplied by φημί, λέγω, or ἀγορεύω, the fut. and pf. by ἐρῶ, ἐρήκα. For the use of εἶπον, φημί, λέγω, in construction of indirect discourse, see § 260, 2, N. 1.
 εἰς, w. acc. only, into, to, among.
 εἰς, μία, ἓν (§ 77), one.
 εἰσβάλλω (εἰς, βάλλω), to throw into, to make an entrance into.
 εἰσβολή, -ῆς, (ῆ), an entrance, a pass.
 εἰσελαύνω (εἰς, ἐλαύνω), to march into.
 εἰσέρχομαι (εἰς, ἔρχομαι), to enter.
 εἰσπηδάω, (ῶ), to leap into; σὺν τοῖς εἰσπηδῆσαντες εἰς τὸν πηλόν, leaping with these (equipments) into the mud, p. 61, 18.
 εἰσπίπτω (εἰς, πίπτω), to fall into.
 εἴσω, adv. within; prep. w. gen. within.
 εἴτε, adv. then, after that.

εἴτε...εἴτε, εἴτε...ῆ, whether ..or, either ...or.
 ἐκ, before a vowel ἐξ, w. gen. only, from, out of; ἐκ τούτου, hereupon, ἐκ τοῦ ἀδίκου, by unjust means.
 ἐκαστος, -η, -ον, each.
 ἐκάτερος, -α, -ον, each.
 ἐκατέρωθεν, adv. on both sides.
 ἐκατέρωστε, adv. in both directions.
 ἐκατόν, indeclinable, one hundred.
 ἐκβαίνω (ἐκ, βαίνω), to go forth.
 ἐκβάλλω (ἐκ, βάλλω), to cast out, banish.
 ἐκδέρω (ἐκ, δέρω, f. δερῶ, a. ἔδωρα, pf. pass. δέδαρμαι), to flay.
 ἐκεῖ, adv. there.
 ἐκείνος, -η, -ο (§ 83 and § 148), that, he, = Lat. ille.
 ἐκείσε, adv. thither.
 ἐκκαλύπτω (ἐκ, καλύπτω, f. καλύψω, a. ἐκάλυψα, pf. pass. κεκάλυμμαι), to uncover.
 ἐκκλησία, -ας, (ῆ), an assembly.
 ἐκκλίνω (ἐκ, κλίνω, f. κλινῶ (§ 120, 1), pf. κέκλικα (§ 109, 3, N. 1), pf. pass. κέκλιμαι, a. ἐκλίθην), to bend aside, to give way.
 ἐκκομίζω, f. -ήσω, Att. -ιῶ, (ἐκ, κομίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ιῶ (§ 120, 3), a. ἐκόμισα, pf. pass. κεκόμισμαι), to carry out.
 ἐκυμαίνω (ἐκ, κυμαίνω, f. κυμανῶ), to be uneven, to bend out.
 ἐκλέγω (ἐκ, λέγω), to choose, to select.
 ἐκλείπω (ἐκ, λείπω), to leave, to abandon. Eng. ECLIPSE.
 ἐκπίπτω (ἐκ, πίπτω), to fall out, to be driven out, to be banished; ἐπεφῆτο κατὰ γυν τοὺς ἐκπεπτωκότας, he attempted to restore those who had been banished.
 ἐκπλέω (ἐκ, πλέω, f. mid. πλεῖσομαι, a. ἐπλευσα, pf. pass. πέπλευσμαι), to sail out; see § 123, N. 1.

ἐκπλήττω (ἐκ, πλήττω, f. πλήξω, a. ἐπληξα, pf. πέπληγα), to strike out, to testify.

ἐκποδών, adv. out of the way.

ἐκφεύγω (ἐκ, φεύγω), to escape.

ἐκόν, -ούσα, -όν, willingly, § 66, N. 1.

ἐλαβον, see λαμβάνω.

ἐλάττω, f. ἐλάσω, Att. ἐλῶ (§ 120, 2),

a. ἥλασα, pf. ἐλήλακα (§ 104), a.

pass. ἡλάθην, pf. ἐλήλαμαι, to drive,

to ride, sc. ἄρμα or ἵππον, march, sc. στρατεύμα.

ἐλέγχω, f. -ξω, 1 a. ἡλεξα; pf. pass.

ἐλήλεγμαι (§ 113, N. 3), a. ἡλέγ-

χθην, to convince, confute.

ἐλελίζω, f. -ξω, to raise the cry of ἐλελεῖ, the war-cry.

ἐλεύθερι, see αἰρέω.

ἐλευθερία, -ας, (ῆ), freedom.

ἐλεύθερος, -α, -ον, Att. -ος, -ον, free.

Ἑλλάς, -άδος, (ῆ), Greece.

Ἑλλην, -ηρος, (ὀ), a Greek.

Ἑλληνικός, -ή, -όν, Grecian, Greek.

Ἑλληνικῶς, adv. in the Greek tongue.

Ἑλλησποντιακός, -ή, -όν, situated on the Hellespont.

Ἑλλησποντος, -ου, (ὀ), Hellespont.

ἐλπίζω, -ίσω, Att. -ιῶ (§ 120, 3), a.

ἡλπισα, to hope; in a bad sense, to fear; w. acc. to hope for; w. dat. to hope in.

ἐλπίς, -ίδος, (ῆ), hope.

ἐμάντοθ, -ης (§ 80), reflex. pron., of myself.

ἐμβαίνω (ἐν, βαίνω, f. mid. βήσομαι, pf. βέβηκα, 2 a. ἐβην, like ἔστην), to go into or on board, embark, to leap into.

ἐμβάλλω (ἐν, βάλλω), to throw in, to empty into, to make an attack.

ἐμοῦ, ἐμοί, ἐμέ, oblique cases of ἐγώ.

ἐμός, -ή, -όν, my, mine.

ἐμπλήττω (ἐν, πλέπλω, f. πλήσω, a. ἐπλησα, pf. πέπληγα), to fill.

ἐμπέτω (ἐν, πέτω), to fall into or upon.

ἐμπροσθεν, adv. w. gen., before, in front of.

ἐν, prep. w. dat. only, in, among; of time, during.

ἐναντίος, -α, -ον, w. gen. or dat., opposite, opposed to.

ἐνδεῖα, -ας, (ῆ), need, want.

ἐνδέκατος, -η, -ον, eleventh.

ἐνδύω (ἐν, δύω, see δύνω), to put on.

ἐνεδρεύω, f. -εύσω, to lie in wait or ambush.

ἐνέμι (ἐν, εἰμι), to be within.

ἐνεκα, w. gen. on account of, for the sake of.

ἐνενήκοντα, ninety.

ἐνθα, adv. there; as relative, where; with idea of motion, whither; of time, when.

ἐνθεν, adv. thence; as a relative, whence; of time, thereupon.

ἐνθένδε, hence.

ἐνιοι, -αι, -α, some.

ἐννέα, nine.

ἐνοικέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to inhabit.

ἐνταῦθα, adv. of place, there, in that place; of time, at the very time, then.

ἐντελής, -ές, full, complete; δώσειν τὸν μισθὸν ἐντελῆ, to give full pay; adv. -λῶς, sup. -λέστατα.

ἐντεθεν, adv. thence, hence; of time, henceforth.

ἐντίθημι (ἐν, τίθημι), to place in; to put on board; mid. store up, to hoard.

ἐντός, prep. w. gen., within; of place or time, adv. within.

ἐντυγχάνω (ἐν, τυγχάνω), to fall in with, to meet.

Ἐνυάλιος, -ου, (ὀ), Enyalios; (the warlike) name of Ares (Mars).

ἐξ, prep.; see ἐκ.

ἕξ, indeclinable, six.

ἐξάγω (ἐξ, ἄγω), to lead, to induce.

ἐξαιτέω (ἐξ, αἰτέω), to demand, ask for; mid. to beg off, gain a person's release; ἡ μητὴρ ἐξαιτησαμένη, his mother having begged him off, p. 77, 6.

ἐξακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, six thousand.

ἐξακόσιοι, -αι, -α, six hundred.

ἐξείναι, inf. of ἐξεσσι.

ἐξελαύνω (ἐξ, ἐλαύνω), to drive, march; sc. πόδα, ἄρμα, ἵππον, στράτευμα, to go, to ride, to march; ἐντεῦθεν ἐξελαύνει, thence he marches.

ἐξέρχομαι (ἐξ, ἐρχομαι), to go out.

ἔξεστι, impers., it is allowed, or permitted.

ἐξέτασις, -εως, (ῆ), a searching out, a military inspection or a review.

ἐξήκοντα, sixty.

ἐξικνέομαι, f. (-οῦμαι), (f. ἔξομαι, pf. ἵγμαι, 2 a. ἰκόμεν), to come up to.

ἐξίστημι (ἐξ, ἵστημι), to place out; in trans. parts, to stand aside from, to withdraw.

ἐξοπλίζομαι, f. -ίσομαι, to arm completely; pass. and mid., to arm one's self completely.

ἐξοπλισία, -ας, (ῆ), full military equipment, under arms, ἐνταῦθα δὲ ἐν τῇ ἐξοπλισίᾳ . . . τετρακίσια, there at that time under arms, the number of the Greeks was ten thousand and four hundred heavy armed men (lit. shield), p. 19, 11.

ἔξω, adv. without; prep. w. gen., outside of, without; of time, beyond.

ἐπαινέω, (ῶ), f. -έσω, Att. -έσομαι, a. ἐπῆνεσα (§ 121, N. 1), pf. ἐπῆνεκα, to praise, to thank, to applaud.

ἐπάν (ἐπελ, ἄν), when, whenever.

ἐπελ, conj. when, after, since, for.

ἐπειδάν (ἐπειδή, ἄν), conj. when, whenever, as soon as, after that.

ἐπειδή, when, after, since.

ἐπείμι (ἐπὶ, εἰμι), to be upon; ἐπῆρ, there was upon (it).

ἐπείμι (ἐπὶ, εἰμι), to march forward, to advance; κωλύσειε τοῦ κἀνε ἐπίωντας, he would hinder them from burning (everything) as they advanced; ἡ ἐπιούσα ἔως, the following morning.

ἐπέπερ (ἐπελ, πέρ intens.), since.

ἐπειτα (ἐπὶ, εἰτα), then, thereupon.

ἐπὶ, prep. radical sense, upon; w. gen., rest at a place, upon, at, near, for; ἐπὶ τούτῳ, for this purpose; ἐφ' ἑαυτοῦ, by himself; ἐπ' εἰρήνης, in the time of peace; w. dat., near (when hostility is implied), against; of time, in, on, or at, ἐπὶ τούτῳ, on account of this; depending on, in the power of, in addition to; w. acc. to, towards, against.

ἐπιβουλεύω (ἐπὶ, βουλεύω), to plot against, § 187.

ἐπιβολή, -ῆς, (ῆ), a plot.

ἐπιγίγνομαι (ἐπὶ, γίγνομαι), to make an attack; to come on.

ἐπιδείκνυμι (ἐπὶ, δείκνυμι), to show, exhibit.

ἐπιδιώκω (ἐπὶ, διώκω), to pursue.

ἐπιθυμέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to set one's heart upon a thing, to desire.

ἐπικάμπτω (ἐπὶ, κάμπτω, f. κάμψω), to wheel around.

ἐπὶκειμαι (ἐπὶ, κείμει), to attack.

ἐπικίνδυνος, -ον, dangerous, insecure.

ἐπικούρημα, -ατος, (τό), aid, protection.

ἐπικρύπτω (ἐπὶ, κρύπτω), to hide, to conceal.

ἐπιλανθάνω (ἐπὶ, λανθάνω), to escape notice; mid. to forget, w. partic. see § 279, 2.

ἐπιλείπω (ἐπί, λείπω), to fail, to be left; τὸ ἐπιλειπούμενον, the part left.
ἐπιμέλεια, -ας, (ῆ), care, kind attention.

ἐπιμελόμαι (ἐπι, μέλομαι, f. μελήσομαι, pf. μεμέλημαι, a. ἐμελήθην), to take care of, observe carefully, § 171, 2.

ἐπιμίγνυμι (ἐπί, μίγνυμι), to mingle with, have intercourse with.

ἐπιπίπτω (ἐπί, πίπτω), to fall upon, to attack, § 187.

ἐπίπονός, -ον, painful, toilsome.

ἐπιρρύτος, -ον, well-watered.

Ἐπισθένης, -ους, (ὀ), Episthénēs.

ἐπιστάμαι, f. ἐπιστάσομαι, a. pass. ἡπιστάθην, impf. ἡπιστάμην, inflected in the present like the pres. pass. of ἵστημι, for accent, see § 127, 6, N. 2, to know.

ἐπιστολή, -ῆς, (ῆ), a letter.

ἐπισφάττω, f. -ξω, to slay upon.

ἐπιτάττω (ἐπί, τάττω), to enjoin upon.

ἐπιτήδεις, -ον, suitable; neut. pl. provisions.

ἐπιτίθημι (ἐπί, τίθημι), to place upon, to impose, to attack.

ἐπιτρέπω (ἐπί,τρέπω), to turn to, to permit.

ἐπιτυγχάνω (ἐπί, τυγχάνω), to fall upon, to find.

ἐπιφέρω (ἐπί, φέρω), to bear against; mid. to rush upon; καὶ ἄρκτον ποτὲ ἐπιφερομένην οὐκ ἔτρεσεν, upon one occasion, also, he did not shrink from a bear rushing upon (him), p. 54, 10.

ἐπιχωρεῖν, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to advance.

ἐπομαι, f. mid. ἐψομαι, 2 a. mid. ἐσπόμην, impf. εἰπόμην, to follow, to pursue. In the active, ἔπω, f. ἔψω, 2 a. ἔσπον, to be engaged, to be busy about.

ἐπτά, seven.

ἑπτακόσιοι, -αι, -α, seven hundred.
Ἐπύρα, -ης, (ῆ), Epyra, wife of Syeunesis.

ἐργάζομαι, f. mid. ἐργάσομαι, pf. ἐργασμαι, a. ἐργάσθην, to work.

ἔργον, -ον, (τό), work.

ἐρημός, -ον, deserted, unprotected.

ἐρίζω, f. -ίσω, a. ἤρισα, to contend with, w. dat.; νικήσας ἐρίσαντά οὐ περὶ σοφίας, (Apollo) conquering him (Marsyas) contending with him (Apollo), (§ 144, 2) concerning (musical) skill.

ἔριον, -ον, (τό), wool.

ἔρμιον, -ον, (τό), windfall, good luck.

ἐρμηνεύς, -εως, (ὀ), an interpreter.

ἔρομαι, f. mid. ἐρήσομαι, 2 a. mid., ἠρόμην, impf. εἰρόμην, to ask, to inquire.

ἔρυμα, -ατος, (τό), a fence, a guard, a fortification; ἀπὶ ἐρύματος, to serve as a fortification; ἐρύματα ἔχωρες, having as defences, p. 71, 25.

ἐρυμνός, -ῆς, -όν, strongly fortified.

ἔρχομαι, f. ἐλεύσομαι, 2 p. ἐλθλυθα, 2 a. ἤλθον, to come, to go; in Attic prose, εἰμι is used for ἐλεύσομαι (§ 200, N. 3).

ἐρωτάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, pf. -ηκα, to ask, to ask a question.

ἐσθίω, f. ἔδομαι, pf. ἔδηδοκα, pf. pass. ἐδήδεσμαι, a. pass. ἡδέσθην, 2 a. ἔφαγον, to eat.

ἐσπέρα, -ας, (ῆ), evening.

ἔστε, conj. until; see § 239, 1.

ἔσχατος, -η, -ον, the furthest; the highest, lowest, like Lat. summus, the last, the worst, § 142, 4, N. 4; πόλιν ἐσχάτην, a frontier city, p. 17, 15; adv. ἐσχάτως, comp. -ώτερον, sup. -ώτατα, last.

ἕτερος, -α, -ον, the one or the other of two.

ἐτι, adv. of present, past, or future time, *yet, as yet, longer, still*; w. a neg., *no longer, at all*; *μήποτε ἐτι*, *never again*; *οὐκ ἔτι*, *then not at all*; *ἐτι οὖν ἂν γένοιτο*, *can you then still be*; p. 68, 13.

ἔτοιμος, -η, -ον, or -ος, -ον, *ready*, of persons, *ready*; of the mind, *ready, quick*.

ἔτος, -εος (-ους), (τό), *a year*.

ἐτυχον. See *τυγχάνω*.

εὖ, adv. *well*.

εὐδαιμονία, -ας, (ή), *prosperity, happiness*.

εὐδαιμονίζω, f. -ίζω, *to esteem happy*.

εὐδαίμων, -ον, g. -ονος (εὖ, δαίμων), *with a good genius, happy, prosperous*; neut. *εὐδαίμων*.

εὐεργέτης, -ου, (ὁ), *a benefactor*.

εὐήθεια, -ας, (ή), *goodness of disposition, simplicity*; in a bad sense, *silliness, stupidity*.

εὐήθης, -ες, (εὖ, ἥθος, *character*), *well disposed, simple-minded*; in a bad sense, *simple, silly*; adv. *εὐηθῶς*, sup. -έστατα.

εὐθύμος, -ον, *cheerful*.

εὐθύς, -εία, -ύ, *straight, direct*; as an adv. *εὐθύς* or *εὐθύ*, of place, *straight to, direct for*; of time, *straightway, at once, immediately*; also reg. adv. *εὐθέως*.

εὐνοία, -ας, (ή), *good-will, friendship*.

εὐνοϊκῶς, adv. *friendly*; *εὐνοϊκῶς ἔχουσιν αὐτῷ*, *that they might be friendly to him*, p. 57, 3.

εὐνοός, -οός, contr. *εὐνοῦς*, -οῦν (εὖ, νόος), *well-minded, kind*; see § 71, N. 8.

εὐπραγτος, -ον, *easily done, practicable*.

εὕρημα, -ατος, (τό), *that which is found, windfall*.

εὕρισκα, f. *εὕρήσω*, pf. *εἕρηκα*, pf. pass. *εἕρημαι*, a. *εὕρέθην*, 2 a. *εἕρον* 2 a. mid. *εὕρόμην*, *to find, to discover*.

εὕρος, (-εος), -ους, (τό), *breadth, width*. *εὕρύς*, -εία, -ύ; g. *εὐρέος*, -είας, -έος, *wide*.

εὕτολμος, -ον, *brave*.

Εὐφράτης, -ου, (ὁ), *Euphrates*.

εὕχομαι, f. mid. *εὕξομαι*, a. mid. *ἠξέμην*, pf. *ἠύγμαι*, *to wish, to pray*, καὶ οἱ μὲν εὕχοντο (without the augment, § 102, 2) ὡς δολίους ὄντας αὐτοὺς ληφθῆναι, *and some prayed that they might be taken on the ground that they were treacherous*, p. 61, 17.

εὐάνυμος, -ον (εὖ, ὄνομα), *of good name*; euphemistic for the ill-omened word *ἀριστερος*, *left, on the left hand*; τὸ εὐάνυμον (κέρας), *the left wing*.

Ἐφεσος, -ου, (ή), *Ephesus*.

ἐφίστημι (ἐπὶ, ἵστημι), *to stop*; intrans. forms, *to stand still*.

ἐχθρός, -ά, -όν, *hostile, unfriendly*; (ὁ) *ἐχθρός*, *a foe*.

ἔχω, f. *ἔξω* or *σχίσω*, pf. *ἔσχηκα*, pf. pass. *ἔσχημαι*, a. *ἔσχέθην*, 2 a. *ἔσχον*, imp. *εἴχω*, *to have, to hold, to occupy*; mid. *ἐχομαι*, f. *ἐξομαι* and *σχέσομαι*, 2 a. *ἐσχήμην*, *to cling to*; intrans. with adv., *to be*; *ἔχειν καλῶς*, *to be well*. *Πρόξενος ἐχόμενος*, *Proxenus being next*.

ἔως, ἔω, (ή) (§ 55, N. 1), *dawn, morning*; *εἰς τὴν ἐπιοῦσαν ἔω*, *on the following morning*.

ἔως, adv. *as long as, while, until*; see § 239, 1.

Z.

ζάω, (ᾶ), f. ζήσω, a. ζήσα, pf. ζήκα, impf. ζῆαον (ων), and ζήην (as if from ζήμι), to live; see § 123, N. 2.
 ζεύγνυμι, f. ζεύξω, a. ζεύξα, pf. pass. ζεύγμαι, a. pass. ἐζεύχθην, more commonly 2 a. ἐζύγην, to join; γέφυρα ἐπ' αὐτὴν ἐζευγμένη πλοῖους ἐπτά, there was a bridge upon (it) made of seven boats joined together.

Ζεύς, Διός, (ὁ), Zeus; voc. Ζεῦ. (Lat. Jupiter).
 ζηλωτός, -ή, -όν, worthy of imitation, to be envied.
 ζημία, -ας, (ή), loss, penalty.
 ζητέω, (ᾶ), f. -ήσω, to seek for, to ask for; w. infin., to seek to do.
 ζώνη, -ης, (ή), a girdle.
 ζωός, -ή, -όν, alive.

H.

ή, (1) conj. with three chief signifi-
 (1) disjunctive, or; doubled ή . . .
 ή, either . . . or; (2) interroga-
 tive in indirect or direct questions,
 whether; (3) comparative, than.

ή, adv. with two signifi.: (1) strength-
 ening, truly, verily; (2) in inter-
 rog. sentences, = Lat. num. what?
 pray?

ή (dat. of ὅς), adv. in what way,
 where; ή ἐδότατο τάχιστα, as quickly
 as possible.

ήγμων, -ῶς, (ὁ), a guide, a leader.

ήγέομαι (ἔγω), f. mid. -ήσομαι, pf.
 ήγημαι, to go before, to lead an army,
 and so to command; w. dat. to go
 before; w. gen. to lead, command; to
 issue orders, 1, 8, 22; to think (like
 Lat. ducere), w. acc. and infin.,
 1, 2, 4.

ήδέως, adv. comp. ήδιον, sup. ήδιστα,
 with pleasure, gladly.

ήδη, adv. now, already, at once.

ήδομαι, f. mid. ήσθήσομαι, a. pass.
 ήσθην, to be pleased with, glad.

ήδονή, -ής, (ή), pleasure, favor.

ήδύς, -εία, -ύ, sweet, agreeable, pleasant;
 comp. ήδιον; sup. ήδιστος, § 72.

ήλθον, see έρχομαι.

ήκιστα, sup. adv., comp. ήττω, in the
 least degree.

ήκω, f. ήξω, impf. ήκον in sense of
 plupf., to come, have come; see § 200,
 Note 3.

ήλεκτος, -ον, (ὁ), an Elean, native of
 Elis.

ήλικία, -ας, (ή), age; ἐπεὶ τῇ ήλικίᾳ
 έπρεπε, when it became his age, p.
 51, 5.

ήλιος, -ου, (ὁ), the sun.

ήμελημένως, adv. carelessly.

ήμέρα, -ας, (ή), day; ἀμα τῇ ήμέρᾳ,
 at break of day.

ήμέτερος, -α, -ον, our (§ 82).

ήμυδής, -ές, half full.

ήμιονος, ου, (ὁ), a mule.

ήμισυς, -εία, -υ, half.

ήν = ἐάν, if; w. sub. ήν ήμείς νικήσω-
 μεν, if we shall conquer.

ήνίκα, adv. when.

ήνιοχος, -ου, (ὁ), a driver.

ήνπερ (ήν, περί intens.), if.

ήνπερ, where.

ήρόμην, see έρομαι.

ήσυχῆ, adv. quietly.

ήσυχία, -ας, (ή), rest, quiet.

ἡσσάομαι, (ῶμαι), Attic ἡττάομαι, f. ἡσσηθήσομαι, a. pass. ἡσσηθήην, to be inferior, to be conquered.

ἡσσων, Att. ἡττων, -ον (§ 73, 2), weaker, comp. of κακός; adv. ἡττον, less; sup. ἡκιστα, least.

Θ.

θάλασσα, later Attic θάλαττα, -ης, (ή), the sea; κατὰ θάλατταν, by sea.

θάνατος, -ου, (ός), death.

θαρσέω, (ῶ), later Att. θαρρέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to be of good courage.

θάρσος, later Att. θάρρος, (-εος), -ους, (τό), courage.

θᾶσσον, Att. θάπτον, adv. comp. of ταχύ (§ 73).

θαυμάζω, f. mid. θαυμάσσομαι, rare θαυμάσω, a. ἐθαύμασα, pf. τεθαύμακα, to wonder, to admire.

θαυμάσιος, -α, -ον, wonderful.

θαυμαστός, -ή, -όν, to be wondered at, wondrous, curious; adv. -ῶς, wonderfully.

Θάψακος, -ου, (ή), Thapsacus.

θεάομαι, (ῶμαι), f. mid. θεάσομαι, a. ἐθεασάμην, pf. τεθέαμαι, a. pass. ἐθεάθην, to behold, to witness; to look on.

θεῖος, -α, -ον, of or from the gods; τὰ θεῖα, religious observances, omens.

θέλω, f. θελήσω, a. ἐθέλησα (not in indic.), pf. τεθέληκα, to be willing.

Θεμιστοκλής (-έος), -έους, (ός), Themistocles, a celebrated Athenian general.

θεός, -ού, (ός), God. Eng. ATHEIST.

θεράπων, -οντος, (ός), an attendant.

Θεσσαλία, -ας, (ή), Thessaly.

Θετταλός, -ού, (ός), a Thessalian.

θέω, f. θεύσομαι (the other tenses are supplied by τρέχω), to run.

θεωρέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to view, observe, review.

Θηβαῖος, -ου, (ός), a Theban.

θηράω, (ῶ), f. -άσω or -άσομαι, to hunt wild beasts.

θηρεύω, (or θηράω, (ῶ), -άσω), f. -εύσω, to hunt.

θηρίον, -ου, (τό), wild animal, game.

θησαυρός, -οῦ, (τό), a treasure.

θνήσκω, f. mid. θανοῦμαι, f. pf. τεθνήξω (§ 120, 3, N. and § 98, 2 N.), pf. τέθνηκα, § 200, N. 6, 2 a. ἐθανον, to die, to be slain; used as pass. of ἀποκτείνω.

θόρυβος, -ου, (ός), noise, a confused sound.

Θρᾶξ, Θρακός, (ός), a Thracian.

θυγάτηρ, -τρός, (ή), a daughter.

θυμός, -οῦ, (ός), soul.

θύρα, -ας, (ή), a door; ἐπὶ ταῖς βασιλέως, θύραις, at the doors of the king, i. e., at court.

θυσία, -ας, (ή), a sacrifice.

θύω, f. θύσω, a. ἐθύσα, pf. τέθυκα, pf. pass. τέθυμαι, a. ἐτύθην, § 17, 2, N., to sacrifice, to celebrate with sacrifices.

θωρακίζω, f. -ίσω, to arm with the breastplate.

θώραξ, -ακος, (ός), a breastplate.

I.

ιάομαι, (ῶμαι), f. mid. ἰάσομαι, a. pass. ἰάθην and pf. ἰαμαι in a pass. sense, a. mid. ἰασάμην, to heal; of wounds, to dress.

ιατρός, -οῦ, (ός), a physician.

ιδεῖν, see ὁράω.

ἴδιος, -ία, -ον, private; as subst. τὸ ἴδιον; εἰς τὸ ἴδιον, for one's private use.

ιδιώτης, -ου, (ὁ), a private person, one in a private station, a common soldier.

ιδρώ, (ὦ), f. -ώσω, § 123, N. 3, to perspire, to sweat.

ιδών, see ὀδών.

ιρπεῖον, -ου, (τό), a victim for sacrifice.

ιρόν, -ου, (τό), anything sacred; τὰ ιρόν, the omens from the entrails of a victim.

ιρός, -ά-, -όν, sacred.

ιρμι, f. ἦσω, a. ἦκα (§ 121, Note 2), pf. εἶκα, pf. pass. εἶμαι, a. pass. εἶθην, to send, to throw; mid. to rush; see § 129, III.

ικανός, -ή, -όν, besitting; of persons, sufficient, able; of things, enough.

ικανῶς, adv. sufficiently.

Ἰκόνιον, -ου, (τό), Iconium, a city of Lycaonia.

Ἰν, -ης, (ή), a crowd, a band, a troop of horse; κατ' Ἰλας, in companies of horse.

ἱμάτιον, -ου, (τό), an outer garment, a cloak worn above the χιτών.

ἵνα, conj. (§ 215), that, in order that.

ἱππαρχος, -ου, (ὁ), a commander of the horse.

ἱππεύς, -έως, (ὁ), horseman.

ἱππόδρομος, -ου, (ὁ), a race-course for horses.

ἵππος, -ου, (ὁ, ή), a horse, a mare; ἀφ' ἵππου θηρεύειν, to hunt on horseback; (ή) ἵππος, cavalry.

ἴσος, ἴση, ἴσον, Att. ἴσος, -η, -ον, equal to, like; of place, level; Att. comp. ἰσάλτερος; ἐν ἴσῃ, in an even line.

Ἴσσοι, -ῶν, (οἱ), Issi, commonly Issus.

ἵστημι, f. στήσω, a. ἕστησα, pf. ἕστηκα, a. pass. ἐστάθην, pf. ἕσταμαι; f. pf. ἐστήξω (§ 120, 3, N. and § 98, 2, N.), 2 a. ἕστην, to place, station; trans. to make to stand, to place, to station, in the pres., impf., fut. and a., act.; intrans., to stand, to be set or placed, in pf., plupf., 2 a. and fut. pf., act. and in pass.; mid. to place one's self, to stand, except in the pres., impf. and a. which is trans., to place or set up for one's self; 2 pf. as pres. § 279, 2; 2 plupf. as impf. both intrans.; ὅπου ἕτυχεν ἕκαστος ἐστήκως, wherever each one happened to be standing; ἕστασαν, they stood still, p. 66, 16, see § 130, 1.

ἰσχυρός, -ά-, -όν, strong.

ἰσχυρῶς, adv. strongly, exceedingly, very severely; sup. ἰσχυρότατα.

ἰσχύς, -ύος, (ή), strength esp. of the body; military force.

ἰχθύς, -ύος, (ὁ), a fish.

ἵχνιον, -ου, (τό), a track.

Ἰωνία, -ας, (ή), Ionia, a district on the coast of Asia Minor.

Ἰωνικός, -ή, -όν, Ionian.

K.

καθέζομαι (κατά, ἕζομαι), f. mid. καθεδύμαι, impf. ἐκαθεζόμην, to sit down; of an army, to take up a position, to halt.

καθηδυναθῆναι, (ὦ), f. -ήσω (κατά, ἡδύς, παθεῖν), to squander in luxury.

καθήκω (κατά, ἤκω), to come down, to extend down.

καθίστημι (κατά, ἵστημι), to station, appoint, make, arrange, to become established; intrans. in 2 a., pf., and plupf., and in all tenses of pass.,

to be placed, to set down, to be established; κατέστη εἰς τὴν βασιλείαν, he became established in the kingdom.

καθοράω, (ὦ), (κατά, ὀρώω), to look down upon, to descry, to observe.

καί, conj. and, also, even; καί . . . καί, both . . . and.

καίπερ (καί, πέρ), although, § 277, 6, N. 1.

καιρός, -οῦ, (ὁ), due measure; of time, a fitting time, occasion; of place, the right spot.

καίω, Att. κάω, f. καύσω, a. ἔκαυσα, pf. κέκαυκα, impf. ἔκαιον, Att. ἔκαον, a. pass. ἐκαύθην, (2 a. ἐκάην), pf. κέκαυμαι, to burn.

κακός, -ή, -όν, bad, evil, wicked; (τό) κακόν, subst. evil, harm; comp. κακίων, sup. κάκιστος, § 73, 2; κακίους εἰσι τῶν βαρβάρων, they are worse (more cowardly) than the barbarians, p. 18, 13.

κακῶς, adv. ill, badly; ποιεῖν κακῶς, to treat ill; see § 165, Note 1.

καλέω, (ὦ), f. καλέσω, Att. καλῶ (§ 120, 2), a. ἐκάλεσα, pf. κέκληκα, a. pass. ἐκλήθην, pf. κέκλημαι, to call, to summon, name.

κάλλος, -εος, Att. -ους, (τό), beauty.

καλός, -ή, -όν, beautiful, honorable; of sacrifices, auspicious, favorable; comp. καλλίων, sup. κάλλιστος, see § 73.

καλῶς, adv. fairly, well; καλῶς ἔχειν, to be well; καλῶς πράττειν, to be fortunate, § 165, N. 2; comp. κάλλιον, sup. κάλλιστα.

κάν = καί ἂν (ἐάν), and if.

κάνεον, Att. contr. κανοῦν, -οῦ, (τό), a busket.

καπηλεον, -ου, (τό), an inn; οἱ τὰ καπηλεῖα ἔχοντες, those having inns, innkeepers.

καπνός, -οῦ, (ὁ), smoke.

Καππαδοκία, -αι, (ῆ), Cappadocia.

κάπρος, -ου, (ὁ), a wild boar.

κάρφη, -ης, (ῆ), hay.

Καστωλός, -οῦ, (ὁ), Castolus; Καστωλοῦ πεδῖον, the plain of Castolus.

κατά, prep. primarily denoting motion from above, down; w. gen. down from, down; against, λόγος κατὰ τινος, a speech against one (accused); but πρὸς τινα, a speech in answer to one (an opponent); w. acc. down along; of time, through-out; of numbers, nearly; of fitness, according to; of place, by; κατὰ γῆν, by land; κατὰ ἔθνη, by nations; κατὰ ἴλας, in companies.

καταβαίνω (κατά, βαίνω), to go down (from the interior to the coast, opposed to ἀναβαίνω, to go up).

καταγγέλλω (κατά, ἀγγέλλω), to announce, to declare, to give information against (a person gen.), of (anything acc.).

κατάγω (κατά, ἄγω), to lead down, to restore especially from banishment.

καταδύω (κατά, δύω, δύνω), trans. in the pres., f. and a., (δύω, f. δύνω, a. ἔδυσα), to make to sink; intrans. in 2 a., pf., plupf., act. and in mid., to sink, set of the sun; μὴ ἡμᾶς αὐταῖς ταῖς τριήρεσι καταδύσῃ, lest he should sink us together with the triremes themselves, p. 53, 12.

καταθεόμαι, (ὦμαι), (κατά, θεόμαι), to look down upon, to view.

κατακαίνω (κατά, καίνω, f. κανῶ § 120, 1), pf. κέκονα (§ 109, 1), 2 a. ἔκανον, to kill; to cut off, ὅτι τοὺς προκατακόνας . . . ἔλοι, that he would either cut off, by lying in ambush, the cavalry burning (all) before, &c., p. 63, 12.

κατακαίω, Att. -κάω (κατά, καίω), to burn down.

κατακόπτω (κατά, κόπτω), to cut in pieces.

καταλαμβάνω (κατά, λαμβάνω), to seize upon, occupy; pass. to be taken.

καταλείπω (κατά, λείπω), to leave; pass. to be left, abandoned.

καταλλάττω (κατά, ἀλλάττω, f. ἀλλάξω, pf. ἠλλάξα, pf. pass. ἠλλάγμαι), to change, to reconcile.

καταλύω (κατά, λύω), to dissolve; to bring to an end; mid. to make peace; πρὸς w. acc. to terminate the war against, to come to an agreement with; sc. τὴν πορείαν, to halt.

κατανοέω, (ὦ), (νοέω), (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to remark; to observe, 1, 2, 4.

καταπνέρας, adv. opposite w. gen.

καταπηδάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσομαι, to leap down from.

καταπράττω (κατά, πράττω), to accomplish; εἰ καλῶς καταπράξειεν, if he should successfully accomplish; § 165, N. 2.

κατασκευάζω (κατά, σκευάζω, f. -άσω), to prepare, regulate; mid. to build, to furnish a house.

κατασπάω (κατά, σπάω, f. σπάσω), to drag down; ἀλλὰ συμπεσὼν κατεσπάσθη ἀπὸ τοῦ ἵππου, but falling with (her) he was dragged from his horse, p. 54, 10.

κατατίθηναι (κατά, τίθηναι), to place down, to place away, to hoard.

καταφάνης, -έτι, in plain sight, clearly visible.

καταφεύγω (κατά, φεύγω), to flee for refuge.

κατείδον, see καθοράω.

κατέχω (κατά, ἔχω), to hold back, to restrain.

κατιδεῖν, see καθοράω.

κάτω, adv. downwards, w. verbs of motion; w. gen. down from, below.

Καῦστρου πεδίων, the plain of Cautrus. κάω, see καίω.

κέγχρος, -ου, (ὁ or ἡ), millet.

κείμαι, f. κείσομαι, imperf. ἐκείμην, to lie, to lie (dead); ἀποθανόντες ἔκειντο ἐπὶ τῇ γῇ, they lay dead (lit. having died) upon the ground; used as pass. to τίθηναι.

Κελαιναί, -ών, (αι), Celene.

κελεύω, f. -εύσω, a. ἐκέλευσα, to order, bid, w. dat. of person.

κενός, -ή, -όν, empty; w. gen. without; comp. -ότερος, sup. -ότατος; also regular -ώτερος, -ώτατος.

Κεραμῶν ἀγορά, (ἡ), the market of the Ceramians.

κεράννυμι, f. κεράσω (Att. κερῶ, (§ 120, 2), a. ἐκέρασα, pf. pass. ἐέκραμαι, a. pass. ἐέκράθη, to mix, mingle; οὖν κεράσας αὐτὴν, having mingled it with wine, 1, 2, 13.

κέρας, -ατος, (-ας), -ως, (τό), a horn, the wing of an army, § 56, 2.

κεφαλῇ, -ῆς, (ἡ), the head. Cf. Lat. caput, Eng. CAPITAL.

κήρυγμα, -ατος, (τό), a proclamation by a herald.

κήρυξ, -υκος, (ὁ), a herald.

κηρύσσω, f. -ξω, a. ἐκήρυξα, to proclaim; impers. the herald proclaims.

Κιλικία, -ας, (ἡ), Cilicia, a province of Asia Minor.

Κίλιξ, Κίλικος, (ὁ), a Cilician.

Κίλισσα, -ης, (ἡ), a Cilician woman.

κινδυνεύω, f. -εύσω, to be in danger, to incur danger.

κινδυνός, -ου, (ὁ), danger.

κινέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to move about.

Κλέαρχος, -ου, (ὁ), Clearchus, the commander of the mercenaries in Cyrus's service.

κλέπτω, f. κλέψω, pf. κέκλοφα (§ 109, 1), a. pass. ἐκλέφθην, pf. κέκλεμμαι, 2 a. ἐκλάπην, to steal.
 κνημία, -ίδος, (ῆ), a greave.
 κοινῇ dat. fem. of κοινός used as an adv. in common, together, publicly.
 κοινῶς, f. -ώσω, a. ἐκοίνωσα, to make common, to make communication; mid. like the act, to communicate.
 κολάζω, f. κολάσω, generally the mid. is used κολάσσομαι, Att. κολῶμαι, § 120, 2, a. mid. ἐκολασάμην, f. pass. κολασθήσομαι, to punish, to chastise.
 Κολοσσά, -ῶν, (αι), Colossae.
 κονιορτός, -οῦ, (ὀ), a cloud of dust.
 κόπτω, f. -ψω, a. ἐκοψα, pf. κέκοφα, 2 pf. κέκοπα, 2 a. pass. ἐκόπην, to cut, to slaughter.
 κόσμος, -ου, (ὀ), order; ornament.
 κοῦφος, -η, -ον, light.
 κράνος, -eos, (τό), a helmet.
 κρατέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to be strong, to rule, conquer, to become master of, § 175, 2; to be in power.
 κράτιστος, best; sup. of ἀγαθός.
 κράτος, -eos, (τό), strength, power; ἐλαύνειν ἀνὰ κράτος, to ride at full speed.
 κραυγή, -ῆς, (ῆ), a shout, outcry, clamor.
 κρέας, g. (κρέας) κρέως, (τό), flesh, meat, (§ 56, 2).
 κρείττων, better; comp. of ἀγαθός.
 κρεμάννυμι, f. κρεμάσω, Att. κρεμῶ (§ 120, 2), a. ἐκρέμασα, to hang.
 κρήνη, -ης, (ῆ), a fountain.
 κριθή, -ῆς, (ῆ), barley.
 κρίνω (§ 109, 3, N. 1), f. κρινῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἐκρινα, pf. κέκρικα, a. mid. ἐκρινάμην, a. pass. ἐκρίθην, pf. κέκριμαι, to judge, to estimate.
 κρύπτω, f. -ψω, a. -ψα, pf. -φασ, a. pass. -φθην, pf. κέκρυμμαι, 2 a. ἐκρύβην, to conceal, to hide.

κτάνομαι, (ῶμαι), f. κτήσομαι, a. ἐκτησάμην, pf. κέκτημαι or ἔκτημαι, to get for one's self, to acquire; the pf. (I have acquired) I possess, with meaning of present; ὅπως οὖν ἔσσεσθε ἄνδρες ἀξίου τῆς ἐλευθερίας ἣς κέκτησθε, see then that you are men worthy of the liberty of which you are possessed, before ὅπως sc. ἐπιμελείσθε, p. 57, 11.
 κτείνω, f. κτενῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἔκτευνα (§ 121), pf. ἔκτονα (§ 109, 2), 2 a. ἔκτανον (§ 109, 3), a. pass. ἐκτάνθην, to kill.
 Κτησίας, -ου, (ὀ), Ctesias, a Greek physician at the Persian court.
 Κύδνος, -ου, (ὀ), Cydnus, a river in Cilicia, flowing through the city of Tarsus.
 κύκλος, -ου, (ὀ), a circle; κύκλω, in a circle. Eng. CYCLE.
 κυκλώω, (ῶ), f. -ώσω, to encircle, surround.
 κύκλωσις, -εως, (ῆ), a surrounding, as in battle.
 Κυρετός, -εία, -εῖον, belonging to Cyrus.
 Κύρος, -ου, (ὀ), Cyrus. In the Anabasis, Cyrus the Younger, the younger brother of Artaxerxes, whom he attempted to dethrone, v. c. 401; Κύρος ὁ ἀρχαῖος, Cyrus the Elder.
 κύων, (ὀ or ῆ), gen. κυνός, dat. κυνί, acc. κύνα, voc. κύον; plur. κύνες, gen. κυνῶν, dat. κυσί, acc. κύνας, a dog.
 κωλύω, f. -ύσω, a. ἐκώλυσα, to hinder; w. gen. to hinder one from doing a thing; w. infin. to hinder; w. acc. to hinder, or prevent a thing.
 κώμη, -ης, (ῆ), a village.

Λ.

λαγχάνω (cl. 5), f. mid. λήξομαι (w. act. meaning), pf. εἴληχα, pf. pass. εἴληγμαι, a. pass. ἐλήχθην, 2 a. ἐλαχον, to obtain by lot, generally to obtain, w. gen.; to become possessed of a thing.

λαγός, -ός, (ὁ), a hare, § 42, 2, N.

λάθρα, adv. secretly; w. gen. without one's knowledge.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, -ου, (ὁ), a Lacedaemonian.

Λακεδαιμόνιος, -ος, (ῆ), Lacedaemon or Sparta, a city in Laconia.

λαμβάνω, f. λήψομαι (w. act. meaning), pf. εἴληφα, 2 a. ἔλαβον, pf. pass. ἐλήμηναι, a. ἐλήφθην, to take, receive, obtain; ὅπως . . . λάβοι βασιλέα, that he might find the king as unprepared as possible, p. 57, 4.

λαμπρός, -ά, -όν, bright.

λαμπρότης, -ητος, (ῆ), splendor.

λανθάνω, f. λήσω, pf. ἔλεθηα, 2 a. ἔλαθον, to lie hid, escape the notice of (some one); mid. λήσομαι, pf. ἔλεησμαι, f. pf. ἐλεήσομαι, 2 a. ἐλαθόμην, to forget; w. participles, see § 279, 2; λαθεῖν Κύρον ἀπελθών, lit. having gone away without the knowledge of Cyrus; τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν, was secretly supported. Cf. Eng. LETHARGY.

λαός, -οῦ, (ὁ), Att. λεώς, the people; in pl. subjects of a prince.

λέγω, f. λέξω, a. ἐλεξα, (for pf. act. εἶρηκα is used), pf. pass. λέλεγμαι, a. pass. ἐλέχθην, to say, speak, mention, relate; λέγεται, it is said; λέγεται καὶ τοὺς ἄλλους, and it is said that the rest, p. 44, 23. Lat. lego, Eng. LECTURE.

λέγω (Attic only in compounds), to gather, to count; f. λέξω, a. ἐλεξα, pf. εἶλοχα, pf. pass. ἐλεγμαί or λέλεγμαι.

λείπω, f. -ψω, 2 pf. ἔλειπα (§ 109, 2), pf. pass. ἔλειμμαι, a. ἐλείφθην, 2 a. ἔλιπον, 2 a. mid. ἐλιπόμην, § 95, to leave; class 2.

λευκοδόραξ, -ακος, (ὁ), with white breastplate.

λευκός, -ή, -όν, light, clear; of water, bright; of the skin, white, fair; of sound, clear; of gold, pale, (i. e. alloyed); root appears in Lat. luceo, Eng. LOOK.

λίθος, -ου, (ὁ), a stone. Eng. LITHOGRAPH (λίθος, γράφω).

λιμός, -οῦ, (ὁ or ῆ), hunger.

λόγος, -ου, (ὁ), a word, discourse, interview, mention; ἀξίως λόγου, worthily of (being) mentioned; rumor, report, διήλθε λόγος, the rumor spread abroad, p. 68, 8. Eng. LOGIC.

λόγχη, -ης, (ῆ), the point of a spear; a spear.

λοιπός, -ή, -όν, left, remaining, the rest of.

λόφος, -ου, (ὁ), a ridge, hill.

λοχαγία, -ας, (ῆ), the command of a company; pl. the command of companies; καὶ εἰς φρούρια καὶ λοχαγίας, both for garrison duty and for command of companies, p. 52, 4.

λοχαγός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a captain, the commander of a λόχος.

λόχος, -ου, (ὁ), a company of soldiers, = about 100 men.

Λυδία, -ας, (ῆ), Lydia, a province in Asia Minor.

Δύδιος, -ία, -ιον, *Lydian*.

Δούκαιος, -αία, -αῖον, *belonging to Mount Lycæum, Lycæan*; θύειν τὰ Δούκαια, *to celebrate the Lycæa, a festival celebrated by the Arcadians in honor of Pan*.

Δύκιος, -ου, (ὁ), *Lycius, a Syracusan*.

Λύκος, -ου, (ὁ), *a wolf*.

Δυκοθύργος, -ου, (ὁ), *Lycurgus, a Spartan lawgiver*.

λυμαίνομαι, f. mid. λυμανοῦμαι, pf. λελύμασμαι, *to treat with indignity, to spoil, to frustrate*.

Λυπεύω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, *to annoy; of light troops, to harass*.

λύω (§ 106 (end)), f. λύσω, a. ἐλύσα, pf. λελύκα, pf. pass. λελυμαι, a. pass. ἐλύθην, a. mid. ἐλυσάμην, *to loose, to break a treaty or oath*.

M.

μά, a particle used in oaths, *by*; in Att. μά is used absol., μά Δία, *by Zeus*. See § 163.

Μαίανδρος, -ου, (ὁ), *the Maeander, a river separating Lydia from Caria, remarkable for its winding course*.

μακρός, -ά, -όν, *long, either of space or time*; reg. comp. μακρότερος, sup. μακρότατος; irreg. comp. μάσσων, μάσσον, sup. μήκιστος or μάκιστος. μάλα, adv. *very, much*; comp. μάλλον, *more, rather*; sup. μάλιστα, *most, especially*; ὡς μάλιστα ἐπικρυπτόμενος, *concealing as much as he could*.

μάλιστα, see μάλα.

μᾶλλον, see μάλα.

μανθάνω, f. mid. μαθήσομαι (w. act. meaning), pf. μεμάθηκα, 2 a. ἐμαθον, *to learn by enquiry, to understand, w. partic.* § 280.

μάντις, -ews, (ὁ), *a prophet, soothsayer*.

Μαρσύας, -ου, (ὁ), *the Marsyas, a river of Phrygia, falling into the Maeander; Marsyas, son of Olympus*.

μάρτυς, -υρος, (ὁ), acc. μάρτυρα, also μάρτυν, *a witness*.

Μάσπας, -α (§ 39), (ὁ), *the Mascas, a river of Mesopotamia*.

μάτην, adv. *in vain* = Lat. frustra. μάχαιρα, -ας, (ῆ), *a large knife, a short sword, opp. to ξίφος, the straight sword*.

μάχη, -ης, (ῆ), *a battle*.

μάχομαι, f. μαχέσομαι, Att. μαχοῦμαι (§ 120, 2), pf. μεμάχημαι, a. mid. ἐμαχεσάμην, *to fight*; φετο γὰρ . . . μαχεῖσθαι βασιλέα, *for he thought . . . that the king would fight*, p. 53, 14.

μεγάλως, adv. *greatly*.

Μεγαρεύς, -έως, (ὁ), *a Megarian*.

μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα (§§ 70, 73), *great, large*; comp. μείζων, sup. μέγιστος.

Μεγαφρόνης, -ου, (ὁ), *Megaphernes*.

μεθίστημι, (μετά, ἵστημι), trans. in pres., impf., fut., a. act. and mid. *to transfer*; intrans. in mid. and pres., impf. and a. pass.; in the act. 2 a., pf. and plupf., *to withdraw*. μείων, -ον, comp. of μακρός, *less*; μείον ἔχειν, *to be worsted*.

μελανία, -ας, (ῆ), *blackness*; χρόνῳ δὲ σὺν ᾧ ὑστερον ὥσπερ μελανία τις ἐν τῷ πεδίῳ ἐπὶ πολὺ, *and in a very short time afterwards (it appeared) like something black reaching far off on the plain*, p. 52, 7.

μέλας, μέλαινα, μέλαν (§ 71), *black*;
comp. μελάντερος, sup. -τάτος.

μέλει, impers., f. μελήσει, pf. μεμέληκε, *it concerns*. See § 171, 2, N. 2.
μέλινη, -ης, (ή), *millet*, a kind of grain.

μέλλω, f. μελήσω, a. ἐμέλλησα and ἡμέλλησα (§ 102, Note), *to intend, to be about, or design to do anything*. See § 98, 3.

μέμφομαι, f. mid. μέμψομαι, a. mid. ἐμεμψάμην, *to blame*.

μέν, a connective particle, *indeed*; *on the one hand . . . on the other*; *as well . . . as*; *to recall what has gone before, now*; *to mark an objection, yet, however, still, nevertheless*. Used merely to show some relation between one clause or word and another which follows: the latter is generally introduced by δέ, but sometimes by ἀλλά, μέντοι; μὲν δὴ, however; μὲν οὖν, nay, rather; ὁ μὲν . . . ὁ δέ, the one . . . the other; the former . . . the latter: it can never stand first in the clause. See § 143.

μέντοι, conj. *yet, however, &c.* See μὲν.

μένω, f. μενῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἔμεινα, pf. μεμένηκα, *to remain, wait, await*.

Cf. Lat. maneo, Eng. MANSION.

Μένων, -ωνος, (ὁ), *Menon*, one of the commanders of Cyrus's Greek force.

μέσος, -η, -ον, *middle*; in Att. w. gen., *between*; comp. μεσάλτερος, sup. μεσαίτατος. For position, see § 142, 4, Note 4; μέσων, (τό), *the centre*. The root is the same as in μετά, Lat. medius, Eng. MIDDLE.

μυστός, -ή, -ον, *full*, w. gen.

μετά, prep. *among*; w. gen. *in the*

midst of, between, with, among; only used in poetry w. dat. *among*; w. acc. of motion *coming into, or among*; of place, *after*; of time, *after, next to*.

μεταδίδωμι (μετά, δίδωμι), *to give a part of*.

μεταξύ, adv. of place, *between*; of time, *between-whiles*; prep. w. gen., *between*; of time, *during*.

μεταπέμπω (μετά, πέμπω), *to send for*.

μέτεμι (μετά, εἰμι), *to be in the midst of, to share in*.

μετέωρος, -ον, *raised up*.

μέχρι, before a vowel sometimes μέχρως, prep. w. gen., *until*; of place, *as far as, μέχρι θαλάσσης, as far as the sea*; of time, μέχρι οὗ, *until when*; conj. *until*, § 239.

μή, adv. *not*; conj. *lest, that not*; see § 215, C and N. 1; § 283.

μηδαμῶ, adv. *nowhere, in no manner*.

μηδέ (μή, δέ), conj. *and not, nor*.

Μηδία, -ας, (ή), *Media*.

μηδαίς, μηδαμία, μηδέν (μηδέ, εἰς), *no one, none*, § 283.

μηδέποτε, adv. (μηδέ, ποτέ), *never*, § 283.

Μήδοι, -ων, (οί), *Medes*.

Μήδοκος, -ου, (ὁ), *Medocus*.

μηκέτι, adv. *no longer*, § 283.

μήκος, -εος, (τό), *length, height, tallness*.

μήν, adv. *truly, indeed*, = Lat. vero, see μὲν.

μήν, μηνός, (ὁ), *a month*.

μήποτε, adv. *never*.

μήπω, adv. *not yet*.

μήτε, *and not*; μήτε . . . μήτε, *neither . . . nor*.

μήτηρ, μητρός, (ή), *a mother*. (§ 57.)

μαλινω, f. μιανῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἐμάρινα, Att. ἐμίλανα (§ 121, N. 1), pf. μεμίλαγκα, a. pass. ἐμάνθη, pf. μεμίασμαι

or *εμλαμμαι*, to paint over, to dye; to stain, to pollute.

μίγνυμι, f. *μίξω*, a. *ἐμίξα*, pf. pass. *μέμικμαι*, a. pass. *ἐμίχθην*, 2 a. *ἐμίγην*, to mingle, to mix.

Μίδας, -ου, (ὁ), *Midas*.

μικρός, -ά, -όν, *small, little*; of time, *little, short*; *μικροῦ δεῖ*, it wants but little; comp. *μικρότερος*, sup. -ότατος; irreg. forms *ἐλάσσων* or *ἐλάττων*, *μειων*; *ἐλάχιστος*, *μείστος*; *μικρόν*, narrowly. § 78, 5.

Μιλήσιος, -ία, -ιον, *Milesian*; subst. *inhabitant of Miletus*.

Μιλήτος, -ου, (ὁ), *Miletus*, a city of Caria.

Μιλτιάδης, -ου, (ὁ), *Miltiades*, an Athenian commander who defeated the Persians in the battle of Marathon. B. C. 490.

μνησέω, f. *μνήσω*, a. *ἐμνησα*, pf. pass. *ἐμνημαι*, (the pf. is both mid. and pass. with present sense, § 200, N. 6), a. *ἐμνήσθην*, a mid. *ἐμνησάμην*, to remind; mid. to remember.

μισέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, pf. *μεμίσηκα*; f. mid. in pass. sense, *μισήσομαι*, a. pass. *ἐμισήθην*, pf. pass. *μεμίσημαι*, to hate.

μισθός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *pay, wages*.

μισθόω, (ῶ), f. -ώσω, a. *ἐμισθωσα*, pf. *μεμισθωκα*, to let out for hire; mid. to hire at a price; pass. to be hired for pay, § 199, 3, N. 2; *μισθωθῆναι οὐκ ἐπὶ τούτῳ ἔφασαν*, they said that they were not hired for this, p. 40, 7.

μνάα, contr. *μῶ*, -ᾱς, (ῆ), a mina, = 100 drachmas (§ 163).

μόνος, -η, -ον, *alone*; neut. *μόνον*, adv. *alone, only*.

μυριάς, -άδος, *ten thousand*; *ἔχων... τριάκοντα μυριάδας στρατιᾶς*, having... an army of three hundred thousand men, p. 55, 11; and p. 78, 8. Eng.

MYRIAD.

μύριος, -ία, -ιον, usually in the plur.; *μύριοι*, -αι, -α, *ten thousand*, § 77, 1, N. 3.

Μύσιος, -ία, -ιον, *Mysian*.

N.

ναυμαχέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, to fight in a ship, to fight a naval battle; to fight.

ναῦς, **νεώς**, (ῆ), a ship. Lat. *navis*.

νεανίσκος, -ον, (ὁ), a youth, a young man, so called till the age of 40.

νεκρός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *dead body*; in pl. the dead; as an adj. *νεκρός*, -ά, -όν, *dead*.

νέμω, f. *νεμῶ* (§ 120, 1), later *νεμήσω*, a. *ἐνεμια* (§ 121), pf. *νενέμηκα*, to distribute; mid. v. acc. to possess; of herdsmen, to feed, to pasture.

νέος, -α, -ον, Att. -ος, -ον, of men, young; of things, new, fresh; comp. *νεώτερος*, sup. -ώτατος.

νεφέλη, -ης, (ῆ), a cloud, a mist.

νεώς, -ῶ, (ὁ), Att. for *ναός*, temple.

νῆ, particle of affirming, w. acc. *νῆ Δία*, yes, by Zeus, § 163.

νήσος, -ον, (ῆ), an island.

νικάω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, pf. *νενίκηκα*, to conquer, win; the pres. may have the sense of the pf., *I conquered* or (*I have conquered*) *am victorious*.

νίκη, -ης, (ῆ), *victory*.

νομίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. *νομιῶ*, § 120, 3, pf. *νενόμικα*, pf. pass. *νενόμισμαι*, n. *ἐνομίσθην*, to hold as a custom, to think, to consider.

νόμος, -ου, (ὁ), a custom, a law;
 τίθησι Λακεδαιμονίους νόμους, he
 enacts laws for the Lacedaemo-
 nians.
νόος, contr. νοῦς, -οῦ, (ὁ), mind.

νόστος, f. -ήσω, to be sick, to be miserable.
νόσος, -ου, (ἡ), sickness, disease,
 misery.
νῦν, adv. now; enclit., νύν.
νύξ, νυκτός, (ἡ), night.

Ξ

Ξένιος, -ου, (ὁ), Xenias.
ξενικός, -ῆ, -όν, or -ός, -όν, belonging
 to a stranger or guest; τὸ ξενικόν,
 -οῦ, the mercenary force.
ξένος, -ου, (ὁ), a stranger, guest, a
 mercenary.
Ξενοφῶν, -ώντος, (ὁ), Xenophon, an

Athenian, the principal leader of
 the Greeks in their retreat, and
 the author of the Anabasis.
Ξέρξης, -ου, (ὁ), Xerxes.
ξύφος, (-εος,) -ους, (τό), a straight sword.
ξύλινος, -η, -ον, wooden.
ξύλον, -ου, (τό), wood.

Ο.

ὁ, ἡ, τό, the; see § 78; **ὁ μὲν...ὁ δέ**,
 this one...that one; **ὁ δέ**, and he,
 § 143, N. 2; for its use before a
 participle, see § 276, 2.
ὀγδοήκοντα, eighty.
ὅδε, ἧδε, τόδε, this, i. e. what follows,
 § 148, N. 1; **τόνδε** τὸν τρόπον, in
 the following manner, § 160, 2.
ὁδός, -οῦ, (ἡ), a way, road, street, a
 march.
ὅθεν, rel. adv. whence.
οἰκάδε, adv. homeward; § 61.
οἰκέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. ἔκησα, pf.
 ἔκηκα, impf. ἔκειον (ουν), to live,
 dwell.
οἰκία, -ας, (ἡ), a house.
οἰκοδομέω, (ᾶ), f. -ήσω, to build.
οἶκος, adv. at home.
οἰκονόμος, -ου, (ὁ), a manager; **εἰ δέ**
 τινα ὀρώψι δεινὸν ὄντα οἰκονόμον καὶ
 κατασκευάζοντά τε ἡς ἀρχοῦ χώρας,
 καὶ προσόδους ποιοῦντα, and if he
 (ever) saw any one that was a skil-
 ful manager regulating the country

which he governed, and also making
 an income (from it), p. 55, 18.
οἰκτεῖραι, f. οἰκτερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἔκ-
 τειρα (§ 121), impf. ἔκτειρον, to pity,
 to have pity upon; **οἶκ**. τινά τινός, to
 pity one for or because of a thing.
οἶνος, -ου, (ὁ), wine; w. the digamma,
 Foῖνος; Lat. vinum, Eng. WINE.
οἶομαι, Att. οἶμαι, f. mid. οἴησμαι,
 a. pass. ἐήθηρ, impf. ὤμην or ὤμην,
 to suppose, think, as opposed to
 knowing, always of the future; **ὅν**
 ᾤετο πιστόν οἱ (§ 144, 2) εἶναι,
 whom he thought to be faithful to
 himself.
οἷος, οἷα, οἷον, rel. pro., of what kind,
 as, = Lat. qualis.
δύς, ὁ or ἡ, gen. δῖος, acc. δύν; pl.
 nom. δῖες, gen. δῖων, dat. οἷεσι,
 acc. δῖας; contr. nom. and acc.
 pl. δῖς: Att. nom. οἷς, gen. οἷός,
 dat. οἷ, acc. οἷν; pl. nom. οἷες,
 gen. οἷων, dat. οἷσι, acc. οἷας; nom.
 and acc. pl. also οἷς, a sheep.

οἶδω (οἶος and intens. πέρ), just as. οἶχομαι, f. mid. οἰχέσσομαι, pf. οἰχόμην or φέχομαι, impf. φέχομην, of persons, to be gone; of things, as of darts, to rush along; of strength, to be gone, lost; see § 200, N. 3, and § 279, N.

διδέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, impf. δέκναι, to hesitate; ἐγὼ γὰρ δέκναι ἂν εἰς τὰ πλοῖα ἐμβαλεῖν, for I should hesitate to embark in the vessels, p. 52, 12.

ὀκτακόσιοι, -αι, -α, eight hundred.

ὀκτώ, eight. Lat. octo, Eng. OCTAVE.

ὀκτωκαίδεκα, eighteen.

ὀλβιος, -ον, or -α, -ον, happy, *lucky*, especially with worldly goods; rich; irreg. sup. ὀλβιστος, reg. sup. ὀλβιώτατος also occurs; adv. -ως.

ὀλερος, -ον, (ὀ), destruction, death.

ὀλίγος, -η, -ον, of number or quantity, little, few, opposed to πολὺς; of size, small, little, opposed to μέγας; comp. ἐλάσσων, sup. ὀλίγιστος; see § 73. Eng. OLIGARCHY (ὀλίγος, ἀρχω).

ὀλλυμι, rarely ὀλλύω, f. ὀλῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ὀλεσα, pf. ὀλώλεκα (§ 104), 2 pf. ὀλώλα (§ 200, N. 7); mid. ὀλλυμαι, f. ὀλοῦμαι, 2 a. ὀλόμην, plupf. ὀλώλεω; act. to destroy, to lose; mid. to perish; 2 pf. intrans. I am ruined; in prose generally ἀπόλλυμι.

ὅλος, -η, -ον, whole, entire, § 142, 4, N. 1. Cf. Eng. CATHOLIC (κατά, ὅλος).

Ὀλύνθιος, -η, -ον, Olympian.

ὀμαλός, -ή, -ον, smooth, level.

ὀμαλῶς, adv. evenly, regularly.

ὀμνυμι, f. ὀμοῦμαι (act. meaning), a. ὀμωσα, pf. ὀμώμοκα (§ 104), pf. pass. ὀμώμοσμαι, a. ὀμώθη and

ὀμώσθη, impf. ὀμουν or ὀμουν, to swear.

ὁμοιος, -οία, -οιον, also -ος, -ον, = like. Lat. similis.

ὁμολογία, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. ὁμολόγησα, pf. ὁμολόγηκα, to confess, to acknowledge.

ὁμοτράπεζος, -ον (ὁμός, common, τράπεζα, table), sitting at the same table; subst. table-companion.

ὁμοῦ, adv. together.

ὅμως, yet, still, nevertheless.

ὄναρος, -ου, (ὄ), and (τό) ὄνειρον, a dream.

ὄνομα, -ατος, (τό), a name. Lat. nomen, Eng. ANONYMOUS.

ὀνομάζω, f. -άσω, &c., to name, call.

ὄνος, -ον, (ὄ or ἦ), an ass.

ὄξύς, -εία, -ύ, of impressions on the senses, sharp, keen; of sight, keen; of sound, sharp, shrill; of pain, sharp; of taste, sharp; of motion, quick.

ὅπῃ or ὅπῃ, in what direction.

ὀπισθε, (ρ), in the rear, behind.

ὀπισθοφυλακία, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to guard the rear.

ὀπίσσω, adv. of place, backwards; w. gen. after, behind.

ὀπλίξω, f. -ίσω, Att. ὀλῶ (§ 120, 3), a. ὀπλισα, pf. pass. ὀπλισμαι, to arm, equip.

ὀπλίτης, -ον, (ὀ), a heavy-armed foot-soldier, hoplite, who carried a pike (δόρυ) and a large shield (ὄπλον).

ὄπλον, -ον, (τό), usually in the pl., arms; especially, shields.

ὀπόθεν, relat. adv. whence.

ὅποι, relat. adv. whither, where; w. gen. ὅποι γῆς, where in the world.

ὅποιος, -οία, -οῖον, of what sort, kind, or quality = Lat. qualis.

ὀπόσος, -η, -ον, rel. adj., of number,

as many as, Lat. quot; of space, as large as, Lat. quantus; ὅπουσι εἶχε φυλακάς, as many garrisons as he had, 1, 6.

ὅποτε, when, whenever, since, = Lat. quoniam; ὅποτε πᾶν ἡδὺν λάβοι, whenever he found (any) very sweet, § 232, 4.

ὅπου, relat. adv. where, w. gen. where; ὅπου γῆς, where in the world; of time, when; of manner, how; causal, since.

ὅπως, adv. how, that, in order that, § 216; ὅπως ἐπλίτας ἀποβιάσειεν, in order that he might land soldiers.

ὀράω, (ὦ), (stem ὀρ-), f. mid. ὀψομαι (in act. sense), pf. ἑώρακα, or ἑώρακα, pf. pass. ἑώραμαι or ὤμμαι, a. ὠφθην; for 2 a. εἶδον, impf. ἑώραν, to see. Eng. PANORAMA (πᾶς, ὀράω).

ὀργή, -ῆς, (ῆ), anger.

ὀργίζομαι, f. -ισομαι, Att. -ιοῦμαι, § 120, 3, a. ὠργίσθην, to make angry; pass. to grow angry.

ὀρθιος, -ια, -ιον, steep.

ὀρθός, -ή, -όν, straight.

ὀρθῶς, adv. right.

ὀρμάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, pf. ὤρμηκα, pf. pass. ὤρμημαι, to put in motion, to rush; mid. to set forth.

Ὀρόντης, -ον, (ὀ), Orontes.

ὄρος, -ος, (τό), a mountain.

ὀρύσσω, Att. -ρτω, f. ὀρύξω, a. ὤρυξα, pf. ὀρύρυχα (rare), pf. pass. ὀρύρυμαι, a. ὠρύχθην, to dig.

ὅς, ἧ, ὅ, who, which, what; καὶ ὅς, and he; ἃ ἡμῶν δοίη, which he should give us, § 232, 4.

ὅσος, -η, -ον, of size, as great as; of time, as long as; of space, as far as; of number, as many as; its antecedent is τόσος, after which it

is rendered as = Lat. quantus; ὅσω, with comp. followed by another comp. with τοσοῦτω, the more, so much the more.

ὅσπερ, ἥπερ, ὅπερ, the very person who, or thing which; who, which.

ὀστέον, Att. contr. ὀστοῦν, -οῦ, (τό), a bone. (§ 43.)

ὅστις, ἥτις, ὅ τι, whoever, who, whichever, whatever. In indirect questions, who, what.

ὅταν = ὅτε ἂν, whenever.

ὅτε, conj. when, since.

ὅτι, conj. that, Latin quod, § 216; because, § 250; that, in quoting another's words, § 241, 2; w. a sup. intens. like Lat. quam; ὅτι ἀπαρασκευάστον, as unprepared as possible.

οὐ, adv. where, gen. of ὅς.

οὐ, adv. (before a vowel with smooth breathing, οὐκ; before an aspirate, οὐχ) not, § 283.

οὐ, adv. of place, where.

οὐ, pers. pron. See § 79, 1.

οὐδαμοῦ, adv. nowhere.

οὐδέ (οὐ, δέ), nor, not even.

οὐδεὶς, οὐδεμία, οὐδέν, no one; neut. nothing.

οὐδέπω, not yet.

οὐκ, adv. not; see οὐ.

οὐκέτι, adv. no longer, § 283.

οὐν, conj. therefore, then, at any rate.

οὐπω, adv. not yet; ὅτι οὐπω δὴ πολυλοῦ χρόνου τούτου ἡδίστου οἴνω ἐπιτέχοι, (lit., not yet up to the present time) that not for a long time had he met with sweeter wine than this.

οὐρανός, -οῦ, (ὀ), heaven, the sky.

οὔτε, adv. and not, nor; neither.

οὗτος, αὕτη, τοῦτο, this.

οὕτως, adv. of οὗτος, commonly οὕτω

before a consonant, in *this manner*, *thus*, *so*.

οὐχ, *not*; see οὐ.

ὀφείλω (§ 108, 4, II.), f. ὀφείλησω, a. ὀφείλησα, (pf. ὀφείληκα ?), 2 a. ὀφελον, impf. ὀφείλον, *to owe, to be indebted*; in pass. *to be due*; in wishes, *would that*, § 251, 2, N. 1. ὀφελον, *I ought . . . of what one has not done*, hence it comes to

express a wish that a thing had happened which has not; ὀφеле . . . ἔγωγε, *would that Cyrus were alive*, p. 74, 8.

ὀφθαλμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *an eye*. Cf. Eng. OPHTHALMY.

ὀχυρός, -ά, -όν, *rugged, strong* (easily held).

ὄψις, -εως, (ἡ), *a sight, seeing*. Cf. Eng. OPTICS. See ὁράω.

II.

πάθος, -εος, (τό), *suffering, misfortune*.

παιανίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ιῶ, § 120, 3, cl. 4, *to chant a paean*. Eng. PÆAN.

παιδεύω (παῖς), f. -σω, a. ἐπαίδευσα, pf. πεπαίδευκα, *to bring up a child, to educate*; mid. (sometimes) *to cause to be educated*.

παῖς, παιδός, (ὁ or ἡ), gen. dual παίδων, gen. pl. παίδων, § 25, 3, N., *boy, child*. Eng. PEDAGOGUE (παῖς, ἄγω).

παῖω, f. παῖσω and -ήσω, a. ἔπαυσα, pf. -πέπαυκα, a. pass. ἐπαύσθην, *to strike, to strike a person, to strike a weapon against a person, to wound*.

πάλαι, adv. *long ago*. Eng. PALEOGRAPHY (πάλαι, γράφω).

παλαιός, -ά, -όν, *old, aged*; of things, *ancient, venerable*, also *obsolete*; τὸ παλαιόν, adv. *anciently*; reg. comp. and sup. παλαιότερος, -ότατος; more often παλαιότερος, παλαιάτατος, formed from the adv. πάλαι.

παλιν, adv. *back, backwards*; of time, *again, once more*. Eng. PALIMPSEST (πάλιν, ψῆν, *to rub*).

παλλακίς, -ίδος, (ἡ), *a concubine*.

παλτόν, -οῦ, (τό), *a dart, javelin*.

παντάπασι, before a vowel -σιν, adv. *wholly*.

πάντη, adv. *everywhere, on all sides*.

παντοδαπός, -ή, -όν, *of every kind*; adv. -πῶς, *in all kinds of ways*.

πάντοθεν, adv. *from every side*.

πάνυ, adv. *very, wholly*.

παρά, prep., radical sense, *beside*; w. gen. *from beside, from*, of persons and places; w. dat. *at the side of, near*, of places, things, and persons; w. acc. of place, *running along, beside*; of motion *to, towards*, of persons; of time, *during*, παρά τὸν πόλεμον, *during the war*; denoting opposition, *contrary to*, παρά ταῖς σπονδαῖς, *contrary to the treaty*. In numerous compounds, as PARAGRAPH.

παραβαίνω (παρά, βαίνω), *to transgress, to violate*.

παραγγέλλω (παρά, ἀγγέλλω, which see), *to pass an announcement from one to another*; as a military term, *to give the watchword which was passed from man to man*; *to send orders*, w. dat. and infin. 1, 2, 1; w. dat. *to command*, 1, 8, 3.

παραγίνομαι (παρά, γίνομαι), *to be present, to come*.

παράδεισος, -ου, (ὁ), *a park*. Eng. PARADISE.

παραδίδωμι (παρά, δίδωμι, which see), *to deliver up, to give over, give out.*

παρακαλέω (παρά, καλέω), *to call to one's self, summon, exhort, encourage.*

παρακелеύομαι (παρά, κелеύω, f. -εύσω), *to exhort, to urge.*

παραλαμβάνω (παρά, λαμβάνω), *to take from another, succeed to.*

παραμείβομαι (ἀμείβομαι, f. mid. ἀμείψομαι, a. ἡμείψα), *to change a little; to leave on one side, to pass by, hence to excel; mid. to pass by, 1. 10, 10.*

παραμυρῖδος, -ον, adj. *over the thighs.*
In neut. plur. subst. *armor for the thighs.*

παραπλέω (παρά, πλέω), *to sail by or alongside of.*

παρασάγγης, -ον, (ἡ), *a parasang = about 3½ miles.*

παρασκευάζω (σκευάζω, f. -άζω, &c.), *to prepare.*

παρασκευή, -ῆς, (ἡ), *preparation.*

παρατάττω (παρά, τάττω), *to post beside others, especially in order of battle; mid. to draw up in battle array.*

παρατίθημι (παρά, τίθημι, which see), *to place beside, to provide, supply, p. 74, 4; mid. to place by one's own side, to commit to one's charge.*

παραγγυάω (ᾠ), f. -ήσω, *to give the word of command.*

πάρεμι (παρά, εἰμί), *to be by or present, to arrive; Κύρω παρήσαν, (they) arrived for Cyrus, p. 19, 4, § 187.*

παραυάνω (παρά, εὐαύνω), *to march by, to ride by.*

παρέρχομαι (παρά, ἐρχομαι), *to go by, pass by or along.*

παρέχω (παρά, ἔχω), *to offer to, furnish; πράγματα παρέχειν, to give trouble.*

παρήνι (παρά, ἵνι), *to let drop at the side, to let pass, to allow.*

πάροδος, -ον, (ἡ), *a way, passage, pass.*

Παρράσιος, -ον, (ὁ), *a Parrhasian.*

Παρύσατις, -ιδος, (ἡ), *Parysatis.*

πᾶς, πᾶσα, πᾶν (§ 67), *all, the whole, every; gen. pl. masc. and neut. πάντων, fem. πασών, dat. pl. masc. and neut. πᾶσι, § 25, 3, N.; for the position see § 142, 4, N. 1. = Lat. omnis; πάντων πάντα κράτιστος ἐνομίζετο, he was considered the best of all in all things. Eng. PANTHEIST (πᾶς, θεός).*

Πασών, -ωνος, (ὁ), *Passion.*

πάσχω, f. mid. πέσσομαι, 2 pf. πέπονθα, 2 a. ἔπαθον, *to suffer, = Lat. patior, Eng. PASSION; εἶ or κακῶς πάσχειν, to be well or ill treated, § 165, N. 1; ἀνθ' ὧν εἶ ἔπαθον ὑπ' ἐκείνου, in return for those things in which I have been well treated by him.*

Παταγύας, -ον, (ὁ), *Patagyas.*

πατήρ, πατρός, (ὁ), *a father. Lat. pater, Eng. PATERNAL.*

πάτριος, -α, -ον, *belonging to a father, paternal; hereditary.*

πατρίς, -ιδος, (ἡ), *fatherland, native land.*

πατρῷος, -ῶς, -ῶν, also -ος, -ον, *coming or inherited from a father.*

παύω, f. παύσω, a. ἔπαυσα, pf. πέπαυκα, pf. pass. πέπαυμαι, a. pass. ἐπαύθην or ἐπαύσθην, *to cause to cease; mid. to cease, to stop.*

Παφλαγών, -όνος, (ὁ), *a Paphlagonian.*

παχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, *thick, large, stout; comp. πάσσων, also παχίων, -ον, gen. -ονος; sup. πάχιοςτος; later the reg. παχύτερος, παχύτατος.*

πέδιον, -ον, (τό), *plain, ground. Lat. pes, Eng. PEDESTRIAN.*

πέλας, -ή, -ον, on foot; in plural, foot soldiers, sometimes land soldiers.

πείθω, f. πείσω, a. έπεισα, pf. πέπεικα, pf. pass. πέπεισμαι (§ 113, N. 4), a. έπεισθην, to persuade; pass. to be persuaded; mid. to persuade one's self, to comply, obey; 2 pf. πέποιθα, intrans. I trust.

πεινάω, (ώ), -ήσω, a. έπεινησα, pf. πεπεινηκα (§ 123, N. 2), to be hungry; w. gen. to hunger after.

πείρα, -ας, (ή), trial, attempt.

πειράω, (ώ), generally πειράομαι, (ώμαι), f. mid. πειράσομαι, a. mid. έπειρασάμην, pf. πεπειράμαι, to attempt, endeavor; w. gen. of person, to make trial of, to try to persuade.

πειστικός, -α, -ον, to be obeyed, to be persuaded.

Πελοποννήσιος, -α, -ον, Peloponnesian; as a subst. a Peloponnesian.

Πελοπόννησος, -ον, (ή), Peloponnesus, the peninsula forming the southern part of Greece, now the Morea. (Πέλοπος νήσος, the island of Pelops.)

Πέλται, -ών, (αι), Peltae.

πελταστής, -ου, (δ), one who bears a light shield (πέλτη), a targeteer.

πελταστικός, -ή, -ον, belonging to a pelteast; τὸ πελταστικόν, the battalion of targeteers.

πέλτη, -ης, (ή), a small light shield without a rim, a shaft, a pole, 1, 10, 12; a target, a spear.

πέμπω, f. -ψω, a. -ψα, pf. πέπομφα, pf. pass. πέπεμμαι, a. pass. έπέμψθην, to send, to send away; of missiles, to shoot; mid. πέμπεσθαι τινα, to send for one.

πένης, -ητος, (δ), a day-laborer, a poor man; as adj. poor, w. gen.; comp. πενέστερος, sup. έστέατος.

πεντακόσιοι, -αι, -α, five hundred.

πέντε, indeclinable, five.

πεντεκαίδεκα, indeclinable, fifteen.

πεντήκοντα, indeclinable, fifty.

πέπων, -ον, gen. -ονος, of fruit, ripe; also soft, tender, gentle; comp. πεπαίτερος, sup. πεπαίτατος.

πέρ, enclit. particle adding to the force of the word to which it is annexed.

περί, prep., radical sense, all around, about; w. gen. of place, about, concerning, above; περί πλεστόν or περί παντός τοιείσθαι, to consider (lit. to make) (a thing) of the highest importance; w. dat. of place, around, near, of an object of which one is contending, for; w. acc. around; of place, around; of persons, around; οί περί τινα, those around any one, the attendants; of time, about.

περιαγγέλλω (περί, άγγέλλω), to announce by a message; w. dat. and infin. to send round orders for people to do something, to summon.

περιάγω (περί, άγω), to lead around, to lead about with one.

περιγίγνομαι (περί, γίγνομαι), to be superior, to conquer.

περίεμι (περί, είμι), to be superior, to surpass; τὸ τῇ έπιμελείᾳ περιείναι τῶν φίλων καὶ τῷ προθυμείσθαι χαρίζεσθαι, ταῦτα έμοιγε μάλλον δοκεῖ άγαστά εἶναι, that he should surpass his friends in kind attentions, and in an anxious desire to oblige, this seems to me more worthy of admiration, p. 52, 6.

περιεργεῖτο, see περιρρέω.

περιέχω (περί, έχω), to encompass.

περιοράω (περί, όράω), to look around for, to overlook, to disregard; mid.

to look about before doing a thing, to be circumspect, delay.

περιπίπτω (περί, πίπτω), to fall upon and embrace.

περιπλέω (περί, πλέω), to sail around.

περιπτύσσω, f. -ξω, to fold around.

περιρρέω (περί, ρέω, f. ρέομαι, pf.

έρρύηκα, 2 a. pass. (in act. sense)

έρρύην), to flow around; pass. to be

surrounded by water; περιερείτο

αὕτη ὑπὸ τοῦ Μασκά, it (itself) was

surrounded by the Muskas river, p.

54, 6.

Πέρσης, -ον, (ὁ), Persian.

Περσικός, -ή, -όν, a Persian.

πέτρα, -ας, (ἡ), a rock; pl. πέτραι,

(αι), masses of rock.

πῆ, enclitic particle; of manner, in

some way, somehow; of space, by

some way; of numbers, about; πῆ,

interrog. particle; of manner,

how? of space, which way?

πηγή, -ης, (ἡ), a spring; in pl. the

springs or sources of rivers.

πηλός, -οῦ, (ὁ), mud.

πήχυς, -εως, (ὁ), the fore-arm, a cubit,

about 18 inches.

Πίγρης, -ητος, (ὁ), Pigres, a Carian.

πίξω, f. -έσω, a. ἐπίασα, pf. pass.

πεπίεσμαι, cl. 4, § 108, to press, to

be oppressed.

πῖμπλημι, f. πλήσω, pf. πέπληκα, a.

ἐπλησα, a. mid. ἐπλησάμην, pf.

pass. πέπλησμαι, a. ἐπλήσθην, to

fill, w. acc. and gen.; w. acc. of

person, to fill full, to satisfy.

πίνω, f. πίομαι, pf. πέπωκα, 2 a.

έπιον, a. pass. έπόθην, pf. πέπομαι,

to drink, = Lat. poto, Eng. POISON,

POTATION.

πίπτω (§ 108, 8), f. mid. πεσοῦμαι,

pf. πέπτωκα, part. πεπτώς, 2 a.

έπεσον, to fall.

Πισιδίης, -οῦ, (ὁ), a Pisidian; Pisidia was a province in Asia Minor.

πιστεύω, f. -εύσω, to trust.

πίστις, -εως, (ἡ), faith, a pledge.

πιστός, -ή, -όν, of persons, faithful,

trusty; of things, trustworthy, sure;

as subst. pledge; πιστόν or πιστά

δοῦναι καὶ λαβεῖν, to give and receive

pledges; (τά) πιστά, pledges.

πιστότης, -ητος, (ἡ), fidelity.

πλάγος, -ία, -ιον, oblique; eis πλά-

γιον, sideways.

πλασίον, -ου, (τό), square; ἐν πλασίῳ

πλήρει, in a solid square.

πλανάομαι, (-ώμαι), f. -ήσομαι, pf.

πεπλήνημαι, to wander. Eng.

PLANET.

πλάσσω, Att. πλάττω, f. πλάσω, pf.

πέπλακα, pf. pass. πέπλασμαι, to

form, fabricate.

πλέθρον, -ου, (τό), a plethron, being

100 Greek feet, or 101 English

feet.

πλείων or πλέων, more, and πλείστος,

most, comp. and sup. of πολλός.

πλέω (§ 109, 3), f. πλέξω, a. έπλεξα,

pf. έπέπλεχα or έπέπλοχα, a. pass.

έπλέχθην, 2 a. έπλόκαην, pf. έπέπλε-

γμαί, to weave, plan, construct.

πλευρά, -ās, (ἡ), side, flank.

πλέω (§ 123, N. 1), f. mid. πλεύσο-

μαι or πλευσοῦμαι, a. έπλευσα, pf.

έπέπλευκα, a. pass. έπέπλευσθην, pf.

έπέπλευσμαι, to sail.

πληγῆ, -ης, (ἡ), a blow.

πλήθος, -εος, (τό), fulness, multitude;

length of time. Eng. PLETHORA.

πλήθω, pf. πέπληθθα, to be or become

full; of rivers, to be full, to rise.

From the root which appears in

Lat. pleo, Eng. PLENTY.

πλήν, prep. w. gen. except; εἰν. be-

sides, unless, save, save that; πλήν,

οἱ τὰ καπηλεία ἔχοντες, lit. *except those having inns*, i. e. *the innkeepers*.

πλήρης, -es, full, § 172, 1.

πλησίος, -α, -ον, near; as subst. (ὁ) πλησίον, a neighbor; adv. πλησίον, near, hard by; comp. πλησιαιτέρος, sup. πλησιαιτάτος, also πλησιέστερος, -έστατος.

πλήσσω, Att. -ττω, f. πλήξω, pf. πέπληγα (rare), 2 a. pass. ἐπλήγην, but in composition ἐπλάγην, pf. ἐπέπληγμαι, to strike. Lat. *plaga*.

πλίνθος, -ου, (ἡ), a brick; πλινθοὶ ὀπταί, baked bricks; πλινθος κεραμία, burnt brick.

πλοῖον, -ου, (τό), a vessel.

πλόος, contr. πλοῦς, -οῦ, (ὁ), a sailing, a voyage.

πλουτέω (ὦ), f. ἦσω, to be rich; w. gen. to be rich, to abound in a thing.

πλούτος, -ου, (ὁ), riches, wealth.

ποδήρης, -es, reaching to the feet.

ποιέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to make, to appoint, to do, to bring to pass, to cause; ποιεῖν εὖ or κακῶς, to treat well or ill, § 165, N. 1, = Lat. *facio*, Eng. *POET*; καὶ ποιήσειεν . . . διαγγεῖλαι, and he would cause that they would never be able . . . that they had seen the army of Cyrus, p. 63, 12.

ποιητός, -α, -ον, verbal adj. to be done; neut. ποιητέον, one must make or do, § 281.

ποικίλος, -η, -ον, many-colored.

ποιμήν, -ένος, (ὁ), a shepherd; ποιμήν λαῶν, a shepherd of the people, i. e. a prince or chief.

ποῖος, ποῖα, ποῖον, interrog. adj. of what sort?

πολεμέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, a. pass. ἐπολεμήθην, to wage war; w. acc. to

make war upon or against, also used with πρὸς and ἐπὶ w. acc. against.

πολέμιος, -α, -ιον, hostile; subst. an enemy; οἱ πολέμιοι, the enemy. Eng. *POLEMIC*.

πόλεμος, -ου, (ὁ), war.

πολιορκέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, a. -ησα, to hem in a city, to besiege.

πόλις, -ews, (ἡ), a city, at Athens the fortress of the city, used either of the place or its inhabitants or both; when πόλις and δῆτον are joined, the former is the body of citizens; the latter, their dwellings.

πολίτης, -ου, (ὁ), a citizen.

πολλάκις, adv. often.

πολυμαθής, -ές, having much learning; adv. -θῶς, in a very learned way.

πολύς, πολλή, πολύ (§ 70), of numbers, many; opposed to ὀλίγος, few; of the value of a thing, much; πολλοῦ ἀξίος, worth much; of space, large, far, wide; πολλῆς καὶ ἀγαθῆς οὐστῆς, being very large and fertile, p. 71, 25; οἱ πολλοί, the many, majority; as adv. in neut. sing. and pl. πολύ, πολλά, much, or many times; ἐπὶ πολύ, a great distance, or of wide extent; w. comp. and sup. intens. πολὺ θάπτον, far quicker; comp. πλείων, Att. πλέων, sup. πλείστος. *POLY-* in compounds, as *POLYGON*.

πολυτελής, -ές, expensive.

πονηρός, -ά, -ῶς, (πονέω), causing pain, painful; of things, bad, useless; in a moral sense, bad, worthless, wicked.

πορεύω, f. -εύσω, comm. dep. pass. πορεύομαι, f. πορεύσομαι, pf. pass. πεπρόρευμαι, a pass. ἐπορεύθην, to bring, to carry; pass. and mid. to be carried, or to carry one's self, to go,

to march, to proceed; πορεύεσθαι ἄνω, to proceed up (to the interior); εἰ δὴ ποτε πορεύοιτο, if at any time, whenever he should go out, p. 63, 4. From the same root (πορ-) with πόρος, passage.

πορίζω, f. -ίσω, Att. -ιῶ (§ 120, 2), a. ἐπόρισα, pf. pass. πεπόρισμαι, to furnish, to procure.

πρόρρη, further, far; comp. -ωτέρω, sup. -ωτάτω.

πορφύρεος, contr. -ροῦτε, -ρά, -ροῦν, purple. Eng. PORPHYRY.

πόσος, -η, -ον, interrog. adj. how great? how much? ποσός, -ή, -ον, indef. adj. of any size or number.

ποταμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a river. Eng. HIPPOPOTAMUS (ποταμός, ἵππος).

ποτέ, enclitic, once, ever.

πότερος, -έρα, -ερον, which of the two? whether, = Lat. uter.

ποτόν, -οῦ, (τό), drink. Same root as Lat. potio, Eng. POTATION.

πού, enclitic, somewhere; ἤν που, if anywhere; ποῦ, interrog. adv. where? w. gen. τοῦ γῆς, where, in what part of the world?

πούς, ποδός, (ὁ), dat. pl. ποσί, Lat. pes, a foot.

πράγμα, -ατος, (τό), a thing done, a deed; plur. affairs, difficulties.

πράνης, -ές, steep.

πρᾶος, πραῖα, πρᾶον (§ 70, Note), tame, gentle; comp. πραότερος or πραότερος.

πράξις, -εως, (ή), doing, action, deed, exploit. Eng. PRACTICAL.

πράσσω, Att. πράττω, f. πράξω, a. ἐπραξα, pf. πέπραχα (trans. I have done), and πέπραγα (intrans. I have fared), pf. pass. πέπραγμα, to do, to perform; εὖ πράττειν, to be fortunate; § 165, N. 2.

πρέπω, f. πρέψω, a. ἐπρέψα, to be like; impers. πρέπει, it is becoming, w. dat. of person; impf. ἐπρεπε.

πρέσβυς, -υος and -εως, (ὁ), an old man; an elder; then since the elders were preferred in power, οἱ πρέσβεις, elders, chiefs; ambassador; as from an adj. come the degrees of comparison, comp. πρεσβύτερος, sup. πρεσβύτατος. Eng. PRESBYTER.

πρίσθαι, 2 a. infin. of ὠνόεμαι; 2 a. indic. ἐπριάμην.

πρίν, adv. before, before that, until, followed sometimes by indic., § 241; the infin., § 274; sometimes by subj. or optative, § 239. Cf. Lat. prius, Eng. PRISTINE.

πρό, prep. w. gen. only, of place, before, in front of; of time, before (opp. to μερά, after); of persons, going before another; in front of, so as to defend.

προαισθάνομαι (πρό, αἰσθάνομαι), to observe beforehand; προαισθόμενοι τὰ αὐτὰ ταῦτα (τινάς) βουλευόμενοι, observing beforehand (certain persons) plotting these same things.

προβάλλω (πρό, βάλλω), to cast forward; with τὰ ὕλα, to present.

προδίδωμι (πρό, δίδωμι), to give beforehand, to abandon, to betray.

πρόεμι (πρό, εἰμι), to advance, to go before.

προεἶπον (πρό, εἶπον), to say beforehand, to announce.

προελαύνω (πρό, ἐλαύνω), to drive forward, to advance.

προθυμέομαι (οὔμαι), (θυμέομαι, f. -ήσομαι, &c.) to be very desirous.

προθυμία, -ας, (ή), zeal.

πρόθυμος, -ον, ready, willing, eager; w. gen. eager for.

προθέμεις, adv. *willingly, eagerly* ; comp. -ότερον, sup. -ότατα.

προσέστημι (πρό, ἵστημι), trans. in pres., impf., fut. and a., act. and in the mid., to place before; intrans. in pass. with 2 a., pf., and plupf., act. to stand before; w. acc. person, to approach; w. gen. to command.

προκαταλαμβάνω (πρό, κατά, λαμβάνω), to seize upon beforehand, to preoccupy.

προκατακαίω, Att. -κάω (πρό, κατά, καίω), to burn down before, to lay waste.

προκηρύσσω, Att. -ττω, f. -ξω, to proclaim by herald, to proclaim publicly.

προμετωπίδιον, -ον, (τό), a covering for the forehead, a frontlet.

Πρόξενος, -ον, (δ), Proxenus, one of the Greek generals.

προοράω, (ᾧ), (πρό, ὁράω), to see before.

πρός, prep. w. gen., dat., or acc., radical sense, in the presence of; w. gen. implying motion from a place; w. dat. abiding at a place; w. acc. motion to a place; w. gen., after pass. verbs, as agent, by (§ 197, 1, N. 1); πρὸς θεῶν, in presence of gods; πρὸς τοῦ Κύρου τρόπου, in keeping with the character of Cyrus; in a hostile sense, against; πρὸς αὐτῶν, 1, 1, 8; acc. to, in respect to, against.

προσάγω (πρός, ἄγω), to lead against.

προσαίτέω, (ᾧ), (πρός, αἰτέω), to ask in addition.

προσδίδωμι (πρός, δίδωμι), to give in addition.

πρόσκειμι (πρός, εἰμι), to be at or near at hand, to be present.

πρόσκειμι (πρός, εἰμι), to go to or towards; ἐτυχε προσιών, happened to be approaching; δῆλος ἦν προσιών, it was evident that he was advancing.

προσλαμβάνω (πρός, ἐλαύνω), to march to.

προσέρχομαι (πρός, ἔρχομαι), to come to.

προσέχω (πρός, ἔχω), to hold to.

προσέρχω (πρός, ἔρχω), to come to.

πρόσθεν, adv. before; πρόσθεν . . . πρὶν, until; εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν, forward; τὸ πρόσθεν, before, 1, 10, 10, and 11; εἰς τὸ πρόσθεν οἰχονται διώκοντες, have gone (§ 200, N. 3) forward in pursuit, p. 69, 5.

προστίημι (πρός, ἵημι), to send to, to suffer to come to; mid. to suffer to approach, to admit; w. infin. to undertake to do.

προσκαλέω, (ᾧ), (πρός, καλέω), to call to.

προσκυνέω (κυνέω), (ᾧ), f. -ήσω, a. -ησα, to prostrate one's self before, to worship, to salute, 1, 8, 21; ὅτε πρὸς πρὸς προσεκύνουν, καὶ τότε προσεκύνησαν, καίπερ εἰδότες, who had formerly been used to salute him, even then they saluted him, although knowing, § 277, 6, N. 1 (end), p. 42, 7.

προσλαμβάνω (πρός, λαμβάνω), to take to, to take hold (to help), to lay hand to the work; ὅμα αὐτὸς προσλάμβανεν εἰς τὸν πηλὸν ἐμβαίνων, at the same time he himself descending into the mud laid his hand to the work, p. 61, 10.

πρόσδοξα, -ον, (ή), a way to; revenue.

προσποιέομαι, (οὔμαι), (πρός, ποιέω), to pretend; εἰς δὲ δὴ εἶπε, προσποιούμενος σπεύδειν, but then one of

these said, pretending to be in haste, p. 54, Ex. 11.
προσπολεμέω, (ᾠ), (πρός, πολεμέω), to wage war against.
προστάσσω, Att. -ττω (πρός, τάττω), to enjoin upon, or to give orders, to order to do; ἀλλὰ μὴν εἰ τις γέ τι αὐτῷ προστάξαντι, καλῶς ὑπηρετήσκειν, but further if any one served him well when he commanded anything (to be done), p. 61, 15.
προστερνίδιον, -ου, (τό), (πρό, στέρνον), a breastplate.
προστίθημι (πρός, τίθημι), to put to, add, to bestow upon; in a bad sense, to inflict; mid. to place one's self to, to agree to.
πρόσω, adv. of time, forward; of space, forward, onward; λέγει τοῦ πρόσω, part. gen. lit., to go (a step) of the way forward, further; comp. -ωτέρω, sup. -ωτάτω.
προτεραίος, -α, -αῖον, former; τῇ προτεραίᾳ, sc. ἡμέρᾳ, on the day before.
πρότερος, -έρα, -ερον, of time, sooner; of place, before; w. gen. before; προτέρα Κύρου πέντε ἡμέραις, five days before or earlier than Cyrus; comp. without any positive use (sup. πρῶτος), like Lat. prior; adv. πρότερον, before.
προτρέχω (πρό, τρέχω), to run before.

προφαίνω (πρό, φαίνω), to show before; mid. to appear before, to appear in the distance.
πρόφασις, -ews, (ῆ), a pretext; πρόσφασιν ποιεῖσθαι, to make a pretence, 1, 2, 1.
πρῶτον, adv. first, at first; τὸ πρῶτον, at first.
πρῶτος, -η, -ον, first; πρῶτον, as adv. in the first place, first; sup. of πρό; comp. πρότερος.
πτερόν, -οῦ, (τό), a feather, mostly in pl. feathers; wings.
πτέρυξ, -υγος, (ῆ), a wing.
πύλη, -ης, (ῆ), comm. plur. (αἱ) πύλαι, a gate, a pass, an entrance.
πυνθάνομαι, f. mid. πεύσομαι, pf. πέτυσμαι, 2 a. ἐπυνθόμην, to learn, to inquire.
πυρός, -οῦ, (ὁ), (from πῦρ, fire, on account of its color when ripe), wheat; pl. grain.
πῶ, up to the present time, yet; οὐπω, not yet; οὐ πρότερον . . . πω, never before.
πωλέω (ᾠ), -ήσω, to sell.
πῶποτε, at any time, ever yet; οὐδένα ἀν πῶποτε ἀφέιλτο, he never at any time took anything (from him), p. 56, 18.
πῶς, adv. how?
πῶς, enclitic, somehow, in some way, in any way.

P.

ῥάδιος, -α, -ιον, Att. also -ος, -ον, easy; ready; comp. ῥέων, sup. ῥᾶστος. § 73, 9.
ῥαδίως, adv. easily, ready; comp. ῥᾶον, sup. ῥᾶστα.
ῥέων, ῥᾶον, comp. of ῥάδιος.

ῥέω, f. mid. ῥεύσομαι, Att. ῥήσομαι, a. ἔρρευσα, pf. ἔρρῡκα, 2 a. p. ἔρρῡην, w. act. sense, to flow, run.
ρίπτω, f. ῥίψω, a. ἔρριψα, pf. ἔρριφα, pf. pass. ἔρριμμαι, a. ἔρριφθην, to cast, to hurl, to cast away, w. acc.

ρίψαντες τοὺς πορφυροῦς κάλυπτε, *having thrown away their purple overcoats.*

ρόος, Att. contr. ροῦς, -ου, (ὁ), *a stream, current; κατὰ τὸν ροῦν, down the stream.*

ῥυθμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *regular movement or time.* Eng. RHYTHM.

ῥώμη, -ης, (ἡ), *bodily strength: generally strength, force; force, i. e. army.*

ῥώννυμι, f. ῥώσω, a. ἔρρωσα, pf. pass. ἔρρωμαι, used as pres. a. ἔρρώσθην, *to strengthen; pass. to be strong.*

Σ.

σάλπιγξ, -ιγγος, (ἡ), *a trumpet.*

σαλπίζω, f. σαλπίζω, a. ἐσάλπιξα, later f. σαλπίσω, a. ἐσάλπισα, *to sound the trumpet; impers. σαλπίζει, the trumpet sounds.*

Σάρδεις, -ων, (αι), *Sardis, capital of Lydia.*

σατραπεύω, -εύσω, intrans. *to be a satrap; trans. to rule as a satrap; w. acc. or gen.*

σατράπης, -ου, (ὁ), *a satrap, a Persian governor of a province.*

Σάτυρος, -ου, (ὁ), *Satyrus.*

σαφής, -ές, *clear; comp. -έστερος, sup. -έστατος.*

σαφῶς, adv. *clearly; comp. -έστερον, sup. -έστατα.*

σημαίνω, f. σημαίνω, a. ἐσήμηνα or ἐσήμανα (§ 121, N. 1), *to show by a sign, to signify, p. 72, 4.*

σημείον, -ου, (τό), *signal, mark, a standard; τὸ βασιλῆων σημεῖον, the royal standard.*

σήσαμον, -ου, (τό), *sesame.*

σιγή, -ῆς, (ἡ), *silence.*

σίδηρος, -ου, (ὁ), *iron, steel.*

Σιλανός, -οῦ, (ὁ), *Silānus.*

σιτίον, -ου, (τό), *corn; food.*

σίτος, -ου, ὁ, *corn, food.*

σιωπάω, (ὦ), f. -ήσομαι, a. ἐσιώπησα, pf. σεσιώπηκα, *to be silent; trans. to keep silence, to be silent.*

σκενάζω, f. -άσω, a. ἐσκεύασα, pf. pass. ἐσκεύασμαι, *to prepare.*

σκεῦος, -εος, (τό), *the baggage of an army.*

σκευοφόρος, -ον, *carrying baggage; subt. baggage-carrier, sutlers; τὰ σκευοφύρα, the beasts of burden.*

σκηνέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to encamp.*

σκηνή, -ῆς, (ἡ), *a tent; in pl. a camp.*

σκηπτοῦχος, -ον, *bearing a staff; as subst. a sceptre-bearer, an officer at the Persian court.*

σκοπέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω (only used in pres. and impf.), the other tenses, f. σκέψομαι, a. ἐσκεψάμην, pf. ἐσκεμμαι, *being supplied by σκέπτομαι, to look at or after a thing, to view, to consider, observe.*

σκότος, -ου, (ὁ), *darkness.*

Σκύθης, -ου, (ὁ), *a Scythian.*

Σόλοι, -ων, (οι), *Soli, a city of Cilicia.* Eng. SOLEICISM.

Σοφαίνετος, -ου, (ὁ), *Sophænētos.*

σοφία, -ας, (ἡ), *wisdom, skill.*

σοφός, -ή, -όν, *wise, clever, skilful.* Same root as Lat. sapiens, Eng. SAGE.

σοφῶς, adv. *wisely, cleverly; comp. -ώτερον, sup. -ώτατα.*

σπάω, f. σπάσω, a. ἔσπασα, pf. ἔσπακα, pf. pass. ἔσπασμαι, a. ἐσπάσθην, *to draw.* Eng. SPASM.

σπένδω, f. σπείσω, a. ἔσπεισα, pf. ἔσπεικα (§ 101, 3), to pour out a drink-offering; mid. to pour out libations one with another, and since this was the custom of making a treaty, to make a treaty; ἐλ τῷ ἰ σπείσασαυτο, if he (ever) made a treaty with any one.

σπεύδω, f. -εύσω, a. ἔσπευσα, pf. pass. ἔσπευσμαι, to hasten, to be in haste.

σπολάς, -άδος, (ῆ), a leathern corslet.

σπονδή, -ῆς, (ῆ), a libation; pl. σπονδαί, (αἱ), a treaty or truce; παρὰ τὰς σπονδάς, contrary to the treaty.

σπουδαιολογέω, (ώ), f. -ήσω, to converse earnestly with.

σπουδή, -ῆς, (ῆ), haste.

στάδιον, -ου, (τό), a furlong, a Greek measure of length, (600 Greek feet), = 606½ English feet.

σταθμός, -οῦ, (ὁ), a station, day's march. Lat. stabulum, Eng. STABLE.

στέγασμα, -ατος, (τό), a covering, a covering for a tent; ἐδιφθέρας, as εἶχον στεγάσματα, ἐπέμπλασαν, the tanned skins, which they had as coverings (for the tents), which they filled.

στάλλω (§ 96, III., and § 109, 3), f. στελῶ, a. ἔστειλα, pf. ἔσταλκα, pf. pass. ἔσταλμαι, 2 a. p. ἐστάλην, to send, equip.

στενός, -ῆς, -όν, narrow.

στερέω, (ώ), στερέήσω, ἐστέρησα, -κα, to deprive.

στέρνον, -ου, (τό), the breast.

στέφανος, -ου, (ὁ), a crown, a wreath, garland.

στίφος, -εος, (τό), dense company.

στίλγξις, -ίδος, (ῆ), flesh-scrapers, comb.

στολή, -ῆς, (ῆ), robe.

στόλος, -ου, (ὁ), preparation, military force.

στράτευμα, -ατος, (τό), an army.

στρατεύω, f. -εύσω, to make an expedition, march; mid. to serve as a soldier, to make an expedition; ἐφ' ᾧ ἐστρατεύετο, in those things for which he was making the expedition, p. 66, 20; ἐς, or ἐπί, τῶν, against any one; to be engaged in military operations.

στρατηγέω, -ήσω, to be a general; w. gen. to command.

στρατηγός, -οῦ, (ὁ), general. Eng. STRATAGEM.

στρατιά, -άς, (ῆ), an army.

στρατιώτης, -ου, (ὁ), a soldier.

στρατοπεδεύω, -εύσω, to encamp; to take up a position.

στρατόπεδον, -ου, (τό), a camp, an encampment.

στρεπτός, -ῆς, -όν, easily bent, twisted; subst. (ὁ) στρεπτός, a twisted collar.

στρέφω, f. στρέψω, a. ἔστρεψα, pf. ἔστροφα (§ 109, 1), ἔστραμμαι, a. ἔστρέφθην (rare), 2 a. p. ἐστράφην (§ 109, 3), to twist, to turn, to fudge about. Eng. CATASTROPHE (κάτα, στρέφω).

Στυμφάλιος, -ια, -ιον, Stymphalian; subst. a Stymphalian.

σύ, σοῦ (§ 79), thou. Lat. tu.

συγγίγνομαι (σύν, γίγνομαι), to be with, to be intimate with.

συγκαλέω, (ώ), (σύν, καλέω), to call or summon together; mid. to call to one's self, to invite to a feast.

Συνένεσις, -ιος, (ὁ), Syennesis, king of Cilicia.

συλλαμβάνω (σύν, λαμβάνω), to seize, arrest, apprehend. Eng. SYLLABLE.

συλλέγω (σύν, λέγω, to gather), f.

συλλέξω, a. συνέλεξα, pf. συνελοχα (§ 109, 1), pf. pass. συνειλεγμαι, 2 a. pass. συνελέγην, to gather together, to collect, assemble.
 συλλογή, -ης, (ή), a gathering; a levying of soldiers.
 συμβάλλω (σύν, βάλλω), to bring together, to contribute; χρήματα συνεβάλλοντο αὐτῷ contributed money for him.
 συμβουλευέω (σύν, βουλεύω), to advise, counsel; mid. to consult together.
 συμμαχέω, (ᾶ), f. -ήσω, to be an ally, to be in alliance with; to aid, to help.
 σύμμαχος, -ον, (σύν, μάχη), in alliance with; σύμμαχος, (ὁ), an ally.
 συμμύγνυμι (σύν, μύγνυμι), to mingle with, to join.
 σύμπας, σύμπασα, σύμπαν (σύν, πᾶς), all together.
 συμπέμπω, (συν, πέμπω), to send with.
 συμπίπτω (σύν, πίπτω), to fall together, to grapple with.
 σύμπλεως, -ων, (σύν, πλέω, πλέος), filled, w. gen.
 συμπράσσω, Att. -ττω (σύν, πράσσω), to do with another, to help, assist, to co-operate with.
 σύν, prep. w. dat. only, with, in company with.
 συνάγω (σύν, ἄγω), to bring together.
 συναλλάττω (ἀλλάττω, f. -άξω, a. ἥλλαξα, pf. ἥλλαχα, 2 a. pass. ἥλλαγην, pf. ἥλλαγμαί), to reconcile.
 συναναβαίνω (σύν, ἀνά, βαίνω), to go up with.
 συναντάω, (ᾶ), f. -ήσω, a. -ήνησα, to meet.
 συνάπειμι (σύν, ἀπό, εἰμι), to depart at the same time.
 συνάπτω (ἀπτω, f. ἄψω, &c.), to join with; εἰ γάρ τινα ἀλλήλοις μάχην

συνάψετε, for if you join in any contest with one another, p. 55, Ex. 13.
 σύνεμι (σύν, εἰμι), to go with, to advance.
 συνεργός, -όν, helping in work; subst. assistant.
 συνέσπων, see συσπᾶω.
 σύνθημα, -ατος, (τό), anything agreed upon, a sign, a watchword, 1, 8, 16.
 σύνοδος, -ου, (ή), a coming together; a meeting; in a hostile sense, a meeting of two armies, an engagement, 1, 10, 7.
 σύνουδα (σύν, οὔδα), see § 130.
 συντάττω (σύν, τάττω), to draw up (in military order); mid. to place one's self in military order; ἐάν δέ μηδὲ ἡγεμόνα διδῷ συντάττεσθαι τὴν ταχίστην, but if he shall not give the guide, that they shall place themselves in military order most speedily, p. 57, 8. Eng. SYNTAX.
 συντίθημι (σύν, τίθημι), to place together; mid. to make an agreement with. Eng. SYNTHESIS.
 συντυγχάνω (σύν, τυγχάνω), to meet with, to fall in with, w. dat. 1, 10, 8.
 Συρακόσιος, -ου, (ὁ), a Syracusan.
 Συρία, -ας, (ή), Syria.
 συσκευάζομαι, -άσω, to make preparations, to pack up.
 συσπᾶω, -άσω, to sew together.
 συσπειρόμαι, pass. to be coiled up together; of soldiers, to be in close array; συνεσπειραμένην ἔχων . . . τάξιν, having the company of six hundred cavalry with him drawn up in close array, 1, 8, 21.
 συστρατιώτης, -ου, (ὁ), a fellow-soldier.
 συχνός, -ή, -όν, of time, long; of number and quantity, many, much.
 σφάγιον, -ου, (τό), a victim for sacrifice.

fice; τὰ σφάγια, the omens from the motions of the victims.

σφάζω, Att. -τω, f. σφάζω, pf. ἐσφαγμαι, to slaughter, to sacrifice.

σφεῖς, -έα, nom. pl. of the pers. pron. of 3d person, they.

σφενδονάω, f. -ήσω, to use the sling.

σφενδόνη, -ης, (ή), a sling; that which is slung; the stone or bullet.

σφενδοστήτης, -ου, (ό), a slinger.

σφοδρός, -ός, -ών, excessive, pressing; σφοδρά ἐνδεα, pressing want.

σχεδόν, adv. nearly, almost, chiefly;

σχεδόν δ' ὅτε, but about the time when, 1, 10, 15; σχεδόν οἱ ἑμοσπρά-
πειοὶ καλούμενοι, chiefly those who were called table-companions.

σχῆμα, -ατος, (τό), form, outward appearance. Eng. SCHEME.

σχολή, -ής, (ή), leisure.

σώζω, f. σώσω, a. ἐσωσα, pf. σέσωκα, pf. pass. σέσωμαι, Att. σέσωμαι, a. ἐσώθην, to save, preserve.

Σωκράτης, (-εος), ους, (ό), Socrates.

1. The Athenian philosopher, B.C. 468-399. 2. An Achæan, one of the Greek generals; for voc., see § 52, 2, Note 1.

σῶμα, -ατος, (τό), the body.

σῶς, σῶν, acc. sing. σῶν, acc. pl. masc. and fem. σῶς, contr. from σῶος, -α, -ω, safe and sound; of things, sound, whole, safe, certain.

Σῶσις, -εως, (ό), Sosis.

σωτήρ, -ήρος, (ό), a savior, a preserver.

σωτήριος, -ος, bringing safety; subst. means of safety.

T.

τάλαντον, -ου, (τό), talent, = \$1,000.

Ταμῆς, -ώ, (ό), Tamos.

τάξις, -εως, (ή), an arranging, order, rank, line; of soldiers, cohort, company.

τάραχος, -ου, (ό), confusion, disorder.

Ταρσοί, -ών, (οι), Tarsus, chief city of Cilicia.

τάσσω, Att. τάττω, f. τάξω, a. ἐταξα, pf. τέταχα, a. pass. ἐτάχθην, pf. τέταγμα, to arrange, to draw up in military order, to appoint; τῶν πρὸς τοῦτο τεταγμένων, of those appointed to this work, p. 61, 10; to order, ἐπεὶ δὲ ταχθεὶς, ὡς ἔφη αὐτὸς, ὑπὸ τοῦ ἐμοῦ ἀδελφοῦ, but when, as he himself said, having been ordered by my brother, p. 49, 8. Eng. TACTICS.

ταύτη, adv. in this or that way or manner, here, there.

τάφος, -ου, (ή), a ditch, trench.

ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ, swift, quick; ταχύ, as adv. quickly, soon; comp. θάσσων, Att. -ττων, and ταχίων, sup. τάχιστος, § 73, 10; ὡς τάχιστα, as quickly as possible; ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα, as quickly as he was able; τὴν ταχίστην ὁδὸν, by the speediest way.

τέ, enclitic conj., and, like Lat. que; τέ . . . καὶ, both . . . and, or and in particular, as the καὶ is more emphatic.

τείνω (§ 109, 3, N. 1), f. τενῶ, (§ 120, 1) a. ἐτεινω, (§ 121), pf. τέτακα, pf. pass. τέταμαι (§ 109, 3, N. 1), ἐτάθην (§ 109, 3), to extend; to hasten.

τείχος, (-εος), -ους, (τό), a wall, fortress.

τεκμήριον, -ου, (τό), a sign.

τελευτάω, (ὦ), -ήσω, pf. τετελεύτηκα, to end, to die.

τέκνον, -ον, (τό), a child.

τελευτή, -ής, (ή), end, completion.

τέλος, -εος, (τό), an end, result.

τέμνω, f. τεμῶ, pf. τέτμηκα, 2 a. ἐταμον or ἐτεμον, 2 a. mid. ἐτεμόμην, pf. pass. τέτμημαι, a. ἐτμήθην, to cut in battle, to wound.

τέσσαρες, Att. τέτταρες, -ρα (§ 77), four. Eng. TESSELLATE.

τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α, four thousand.

τετρακόσιοι, -αι, -α, four hundred.

τετταράκοντα, forty.

τέχνη, -ης, (ή), skill. Eng. TECHNICAL.

τῆδε, adv. in this way.

τιάρα, -ας, (ή), a tiara.

Τίγρης, -ηρος, (δ), the Tigris, a river emptying into the Euphrates.

τίθημι, f. θήσω, a. ἔθηκα (§ 121, N. 2), pf. τέθεικα, 2 a. ἔθην, pf. pass. τέθειμαι, a. ἐτέθην, to set, place, put; mid. to put, to place (for one's self), to fix, settle; τίθεσθαι τὰ ὅπλα has three senses: (1) to stack or pile arms; generally to take up a position, 1, 2, 6; (2) to get (soldiers) under arms, to draw (them) up in order of battle; (3) to lay down one's arms, to surrender; with ἀγῶνα, to appoint, 1, 2, 10; ἐν τάξει θέσθαι ὅπλα and εἰς τάξιν τὰ ὅπλα τίθεσθαι, to place one's self in order of battle. Cf. Eng. THEME.

τιμᾶω (ὦ), -ήσω, τετίμηκα (§ 123), to honor, to value.

τιμή, -ής, (ή), honor.

τίμιος, -α, -ον, held in honor.

τιμωρέω, f. -ήσω, to punish, to take vengeance upon.

τίς, τί (§ 84), interrog. pron. who? which? what?

τις, τι (§ 84), indef. pron. enclit. some one, something, any one, anything, a, a certain; μελανία τις, a certain blackness; χαλκός τις, something like brass.

Τισσαφέρνης, (-εος), -ους, D. -ει, A. -ην, V. -η, (δ), Tissaphernes, satrap of Caria.

τιτρώσκω, f. τρώσω, a. ἔτρωσα, pf. pass. τέτρωμαι, a. pass. ἐτρώθην, to wound.

τίω, f. τίωω, impf. ἔτιον, pf. pass. τέτιμαι, to esteem.

τοί, enclit. particle of inference, therefore; in truth.

τοίνυν (τοί, νύν), therefore, then, accordingly, further.

τοιόσδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε, of such a kind, nature, quality; somewhat as follows; generally referring to what follows.

τοιούτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο or -ον, of such kind, nature, or quality; comm. referring to what has gone before; ἐν τοιοῦτῳ τοῦ κινδύνου προύδντος, in so much of approaching danger, i. e. in such extreme danger, p. 47, 5.

Τολμίδης, ου, (δ), Tolmides, the best herald in the army.

τόξευμα, -ατος, (τό), an arrow.

τοξεύω, f. -εύσω, to hit with an arrow.

Cf. Eng. INTOXICATE, as αιτωες were often poisoned.

τοξότης, -ου, (δ), a bowman.

τόπος, -ου, (δ), a place, region. Eng. TOPIC.

τόσος, -η, -ον, of size, so great; of space, so wide; of time, so long; of number, so many; of sound, so loud; = Lat. tantus; answers to the relat. ὅσος.

τοσόσδε, -ήδε, -ὅδε = τῶσδε, with

stronger demonstr. force, *so great, so large*; w. infin. *so strong, so able, to do a thing*; τοσόνδε, adv. *so very, so much*.

τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο, or -ον, *so large, such, so great*, = Lat. tantus; ὅσῳ . . . τοσοῦτῳ, lit. *by how much the sooner . . . by so much the more*, i. e. *the sooner . . . the more*.

τότε, adv. *then, at that time*, often formerly; οἱ τότε, *the men then living*, § 141, N. 3; it answers to the relative ὅτε, and interrog. ποτέ.

Τράλλας, -εων, (αι), Tralles, a city of Lydia.

τραῦμα, -ατος, (τό), a wound.

τρεῖς, τρία, three (§ 77). Lat. tres, Eng. THRICE, TRICE.

τρέπω, f. τρέψω, a. ἐτρεψα, pf. τέτροφα (§ 109, 1), 2 a. ἐτραπον (§ 109, 3), pf. pass. τέτραμμαι, a. ἐτρέφθην, *to turn*; pass. and mid. *to turn, to betake one's self*; τρέπειν εἰς φυγὴν, *to put to flight*. Lat. trepidus, Eng. INTREPID.

τρέφω, f. θρέψω, a. ἐθρεψα, pf. τέτροφα (§ 109, 1, and § 17, 2, N.), τέτραμμαι (rare τέτραμμαι), 2 a. ἐτρέφην, *to nourish, support*.

τρέχω (θρεχ-, § 17, 2, N.), f. mid. δραμοῦμαι, pf. δεδράμηκα, pf. pass. δεδράμηναι, 2 a. ἐδραμον, *to run*.

τρέω, f. τρέσω, a. ἐτρεσα, *to tremble with fear, to shrink away from*.

τριάκοντα, indeclinable, *thirty*.

τριάκοντοι, -αι, -α, *three hundred*.

τρίηρης, (-εος), ους, (ή), properly an adj. *thrice fitted*; as subst. sc. ναῦς, a galley with three banks of oars, galley, trireme.

τρίς, adv. *thrice*.

τρισκαίδεκα, *thirteen*.

τρισχilioi, -αι, -α, *three thousand*.

τρίτος, -η, -ον (τρεῖς), *third*.

τροπή, -ής, (ή), a turning, a rout.

Eng. TROPIC, TROPE.

τρόπαιον, -ου, (τό), a trophy.

τρόπος, -ου, (ό), a turn, manner, character.

τροφή, -ής, (ή), nourishment, support.

τυγχάνω, f. mid. τεύχομαι, pf. τετύχηκα or τέτευχα, 2 a. ἐτυχον, *to hit, as with an arrow*; of persons, *to meet by chance*; of things, *to meet with, to obtain*; intrans. *to happen*; w. a participle, *happen, by chance*, § 279, 2; παρὼν ἐτύχαιρε, *happened to be present*; νομίζοντες παρὰ Κύρῳ . . . ἢ παρὰ βασιλεῖ, *thinking if they were brave with Cyrus they would obtain . . . than with the king*, p. 61, 16.

τύραννος, -ου, (ό or ή), a lord or master; an absolute sovereign; it was applied to any one who had made himself king by force, not to hereditary sovereigns.

τύχη, -ης, (ή), chance, fortune.

τῷδε, adv. *in the following manner, as follows*.

Υ.

ὕδωρ, ὕδατος, (τό), water.

υῖός, -οῦ, (ό), a son; declined reg. but also declined as if from υἱός, g. υἱός; dat. υἱέι, εἰ; acc. υἱέα; dual, υἱέε, υἱέων; pl. υἱέες, εἰς, gen.

υἱέων, ὦν; dat. υἱέσιν, acc. υἱέας, voc. υἱέες, εἰς.

ὕμέτερος, -α, -ον, your.

ὑπαρχος, -ου, (ό), a subordinate officer.

ὑπάρχω (ὑπὸ, ἀρχω), to begin, to be.

to exist; Παρύσαις δὴ ἡ μήτηρ ὑπῆρχε τῷ Κύρῳ, now Cyrus had his mother Parysatis (i. e. to support, to favor him), p. 51, 7.

ὑπελαύνω (ὑπό, ἐλαύνω), to drive under; intrans. (sc. ἵππον), to ride up to.

ὑπέρ, prep. w. gen. or acc.; w. gen. expressing that over which something is; of place, over; of motion, over, across, or over, beyond; from the notion of standing over to protect, for, in defence of, in behalf of; w. acc. expressing that over and beyond which a thing goes; of place, over, beyond; of measure, over; of number, above, upwards of, beyond. Eng. **HYPER-** in compounds.

ὑπερβολή, -ῆς, (ῆ), the act of casting beyond; the act of passing; passage, a pass.

ὑπερδέξιος, -ων, above the right.

ὑπηρέτω (ὦ), f. -ήσω, pf. ὑπηρέτηκα, to serve on board ship, to serve, to furnish.

ὑπηρέτης, -ου, (ὀ), properly an under-rower; a sailor, a laborer, servant.

ὑπισχνέμαι, f. mid. ὑποσχήσομαι, pf. ὑπέσχημαι, 2 a. mid. ὑπεσχόμην, to promise; οὐ πολλά ὑπισχνῇ νῦν, that you now promise many things, § 243.

ὑπνος, -ου, (ὀ), sleep.

ὑπό (Lat. sub), under; w. gen.; of place, from under; as agents after pass. verbs, by; w. dat. under; w. acc.; of place, to express motion towards and under an object; of

time, about, ὑπὸ νύκτα, towards night; ὑπὸ τὴν ἑω, about morning.

ὑποδέχομαι (ὑπό, δέχομαι), to receive. **ὑποζύγιον**, -ου, (τό), a beast of burden, a pack-animal.

ὑπολαμβάνω (ὑπό, λαμβάνω), to receive.

ὑπολείπω (ὑπό, λείπω), to leave behind.

ὑπολύω (ὑπό, λύω), to loosen, to unbind.

ὑποπέμπω (ὑπό, πέμπω), to send secretly, to send as a spy.

ὑποπτεύω, f. -εύσω, impf. ὑπόπτευον, § 105, 1, N. 2, to suspect, apprehend.

ὑπόσπονδος, -ων, under a truce or treaty; τοὺς νεκροὺς ὑποσπόνδους ἀποδιδόναι, to give up the dead under truce.

ὑποτίθημι (ὑπό, τίθημι), to place under, to suggest. Eng. **HYPOTHESIS**.

ὑποφαίνω (ὑπό, φαίνω), to appear a little, to dawn.

ὑποχωρέω, (ὦ), f. -ήσω, to withdraw, to retreat.

ὑστεραίος, -αία, -αίον, following; ἡ ὑστεραία (sc. ἡμέρα), the following day; or dat. on the following day.

ὑστερον, adv. afterwards, later.

ὑστερος, -τέρα, -ερον, the latter; of time, later; w. gen. later than.

ὑφίστημι (ὑπό, ἵστημι), trans. in pres., impf., fut., and a., to place under; pass. and 2 a. to stand under, to place one's self under an engagement, to promise; w. dat. to resist.

ὑψηλός, -ή, -όν, lofty.

ὑω, f. ὕω, a. pass. ὕσθην; impera. ὕει, it rains.

Φ.

φαιδρός, -ά, -όν, *bright*.

φαίνω, f. φανῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἐφῆνα (§ 121), pf. πέφαγκα (§ 17, 2, N.), pf. pass. πέφασμαι (§ 109, 1 and 3, N. 1 (end)), a. pass. ἐφάνθη, 2 a. p. ἐφάνην, 2 p. πέφηνα, *to make to appear; of sound, to make distinct; w. partic. (§ 280), to appear.* Eng. PHENOMENON.

φάλαγξ, -αγγος, (ή), *a line of battle, a phalanx.*

φανερός, -ά, -όν (φαίνω), *open to sight, visible, apparent, manifest, evident.*

φανερῶς, adv. *openly.*

φέρω, f. ὀσώ, a. ἤνεκα. pf. ἐνήνεχα, 2 a. ἤνεκα, pf. pass. ἐνήνεγμαι, a. ἤνεχθην, *to bear, to lead, endure, produce; pass. to be carried.*

φεύγω (cl. 2), f. mid. φεύξομαι and φευξοίμαι, pf. πέφευγα (§ 17, 2, N.), 2 a. ἐφυγον, *to flee; οι φεύγοντες, the fugitives, the exiles; the pres. may have the sense of the pf. I flee or (I have fled) am in exile.* Lat. fugio, Eng. FUGITIVE.

φημί, f. φῆσω, a. ἐφησα (§ 129, IV.), *to say, to affirm, to speak; for different construction in indirect discourse, see § 260, 2, N. 1.* Lat. fari, fama, Eng. FAME.

φθάνω, f. φθάσω and -ήσομαι, a. ἐφθασα, pf. ἐφθακα, 2 a. act. ἐφθην (like ἔσθην), *to come before, anticipate; § 279, 2; ὅπως μὴ φθάσωσι μήτε Κύρος μήτε οἱ Κίλικες καταλαμβάνετε, in order that neither Cyrus nor the Cilicians should anticipate (them) in preoccupying (the heights), p. 57, 8.*

φθέγγομαι, f. mid. -ξομαι, a. mid.

ἐφθεγγάμην, *to cry aloud, to shout.*

Eng. DIPHTHONG (δίς, φθόγγος).

φθείρω, f. φθερῶ (§ 120, 1), a. ἐφθειρα (§ 121), pf. ἐφθακα, pf. pass. ἐφθαρμαι, a. ἐφθάρην, *to destroy.*

φθονέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to envy.*

φθόνος, -ου, (ὀ), *envy.*

φιλέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, pf. πεφίληκα (§ 17, 2, N., § 123), pf. pass. πεφίλημαι, a. ἐφιλήθην, *to love.*

PHIL- in compounds.

φιλία, -ας, (ή), *friendship.*

φίλιος, -ια, -ιον (φίλος), *friendly.*

φιλόθροος, -ον, *fond of the chase.*

φιλοκερδέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to be greedy of gain, to seek gain eagerly.*

φιλοκινδύνος, -ον, *fond of danger.*

φιλομάθης, -ές, gen. (-έος), -ούς, *fond of learning; see § 71 (end).*

φίλος, -η, -ον, *dear, friendly* (§ 73, II.); comp. φίλιων, φίλτερος, or φιλαίτερος; sup. φίλιωτος, φιλαίτατος, or φιλαίτατος.

φίλος, -ου, (ὀ), *a friend.*

φλυαρία, -ας, (ή), *nonsense; pl. fooleries; ἀλλ' ἐγὼ φημι ταῦτα φλυαρίας εἶναι, but I say that these things are fooleries.*

φοβέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, a. ἐφόβησα, a. mid. ἐφοβησάμην, a. pass. ἐφοβήθην, *to terrify; mid. to fear.*

φόβος, -ου, (ὀ), *fear, fright.* Eng. HYDROPHOBIA (ὕδωρ, φόβος).

φουνίκεος, -έα, -εος, contr. -οῦς, -ή, οῦν, *purple.*

Φοινίκη, -ης, (ή), *Phoenicia.*

φοινικιστής, -οῦ, (ὀ), *one who wears the purple; a courtier.*

φορέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, a. ἐφόρησα, *frequent, cf. φέρω, to carry, to wear.*

φράζω, f. φράσω, pf. πέφρακα (§ 17, 2, N.), pf. pass. πέφρασμαι, a. ἐφράσθην, to tell, declare. Eng. PHRASE.

φρήν, -ερός, (ή), the mind.

φρόνιμος, -ον, in one's right senses, thoughtful, intelligent.

φροντίζω, -ισω, Att. -ιῶ, § 120, 3, to think, to reflect, to be anxious.

φρούραρχος, -ου, (ό), a commander of a garrison or fortress.

φρουρέω, (ώ), f. -ήσω, a. ἐφρουρήσα, to guard, to hold under guard.

φρούριον, -ον, (τό), a guard, a fortress, garrison duty; eis φρούρια, for garrison duty, 1, 4, 15.

Φρυγία, -ας, (ή), Phrygia, a province of Asia Minor.

Φρύξ, -υγός, (ό), a Phrygian.

φύγαι, -άδος, (ό), fugitive, exile.

φύγή, -εῖς, (ή), flight.

φυλακή, -ής, (ή), the act of guarding, a watch or guard; a garrison, 1, 1, 6; of time, a watch; a place for watching and guarding; πρὸς τὰς φυλακάς, to the guard-stations.

φύλαξ, -ακος, (ό), a guard.

φυλάττω, f. -ξω, a. ἐφύλαξα, pf. πέφύλαχα (§ 17, 2, N.), to guard; intrans. to keep guard; mid. to be on one's guard.

φύω, f. φύσω, a. ἐφύσα, pf. πέφυκα (§ 17, 2, N.), to produce.

Φωκαῖς, -ίδος, (ή), a Phocaean woman.

φωνήεις, -εσσα, -εν, sounding, gifted with speech, endowed with a voice; contr. in neut. pl. φωνᾶντα (Dor.).

φῶς, φωτός, (§ 25, 3), (τό), a light.

X.

χαίρω, f. χαίρῃσω, pf. κεχάρηκα (§ 17, 2, N.), pf. pass. κεχάρημαι and κέχαρμαι, f. mid. χαροῦμαι, 2 a. pass. ἐχάρην, to rejoice, to be glad; w. dat. to rejoice at; be delighted with, take pleasure in a thing.

χαλεπαίνω, f. -ανῶ (§ 120, 1), ἐχαλέπηνα (§ 121), to be hard; mid. to be angry.

χαλεπός, -ή, -όν, hard to bear, grievous; difficult; of persons, hard to deal with, hostile; τὰ χαλεπὰ, hardships; οἱ χαλεπώτεροι, bitterer enemies; τὰ χαλεπώτατα, those things which are most cruel; comp. -ώτερος, sup. -ώτατος.

χαλεπώς, adv. with difficulty; comp. -ώτερον, sup. -ώτατα.

χάλκεος, -εα, -εον, contr. χαλκοῦς, -ή, -οῦν, of bronze or copper, brazen.

χαλκός, -οῦ, (ό), copper, brass.

χαρίεις, -ιερ, -εσσα, -ιερ, graceful, pleasing. § 67, 2.

χαρίζομαι, f. -ισομαι, Att. -ιοῦμαι (§ 120, 3), a. ἐχαρισάμην, pf. κεχάρισμαι, both in act. and pass. sense, to gratify; w. dat. and acc. to gratify a person in regard to anything, to oblige.

χάρις, -ιτος, favor, gratitude; acc. χάριν.

χείρ, χειρός, (ή), reg. but dat. pl. χερσὶ, the hand.

χειρόω, (ώ), f. -ώσω, a. ἐχειρώσα, to take in hand, to overpower, to master.

Χερρόνησος, -ου, (ή), the Chersonēus, a peninsula upon the Thracian side of the Hellespont.

χίλιοι, -αι, -α, a thousand.

χίλος, -οῦ, (ό), grass, forage.

χιτών, -ῶνος, (ὁ), a tunic.

χόρτος, -ου, (ὁ), fodder; χόρτος κοῦφος, hay.

χράομαι, (ῶμαι), f. mid. χρήσομαι, a. mid. ἐχρησάμην, pf. pass. κέχρημαι (§ 123, N. 2), to use, to employ; ὑμῖν, ὡς μόνους πειθόμενοις, πιστοτάτοις χρήσεται, he will employ you as the only ones who obeyed him, as most trustworthy.

χράω, f. χρήσω, a. ἐχρησα, pf. κέχρηκα (§ 17, 2, N.), a. mid. ἐχρησάμην, a. pass. ἐχρήσθην, pf. κέχρησμαι and κέχρημαι in present sense, to deliver an oracle; mid. is also used as a deponent with pf. pass. κέχρημαι in same sense (see χράω), to use w. dat. Lat. uti.

χρή, impers. subjunct. χρῆ, optat. χρῆν, infin. χρῆναι, impf. ἐχρήν and χρήν, f. χρήσει, it is fated, it is necessary; w. infin. it must, it is fit; w. acc. and infin. one must needs do a thing.

χρήζω (in Att. only used in pres. and impf.), to wish.

χρήμα, -ατος, (τό), thing used; pl. goods, property, money, resources; χρήματα πολλά, much money.

χρήσιμος, -η, -ον, useful.

χρόνος, -ου, (ὁ), time; χρόνῳ συχρῶ, a considerable time. Eng. CHRONIC.

χρύστος, -έα, -εον, contr. χρυσοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦν, golden. § 65.

χρυσίον, -ου, (τό), piece of gold, gold money (coined).

χρυσός, -οῦ, (ὁ), gold.

χρυσόχαλινος, -ον, with gold-studded bridle.

χώρα, -ας, (ἡ), a place, the place assigned to any one, position; εἰς τὴν ἐαυτοῦ χώραν, to his own position, p. 44, 25; land, country, territory.

χωρέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, Att. -ήσομαι, a. ἐχώρησα, pf. κεχώρηκα, to make room for another, to withdraw; to proceed, 1. 10, 13.

χωρίον, -ου, (τό), a place, position.

χωρίς, adv. apart; as prep. w. gen. without, apart from.

χώρος, -ου, (ὁ), space, district.

Ψ.

Ψάρος, -ου, (ὁ), Psarus, a river of Cilicia.

ψάλιον, -ου, (τό), a bracelet.

ψευδής, -ές, false, lying; as subst. ὁ ψευδής, a liar; Att. irreg. sup. ψευδίστατος.

ψεύδω, f. ψεύσω, a. ἔψευσα, pf. pass. ἔψευσμαι, a. pass. ἐψεύσθην, to deceive; mid. to be false; ἐψεύσθη τοῦτο, in this he was deceived. PSEUDO- as a prefix in numerous words.

ψιλός, -ή, -ες, bare; uncovered, unarmored; ψιλὴν ἔχων τὴν κεφαλὴν, having his head bare, i.e. without helmet.

ψιλόω, (ῶ), f. -ώσω, pf. pass. ἐψίλωμαι, to strip bare, to make bald; pass. to become bald; w. gen. to strip bare of a thing.

ψυχή, -ῆς, (ἡ), breath, soul, life.

Ω

ὦ, interj. *O*, used in direct address.
ὥδε, adv. *thus, so, in this manner, in the following manner.*

ὠνόμαί, (-οῦμαι), f. -ήσομαι, a. ἐωνη-
σάμην, pf. ἐώνημαι, impf. ἐωνοῦμην,
to buy, to purchase (ἐπιδάμην is used
as 2 a., for accent, see § 127, 6,
N. 2).

ὠκύς, ὠκέα, ὠκύ, gen. ὠκέος, -εας,
-έος, *quick, swift*; adv. ὠκέως or
ὠκα, *swiftly*; comp. and sup. ὠκύ-
τερος, ὠκύτατος; irreg. ὠκίων,
ὠκιστος.

ὠνιος, -α, -ον, *for sale*; τὰ ὠνια, *wares*.
ώρα, -ας, (ή), *time*.

ὤς, demonstr. adv. of manner, *so, thus*.

ὥς, relat. adv. *when, as*; ὃ δ' ὥς
ἀπῆλθεν, *but when he departed*, p. 63,
15; as conj. *that*; ὥς ἐπιβουλεύοι,
(saying) *that he was plotting*, 1, 1.
3; before a partic. to express the
idea of the subject of the leading
; verb, without implying that it is
the idea of the speaker or writer,
*as if, on the ground that, with the
intention of, for the purpose of, pre-
tending that, that*; ὥς εἰς Πισιδας
βουλόμενος στρατεύεσθαι, *pretending
that he wished to lead an army against
the Pisidians*, 1, 1. 11; ὥς Πισιδας
βουλομένης ἐμβαλεῖν παντάπασιν ἐκ

τῆς χώρας, *that he wished to expel
the Pisidians wholly from the country*,
1, 2, 1, § 277, 6, N. 2; ὥς ἐπιβου-
λεύοντος Τισσαφέρνης, *on the ground
that Tissaphernes was plotting*, 1, 1,
6; ὥς φίλον, *as a friend*, 1, 1, 2;
w. sup. ὥς τάχιστα, *as quickly as
possible*; w. numerals, *about*; w.
infin., denoting purpose or result,
so that, so as, § 266, 2, N. 1; ὥς
μὴ ἀπτεσθαι τῆς κάρφης τὸ ὄδωρ,
*so that the water did not touch the
hay*; causal conj. *because*; tem-
poral, *when*; as prep. w. acc. used
only before names of persons, *to*.

ὥσπερ, *just as*; of time, *as soon as*;
to modify an assertion, *as if, as it
were*; w. partic. *as, or as if*, § 277,
6, N. 3.

ὥστε, w. infinitive, *so that, so as*,
§ 266, 1; on condition, § 266, 2;
ὥστε αὐτῷ μᾶλλον φίλους εἶναι ἢ
βασιλεῖ, *so that they were more friendly
to him than to the king*, p. 55, 6; w.
indicative, *so that*, § 237.

ὠτελή, -ης, (ή), *a scar*.

ὠφελαι, *would that, O that*; ὠφελαι
τοῦτο ποιεῖν, *would that he were
doing this* (lit. *he ought to be doing
this*). See ὀφείλω. § 251, 2,
N. 1.

ὠφελέω, (ῶ), f. -ήσω, *to assist*.

II. ENGLISH AND GREEK.

[For numerals, see Grammar, § 76; for pronouns, § 79.]

A.

| | |
|--|---|
| a, a certain one, <i>τις</i> . | again, (of place, back, backward; |
| abandon, to, <i>προδίδωμι</i> . | of time, once more; in narrative, |
| ability, <i>δύναμις</i> , (ή); to the best | on the other hand, in turn, like- |
| of one's ability, <i>εἰς δύναμιν</i> . | wise), <i>αὖ</i> ; (back again), <i>πάλιν</i> ; |
| able, to be, <i>δύναμαι</i> ; able (adj.), | (still, longer), <i>ἔτι</i> . |
| <i>ικανός</i> , -ή, -όν. | against, <i>ἐπὶ</i> or <i>πρός</i> w. acc. |
| about (concerning), <i>περί</i> w. gen.; | alive, to be, <i>ζάω</i> , § 123, N. 2. |
| about (around), <i>ἀμφί</i> w. acc.; | all, <i>πᾶς</i> , <i>πᾶσα</i> , <i>πᾶν</i> , § 25, 3, N.; not |
| about w. numerals, <i>ὥς</i> ; <i>μέλλω</i> , | at all, <i>οὐδέν</i> , § 160, 2; at all, <i>εἴτα</i> . |
| § 98, 3; we are about to do this, | almost, <i>ὀλίγου</i> w. <i>δεῖ</i> , § 172, 2, N. 2 |
| <i>μέλλομεν τοῦτο ποιεῖν</i> . | (end). |
| above, <i>ὑπέρ</i> w. gen. or acc. | ally, <i>σύμμαχος</i> (δ). |
| accede, to accede to a truce, | alone, <i>μόνος</i> , -η, -ον. |
| <i>σπένδομαι</i> (mid.). | already, <i>ἤδη</i> , adv. |
| accomplish, to, <i>διαπράττωμαι</i> (mid.). | also, <i>καί</i> . |
| accordance with, in, <i>πρός</i> w. gen. | altar, <i>βωμός</i> (δ). |
| accustomed to hunt, <i>ἐθάρυνεν</i> , | although, <i>μέντοι</i> ; by a partic., |
| § 200, N. 5. | § 277, 5. |
| accrue, to, <i>γίγνομαι</i> . | always, <i>δέ</i> , adv. |
| accuse, to, <i>αἰτιόμαι</i> ; <i>διαβάλλω</i> . | am, <i>εἰμι</i> . |
| actuate, to, <i>παροξύνω</i> . | am able, <i>δύναμαι</i> , § 127, 6, N. 2. |
| admire, to, <i>θαυμάζω</i> . | am come, <i>ἦκω</i> , see § 200, Note 3. |
| advance (go forward), to, <i>πρὸς</i> w. gen. | am gone, <i>οἰχομαι</i> , § 200, 3. |
| used as the future of <i>προέρχομαι</i> ; | ambush, to lie in, <i>ἐκδραμεῖν</i> . |
| advance (to, towards, or | among, <i>μετά</i> w. gen.; (into), <i>εἰς</i> w. |
| against), <i>ἐπεί</i> ; to advance on | acc. |
| the run, <i>δρόμῳ θείν</i> . | anciently, <i>τὸ ἀρχαῖον</i> . |
| advance-guard, <i>προφύλαξ</i> (δ). | and, <i>καί</i> ; <i>καί</i> corresponds to the |
| advise, to, <i>συμβουλεύω</i> . | Lat. <i>et</i> ; <i>τέ</i> (enclitic), to Lat. <i>que</i> ; |
| after, conj. <i>ἐπει</i> , <i>ἐπειδή</i> , § 207, 2; | <i>δέ</i> . |
| prep., <i>μετά</i> w. acc.; after these | angry, to be, <i>χαλεπαίνωμαι</i> (mid.), |
| things, <i>μετὰ ταῦτα</i> . | w. dat.; to make angry, <i>οργίζω</i> . |
| afternoon, <i>δελή</i> (ή). | animal, <i>ζῷον</i> (τό); wild animal, |
| afterwards, <i>ὕστερον</i> , adv. | <i>θηρίον</i> (τό). |

announce, to, ἀγγέλλω, or ἀπαγγέλλω, § 120, 1 and § 121; to announce publicly, προαγορεύω.
 annoy, to, κακῶς ποιέω, § 165, N. 1.
 another, ἄλλος, -η -ο.
 answer, to, ἀποκρίνομαι.
 anticipate, to, φθάνω, § 279, 2.
 anxious, to be, φροντίζω.
 any one, some one, any thing, τίς, τι, § 84 and § 150; any (other) one, another, ἄλλος, -η, -ο.
 appear, to, mid. and pass. of φαίνομαι.
 appoint, to, ἀποδείκνυμι.
 approach, ἐφάσθαι (ἦ).
 array, to, τάσσω; of those arrayed against the Greeks, τῶν κατὰ τοὺς Ἕλληνας τεταγμένων.
 arise (accrue), to, γίγνομαι.
 Aristippus, Ἀριστίππος (ὁ).
 armed with scythes, δρεπανηφόρος, -α, -ον.
 arms, ὅπλα (τά).
 army, στρατεύμα (τό); στρατιά (ἦ).
 around, περί, w. acc.; ἀμφί w. acc.
 arrange, to, διατάσσω.
 arrest, to, συλλαμβάνω.
 arrive (am present), to, ἔρχομαι; come from some place ἀφικνέομαι; have arrived, am come, ἦκω, pres. with force of pf. see § 200, N. 3.
 Artaxerxes, Ἀρταξέρξης (ὁ).
 as, ὥς, sometimes not translated, with partic. in gen. absolute, § 277, 6, N. 2; just as, ὥσπερ; as if, ὥς: as quickly as possible, ὥς τάχιστα; as much as possible, ὥς μάλιστα, with or without the

proper form of δύναιμι; as many as possible, ὥς or ὅτι πλείονα; as fast as he could, ᾧ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα; as follows, proper form of ὅδε (§ 148, N. 1) when the object of a verb; ὅδε, an adverb; (somewhat as follows), τοιούδε, τοιάδε, τοιόνδε; not translated after verbs signifying to appoint, &c., § 166 and N. 2.
 ascend, to, ἀναβαίνειν.
 ashamed, to be, mid. of αἰσχύνω; so that every one was ashamed, ὥστε πᾶσι αἰσχύνῃ εἶναι.
 ask, αἰτέω (ask a person for something), § 164; ἐρωτάω, or ἀερωτάω, interrogate, to inquire; ἐρομαι mostly used in the aor. and fut., for the present ἐρωτάω is used; δέομαι, beg, § 172, 2, N. 2.
 ass, ὄνος (ὁ or ἡ).
 assemble (levy), to, ἀθροίζω.
 assembly, ἐκκλησία (ἦ).
 assist, ὠφελέω; ὑπηρετέω w. dat.; to assist in urging on the work, συσπυρνάω; with one's assistance, μετά.
 assistance, βοήθεια (ἦ).
 astonished, to be, θανμάζω.
 at, ἐν, w. acc. after verbs of motion; ἐν, w. dat.; ἐπὶ, w. dat.; at full speed, ἀνὰ κράτος; at least, γέ enclit., (Lat. quidem); at the same time, ἅμα; at least, τέλει.
 Athenian, Ἀθηναῖος, -αία, -αῖον.
 attach, to, ἐπιτίθημι.
 attempt, to, πειράζομαι.
 away, ride, to, ἀπελαύνω; send away, ἀφίημι.

B.

Babylon, Βαβυλῶν (ή).

banish, to, ἐκβάλλω.

barbarian, βάρβαρος (ό).

barbarian, βαρβαρικός, -ή, -όν.

bare, ψιλός, -ή, -όν.

base, κακός, -ή, -όν, § 73, 2; basely, κακῶς (adv.).

battle, μάχη (ή); battle (war), πόλεμος (ό).

bear, to, φέρω.

beast, θηρίον (τό); beast of burden, ὑποζύγιον (τό).

beat, to, παίω.

beautiful, καλός, -ή, -όν, § 73, 3.

beauty, κάλλος (τό).

because, ὅτι, § 250; by partic. § 277, 2.

become, to, γίνομαι.

becoming, it is, δέι.

before, πρό, w. gen.; πρὸς w. gen.; πρὶν (conj.) § 240, 1.

begin, to, ἀρχω or ὑπάρχω, § 280; I begin to run, δρόμος γίγνεται μοι.

behalf of, ὑπέρ, w. gen.

behind, in the rear, ὀπισθεν, adv.

belong to, to, εἶναι, § 169, 1.

benefit, to, ὠφελέω; to benefit greatly, μέγα ὠφελέω.

besiege, to, πολιορκέω.

best, ἀριστος, -η, -ον; seem best, δοκέω.

betray, to, προδίδωμι.

between, μεταξύ, w. gen.

beyond, ὑπέρ, w. acc. or gen.

bid, to, κελεύω.

black, μέλας, μελαινα, μέλαν.

blackness, μελανία (ή).

blame, to, (pass.) ἐπιτιμᾶω, with dat.

blow, πληγή (ή).

boasting, μεγαλήγορος, -α, -ον.

boat, πλοῖον (τό).

boldly, θαρραλέως (adv.).

book, βιβλίον (τό).

born, to be, γίνομαι.

both, ἀμφότεροι; both... and, καὶ ... καὶ; τὲ ... καὶ: καὶ=the Lat. et: τὲ (enclitic)=Lat. que; both ... and in particular, or particularly, τὲ ... καὶ.

bow, to use the, τοξεύω.

boy, παῖς (ό), § 25, 3, N.

bracelet, ψέλιον (τό).

brave, ἀγαθός, -η, -ον, § 73, 1; (manly), ἀνδρεῖος, -εἰα, -εῖον.

bravery, ἀρετή (ή).

breadth, εὖρος (τό).

break of day, at, ἅμα τῇ ἡμέρᾳ.

break down, to, λύω; to break a treaty, σπονδὰς λύειν.

breakfast, ἀριστον (τό).

breastplate, θώραξ (ό).

bridge, γέφυρα (ή).

brother, ἀδελφός (ό); voc. ἀδελφε.

burn, to, κάω or καίω.

but, ἀλλὰ; δέ.

by, (the agent), ὑπό w. gen.; by, a particle of swearing, μά, νή, see § 163; along by, παρά, with the acc.; near by, w. dat.; by land, κατὰ γῆν; by the side of, παρά, w. dat.; (to a position) by the side of, παρά, w. acc.; by the side of the road, παρά τὴν ὁδόν; translated by gen. § 171, 1, and N.; by partic., § 277, 2.

C.

- call (summon), to, καλέω; (name),
 ὀνομάζω.
 camp, σκῆπαι (ai); στρατόπεδον
 (τό).
 can, δύναμαι, § 127 6, N. 2.
 canal, αὐλὸν (ὁ).
 captain, λοχαγός (ὁ).
 care, to take care of, ἐπιμελέομαι,
 § 171, 2; take care, care for,
 μέλει μοι, w. gen.
 carelessly, ἡμελημένως, adv.
 carry on war, to, πολεμέω; carry,
 φέρω.
 case, in, εἰ w. the indic. or opta-
 tive.
 cast at, to, βάλλω; to cast stones
 at him, βάλλειν αὐτὸν λίθοις.
 cease, to, παύομαι (mid.).
 centre, μέσον (τό).
 certain, α, τὶς (enclitic).
 certainly, ἤ μῃν.
 character, τρόπος (ὁ); (disposition),
 φύσις (ἡ); in accordance with
 the character of, πρὸς τοῦ τρόπου.
 chariot, ἄρμα (τό).
 Chersonesus, Χερρόνησος (ἡ).
 choose, to, αἰρέομαι.
 Cilicia, Κιλικία (ἡ).
 citadel, ἀκρόπολις (ἡ).
 citizen, πολίτης (ὁ).
 city (either the place, or its inhabi-
 tants, or both), πόλις (ἡ); ἄστυ
 (not including the inhabitants);
 the men or those in the city, οἱ
 ἐν ᾗσιν ἀνθρώποι, or οἱ ἐν ᾗσιν,
 § 141, N. 3.
 Clearchus, Κλέαρχος (ὁ).
 cloud, νεφέλη (ἡ).
 cohort, τάξις (ἡ).
 cold, χειμὼν (ὁ).
 collect (levy, assemble), to, ἀθροί-
 ζω; collect (lead together), συλ-
 λέγω.
 come, to, ἔρχομαι; am come, ἦκω,
 § 200, N. 3; to come together,
 συνέρχομαι; to come forward,
 προέρχομαι; come back, ἦκω.
 command, to, προΐστημι, used in
 this sense only in the intransitive
 parts pf., plupf., fut. pf. and 2d
 aor. tenses, § 171, 3; command
 (to do something), κελεύω; com-
 mand (an army), στρατηγέω,
 § 171, 3; command (order), τάτ-
 τω w. acc.; command (to act as
 commander), ἐπιστατέω.
 commander, ἄρχων (ὁ).
 commit injustice, to, ἀδικέω.
 commotion, δοῦπος (ὁ).
 company, of infantry, τάξις (ἡ);
 of horse, ὠχη (ἡ); company
 with, in, σὺν, w. dat.
 compel, to, βιάζομαι, w. acc. and
 infin.
 conceal, to, κρύπτω.
 concerns, it, μέλει; concerning,
 περί, w. gen.; to be concerned,
 ἀχθομαι.
 confusion, ταραχος (ὁ).
 conquer, to, νικάω; to be con-
 quered, ἡττάομαι.
 conscious, I am, σφόδρα ἐμνησθῆ
 § 130, 2; § 187.
 consult together, to, συμβουλευέω.
 contend, to, ἐρίζω, § 186, N. 1;
 to contend with any one for
 any thing, ἀντιποιέσθαι (mid. of
 ἀντιποιέω) τινί τινος, § 173, 1, N.;
 § 186, N. 1.
 contest, ἀγὼν (ὁ).

control, to, *ἐχω*.
 convene, to, *συνάγω*.
 co-operate, to, *συνπράττω*.
 costly, *πολυτέλης*, -*ές*.
 counsel, *βοήλευμα* (τό).
 count upon, to, *λογίζομαι*.
 country (territory), *χώρα* (ή); na-
 tive country, *πατρίς* (ή).

cross, to, *διάβαίνω*; a crossing,
διάβασις (ή).
 crown, *στέφανος* (ό).
 cry out, to, *βοάω*.
 custom, *νόμος* (ό).
 cut off, to, *ἐκκόπτω*; cut in pieces,
κατακόπτω; cut down, *ἐκκόπτω*.
 Cyrus, *Κύρος* (ό).

D.

danger, *κίνδυνος* (ό); incur danger,
 to, *κινδυνεύω*.
 dare, to, *τολμάω*.
 daric, *δαρεικός* (ό).
 Darius, *Δαρείος* (ό).
 darkness, *μελάνια* (ή).
 dart, *παλτόν* (τό).
 daughter, *θυγάτηρ* (ή).
 dawn, at, *ἄμα ὁρθρῶ*.
 day, *ἡμέρα* (ή); day's journey or
 march, *σταθμός* (ό).
 death, *θάνατος* (ό); to put to
 death, *ἀποκτείνω*.
 deceive, to, *ψεύδω*.
 decide, to, *γινώσκω*.
 declare, *ἀνείπον*, 2d aor.
 deep, *βαθύς*, -*εία*, -*ύ*; four deep,
ἐπὶ τεττάρων.
 defeated, to be, *ἡττάομαι*.
 delay, to, *διατρίβω*.
 deliberate, to, *βουλευόμαι* (mid.).
 deliver up, to, *παραδίδομαι*.
 delicious, *ἡδύς*, -*εία*, -*ύ*.
 demand, to, *ἀπαίτέω*.
 dense, *πυκνός*, -*ή*, -*όν*.
 deny, to, *οὐ φημι*.
 depart, to, *ἀπείμι*.
 desert, to, *αὐτομολέω*; ἀπέρχομαι;
 many deserted from the king,
παρὰ βασιλέως πολλοὶ ἀπῆλθον.
 design, to, *διανοέομαι*.

deserve, the one deserving (it),
ἐπιτήδειος, -*ον*.
 desire, *ἐπιθυμία* (ή).
 desire, to, *ἐπιθυμέω*; *χρήζω*; (noun)
πόθος (ό).
 despatch, to, *ἀποπέμπω*.
 destroy, to, *ἀφαιρέω*.
 die, to, *ἀποθνήσκω*, *θνήσκω*, § 200,
 N. 6.
 differ, to, *διαφέρω*.
 difficult, *δυσπρόρευτος*, -*ον*; ἀμήχανος,
 -*ον*.
 difficulty, *ἀπορον*, neut. of *ἀπορος*, -*ον*.
 diligent, *μελετηρός*, -*ά*, -*όν*.
 Dionysius, *Διονύσιος* (ό).
 directed, to be, *εἰμι*; to direct,
ἀποδείκνυμι.
 direction, in this, *ταύτη*, adv.
 disgraceful, *αἰσχρός*, -*ά*, -*όν*.
 dismiss, to, *ἀφίημι*.
 displeased, to be, *ἄχθομαι*.
 divinity, *δαίμων* (ό).
 do (perform, act), to, *πράττω*
 (either trans. or intrans.); ποιέω
 (make, appoint), (trans.); do
 well or good, *εὖ ποιεῶ*; should
 (must) be done, *ποιητέος*, -*α*, -*ον*,
 § 281, 1 and 2; to be successful
 or fortunate, *καλῶς πράττω*; to
 do harm or ill to, *κακῶς ποιεῶ*,
 § 165, N. 1.

| | |
|---|--|
| door, <i>θύρα</i> (ἡ). | drive, to, <i>ἐξελαύνω</i> . |
| down, down from, <i>κατά</i> w. gen. | due, to be, <i>ὀφείλομαι</i> . |
| draw up (in military order), to, <i>τάττω</i> . | duty of, it is, (<i>ἐστὶ</i>) w. predicative genitive, § 169, 1. |
| drink, to, <i>πίνω</i> ; (noun), <i>ποτόν</i> (τό). | dwell, to, <i>οικέω</i> . |

E.

| | |
|--|---|
| each, <i>ἐκαστος</i> , -η, -ον; each other, <i>ἀλλήλων</i> , § 81. | enquire, to, <i>ἐρωτάω</i> . |
| eagle, <i>ἀετός</i> (ὁ). | enter, to, <i>εἰσέρχομαι</i> ; <i>δύσω</i> , see § 126, 1, fine print. |
| earth, <i>γῆ</i> (ἡ). | enterprise, <i>πρᾶξις</i> (ἡ). |
| easy, <i>εὐπρακτος</i> , -ον. | entreat, to, <i>δέομαι</i> , w. gen. |
| eat, to, <i>ἐσθίω</i> . | err, to, <i>ἀμαρτάνω</i> . |
| educate, to, <i>παιδεύω</i> . | escape, to, <i>ἐκφεύγω</i> . |
| effect a passage, to, <i>παρέρχομαι</i> . | Euphrates, <i>Εὐφράτης</i> (ὁ), § 142, 2, N. 5. |
| either . . . or, ἢ . . . ἢ. | every, every one, <i>πᾶς</i> , <i>πᾶσα</i> , <i>πάν</i> ; |
| elder, <i>πρεσβύτερος</i> , -α, -ον. | everybody, <i>πᾶς τις</i> ; everything, neut. of <i>πᾶς τις</i> , or simply <i>τὰ πάντα</i> . |
| Eleian, <i>Ἠλείος</i> (ὁ). | evident, <i>φανερός</i> , -ά, -όν; <i>δηλός</i> , -η, -ον, § 280, N. 1. |
| embark, to, <i>ἐμβαλίνω</i> . | exceedingly, <i>ἰσχυρῶς</i> , adv. |
| empire, <i>ἀρχή</i> (ἡ). | except, <i>πλὴν</i> , w. gen. |
| employ, to, <i>χράομαι</i> , § 188, 1, N. 2; § 123, N. 2. | exercise, to, <i>γυμνάζω</i> . |
| encamp, to, <i>στρατοπεδεύομαι</i> (mid.). | exhibit, to, <i>ἀποδεικνύμι</i> . |
| end, <i>τελευτῇ</i> (ἡ). | exile, <i>φυγὰς</i> (ὁ); <i>ὁ φεύγων</i> ; <i>ὁ ἐκπεπτωκώς</i> , § 276, 2. |
| endure, to, <i>ἀνέχομαι</i> . | expedient, it seems, <i>δοκεῖ</i> . |
| enemy (enemy in war), <i>πολέμιος</i> (ὁ); personal enemy, <i>ἐχθρός</i> (ὁ). | expedition, to make, <i>στρατεύομαι</i> . |
| engaged in military operations, to be, <i>στρατεύομαι</i> ; to engage in war, <i>πολεμέω</i> . | expel, to, <i>ἐκβάλλω</i> . |
| enjoy (use), to, <i>χράομαι</i> (mid.), § 188, 1, N. 2. | expend, to, <i>δαπανάω</i> . |
| enough, <i>ἱκανός</i> , -ή, -όν. | extricate, to (help to), <i>συνεκβιβάζω</i> . |
| | eye, <i>ὀφθαλμός</i> (ὁ). |

F.

| | |
|--|--|
| faithful, <i>πιστός</i> , -ή, -όν. | fast, <i>ταχύς</i> , -εία, -ύ, § 73, 10; as fast as he could, <i>ἡ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα</i> ; the faster, <i>ὅσῳ θάττον</i> , § 188, 2. |
| fall, to, <i>πίπτω</i> ; to fall upon or to fall into, <i>ἐμπίπτω</i> ; to fall down, <i>ἐκπίπτω</i> . | father, <i>πατήρ</i> (ὁ). |
| further, <i>τοῦ πρόω</i> , partitive gen., lit., (a step) of the way forward. | favor, to do a, <i>εὖ ποιέω</i> , § 165, N. 1. |

favorable condition, to be in, καλῶς ἔχειν.
 fear, φόβος (ὁ).
 fear, to, 2d pf. of δειδῶ, with acc. or with μή; (hesitate) δυνέω, w. μή, § 218; to be frightened, φοβέομαι; (reverence), αἰδέομαι.
 feet, hundred feet, πλέθρον (τό).
 fellow, fellow soldiers, ἀνδρες στρατιῶται.
 few, ὀλίγοι, -αι, -α.
 fifteen, πεντεκαίδεκα, indecl.; fifteen hundred, πεντακίσιοι καὶ χίλιοι.
 fifty, πενήκοντα, indecl.
 fight, to, μάχομαι.
 find, to, εὕρισκω; found, to be, ὑπάρχω; if any one shall be found doing good to us, εἰ μὲντοι τις ἡμᾶς καὶ εἰ ποιῶν ὑπάρχει.
 first, πρῶτος, -η, -ον; at first, πρῶτον.
 fish, ἰχθύς (ὁ).
 fit time, καιρός (ὁ).
 five, πέντε, indecl.; five thousand, παντακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α.
 flay, to, ἐκδέρω.
 flee, to, φεύγω.
 flesh-scraper, σκληγγίς (ἡ).
 flight, φυγή (ἡ).
 flourishing, εὐδαίμων, -ον.
 flow, to, ῥέω.
 follow, to, ἑπομαι, § 184, 2.
 followers, οἱ περὶ αὐτῶν.
 following manner, in the, ὡς, adv.; τὴνδε τὸν τρόπον, § 160, 2.; on the following day, τῇ ὑστεραίᾳ, § 189; on (during) the following day, § 161; (arriving at and extending into the following day) generally rendered on the following day, εἰς τὴν ὑστεραίαν.

folly, εὐθρα (ἡ).
 fond of learning, φιλομαθής, -ες.
 food (nourishment, support), τροφή (ἡ); (corn, grain), σίτος (ὁ).
 fool, μάταιος (ὁ).
 foolish, εὐθήτης, -ες.
 foot, ποὺς (ὁ).
 for, γάρ conj.; for the sake of, ἕνεκα w. gen.; διὰ w. acc.; for what, διὰ τί; ἐπὶ w. dat.; (in behalf of), ὑπέρ w. gen.; after verbs of asking, see § 164.
 force, βία (ἡ); force or forces, δύραμις (ἡ).
 foregoing time, in the, ἐν τῷ πρόσθεν χρόνῳ.
 forget, to, ἐπιλανθάνομαι.
 former, πρότερος, -α, -ον; the former... the latter, οἱ μὲν... οἱ δέ.
 fortified, ἐρμυκός, -ή, -όν.
 forty, τεσσαράκοντα; forty-five, πέντε καὶ τεσσαράκοντα.
 fountain, κρήνη (ἡ).
 four, τέτταρες, § 77; four deep, ἐπὶ τεττάρων; four thousand, τετρακισχίλιοι, -αι, -α.
 free, ἐλεύθερος, -η, -ον.
 freedom, ἐλευθερία (ἡ).
 frequently, πολλάκις, adv.
 friendly, to be, εὐνοικῶς ἔχω.
 friend, φίλος, (ὁ).
 friendly, φίλιος, -ία, -ιον.
 from (away from a place), ἀπὸ w. gen.; (out of), ἐξ w. gen.; (from beside a person), παρὰ.
 front, in front of, πρὸ w. gen.
 fugitive, φυγᾶς (ὁ).
 full, πλήρης, -ες.
 furlong, στάδιον (τό).
 furnish, to, παρέχω.

G.

gain, to, *κερδαίνω*.
 galley, *τριήρης* (ή).
 games, *ἀγών* (ὁ).
 garrison, *φυλακή* (ή).
 gates, *πύλαι* (αι); gate, *θύρα* (ή).
 general, *στρατηγός* (ὁ).
 girdle, *ζώνη* (ή).
 give, to, *δίδωμι*; to give up the idea (of doing anything), *ἀπο-γυγνώσκω*; to give orders, *παρά-γελλω*; to publicly give notice, *προαγορεύω*; to give one's oath, *δμνυμι*.
 glad, to be, *ἡδομαι*.
 gladly, *ἡδέως*.
 Glus, *Γλοῦς* (ὁ).
 go, to, *εἶμι*; *έρχομαι*; go down, *καταβαίνω*; go away, *ἀπέρχομαι*; go further, *λέγει τοῦ πρόσω*; go against, *λέγει ἐπὶ* w. acc.; to go up, *ἀναβαίνω*; to go forward, *πρόβειμι*; go into, *εἰσβαίνω*; let go, *ἀφίημι*; go back, *ἔπειμι*.
 God, *θεός* (ὁ).
 gold, *χρυσίον* (τό).
 golden, *χρυσοῦς*, -ή, -οῦν; having a gold-studded bridle, *χρυσοχάλι-ρος*, -η, -ον.

gone, am, *ὄχομαι*, § 200, N. 3.
 good, *ἀγαθός*, -ή, -όν; it seems good or expedient, *δοκεῖ*; good looking, *εὐειδής*, -ές; good thing, *ἀγαθόν*, neut. acc. of *ἀγαθός*; to be of good cheer, *θαρρέω*.
 goodness, *ἀρετή* (ή).
 govern as satrap, to, *σατραπεύω*.
 government, *ἀρχή* (ή).
 grant, to, *δίδωμι*.
 grass, *χλός* (ὁ).
 gratify, to, *χαρίζομαι* w. acc. and dat.
 great, *μέγας*, *μεγάλη*, *μέγα*; great-ly, *μέγα*, adv.
 Greek, *Ἕλλην* (ὁ); in the Greek language, *Ἑλληνικῶς*.
 grieved, to be deeply, *χαλεπῶς φέρω*; to be grieved, *λυπέομαι*.
 ground, *γῆ* (ή); on the ground that, *ὡς* w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2;
 groundless, *κενός*, -ή, -όν.
 guard, to, *φυλάττω*; guard (sentinel), *φύλαξ* (ὁ); guard (garri-son), *φυλακή* (ή); to guard the rear, *ὀπισθοφυλακέω*.
 guest, *ξένος* (ὁ).
 guide, *ἡγεμὼν* (ὁ)
 guilty, to be, *ἀδικέω*.

H.

habit, were in the, by the imper-
 fect tense, § 200, N. 5.
 half, *ἡμισυς*, -εια, -υ.
 hand, *χεῖρ* (ή).
 happen, to, *τυγχάνω* w. partic., § 279, 2; happened to be his guest, *ξένος ὡς ἐτύγχανεν αὐτῷ*; *γίγνομαι*.

happy, *εὐδαίμων*, -ον.
 harass, to, *λυπέω* w. acc.
 harbor, *λιμὴν* (ὁ).
 hare, *λαγώς* (ὁ), § 42, 2, N.
 harm, to do harm to, *κακῶς ποιεῖν* w. acc.; (injure), *ἀδικέω*.
 hasten, to, mid. of *ἐγμι*; *ὀρμαίνομαι*; to be in haste, *σπεύδω* w. infin.

hastily, ταχύ, adv.

have, to, ἔχω; or by dative of possessor, § 184, 4.

hay, χόρτος (ὁ).

he, she, it, when the subject of a verb, or when readily supplied from the context, not expressed, unless for the sake of emphasis, § 144, 1, and § 134, N. 1; **he**, **himself**, she, **herself**, **they**, **themselves**, the proper form of αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 145, 1; § 79, 1, N. 1; **he** who, often by the article with the partic., § 276, 2, and § 148, N. 3.

head, κεφαλὴ (ἡ).

hear, to, ἀκούω.

heat, καῦμα (τό).

heavy-armed soldier, ὀπλίτης (ὁ).

heights, ἄκρα (τά).

helmet, κράνος (τό).

herald, κήρυξ (ὁ).

here (at this very place), αὐτοῦ, adv.

hill, γήλοφος (ὁ).

him, **her**, **it**, **them**, αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 79, N. 1, and § 146, 2; § 144, 2.

himself, **herself**, **itself**, **themselves**, when intensive by the proper form of αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 79, N. 1; § 142, 4, N. 2; reflexive, ἐαυτοῦ, ἐαυτῆς, ἐαυτοῦ, or αὐτοῦ, αὐτῆς, αὐτοῦ with or without αὐτός, § 80; § 146; by the middle voice, § 199.

hinder, to, κωλύω.

hire, to, μισθόω.

his, **her**, **its**, **their**, not referring to the subject of their sentence, the gen. singular or plural of αὐτός, § 142, 4, N. 3; when referring to the subject of their verb the gen. of the reflexive pronoun is used, § 142, 4, N. 3; when not emphatic by the article, § 141, N. 2; also by the possessive pronoun, § 147.

hit, to, ἀκοντίζω.

hold, to, ἔχω.

home, homeward, οἶκαδε, § 61.

honor, to, τιμᾶω; **honor**, τιμῇ (ἡ).

honorable, τίμιος, -α, -ον.

hope, ἐλπίς (ἡ).

hoplite, ὀπλίτης (ὁ).

horse, ἵππος (ὁ); **on horseback** (with verbs signifying to hunt), ἀφ' ἵππου; with verbs signifying to ride, ἐφ' ἵππου.

horseman, ἵπκεύς (ὁ).

hostile, πολέμιος, -α, -ον.

house, δόμος (ὁ).

how, πῶς, in direct questions;

ὅπως, in indirect, § 282, 1; **how** much, πόσος, -η, -ον; **how** many, ὅσος, -η, -ον.

however, μέντοι, adv., sometimes, μέν.

hundred, ἑκατόν, indecl.

hunger, λιμός (ὁ).

hunt, θηρεύω; **to hunt on horseback**, θηρεύω ἀπὸ ἵππου.

hurl, to, βάλλω.

I.

I, ἐγώ, ἐμοῦ, § 144, 1.

if, εἰ, before the indicative and optative; ἐάν, before the subjunctive.

ill, κακῶς; **treat ill**, κακῶς ποιεῖω.

immediately, εὐθύς; when used to add explicitness to particles, often rendered by δὲ.

impassable, ἀμύχανος, -ον.
 in, ἐν, with dative; *eis* (after verbs of motion), w. acc.
 in accordance with the character, πρὸς τοῦ τρόπου.
 in as much as, ὥς w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.
 in behalf of, ὑπέρ w. gen.
 income, πρόσσδος (ή).
 in company with, σύν w. dat.
 in order that, ὅνα, § 216.
 in that place, ἐνταῦθα, adv.
 in the following manner, ὧδε, adv.; τῶνδε τὸν τρόπον, § 148, N. 1; § 160, 2.
 in the power of, ἐπὶ w. dat.
 in the presence of, πρὸς w. gen.; after verbs of motion with acc.; those in presence of the king, οἱ πρὸ βασιλέως.
 indeed, δέ.
 infantry, ὀλῆ (ή).
 inferior, to be, ἡττάσθαι, § 175, 2.
 inflict punishment, to, δίκην ἐπιτίθην.
 inform, to, σημαίνω, § 121, N. 1; to give information, μηνύω.

inhabitants, οἱ ἐνοικοῦντες.
 injure, to ἀδικέω; without doing injury, δυνῶς.
 injustice, to commit, ἀδικέω; (noun) ἀδικία (ή).
 inquire (seek), to, ζητέω.
 in regard to, πρὸς w. acc.
 in return for, ἀντὶ w. gen.
 inspect, to, ἐπισκοπέω.
 instead of, ἀντὶ w. gen.
 insuperable, ἀμύχανος, -ον.
 intelligent, σοφός, -ή, -όν.
 intend, to, μέλλω, § 98, 3; intending or with the intention of, ὥς with a partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.
 interpreter, ἐρμηνεύς (δ).
 into, *eis* w. acc.; into the presence of, πρὸς w. acc.
 Ionia, Ἰωνία (ή).
 it, αὐτός, αὐτή, αὐτό, § 79, N. 1; § 145, 2.
 it is characteristic of, (ἐστὶ), with the predicative genitive, § 169, 1.
 it is necessary, δεῖ; ἀνάγκη (ή) with (ἐστίν).
 itself, see himself.

J.

javelin, παλτὸν (τό).
 join, to, συμμῆγνυμι, § 187; join in a war against, συμπολεμέω πρὸς w. acc.; join in an expedition against, συστρατεύομαι ἐπὶ w. acc.
 journey, ὁδός (ή); a day's journey, σταθμός (δ).

Jove, Ζεὺς (δ).
 judge, κριτής (δ).
 Jupiter, Ζεὺς (δ), voc. Ζεῦ.
 just, δίκαιος, -α, -ον; justly, δίκαια (neut. plu. of δίκαιος), also δικαίως.
 just now, δῆ.
 justice, punishment, δίκη (ή).

K.

keep guard, to, φυλάττω.
 kill, to, ἀποκτείνω; (pass. ἀποθνήσκω).
 king, βασιλεύς (ὁ); am king, βασιλεύω.
 kingdom, βασιλεία (ἡ).
 know, to, οἶδα, see § 200, N. 6;
 ἐπίσταμαι (§ 127, 6, N. 2); (perceive) γιγνώσκω.

knowledge of, without the, λάθρα w. gen.; or by λαθάνω with a partic., § 279, 2; I should wish to depart without the knowledge of Cyrus, βουλοίμην ἂν λαθεῖν Κύρον ἀπελθών, § 204, N. 2.

L.

land, γῆ (ἡ); by land, κατὰ γῆν;
 to land, ἀποβιβάζω.
 language, in the Greek language, Ἑλληνικῶς.
 large, μέγας, μεγάλη, μέγα.
 last, ἔσχατος, -η, -ον, § 142, 4, N. 4.
 laughter, γέλως (ὁ).
 law, νόμος (ὁ).
 lay (down) up, to, κατατίθεμαι, mid.; I did not lay (them) up for myself for my own private use, οὐκ εἰς τὸ ἴδιον κατεθέμην ἐμοί.
 lay waste, to, τέμνω.
 lead, to, ἀγω; lead away or back, ἀπάγω; lead up, ἀνάγω; (command), ἡγέομαι w. gen.
 leader, ἡγεμών (ὁ).
 learn, to, μαθαίνω; καταμαθαίνω.
 learning, fond of learning, φιλομαθής, -ές.
 leave, to, λείπω; to leave behind, ὑπολείπω.
 left, εὐώνυμος, -ον; the left wing, τὸ εὐώνυμον; the left hand, ἡ ἀριστερά χεῖρ.
 leisure, σχολή (ἡ); to be at leisure, σχολάζω.
 length, μήκος (τό).

lest, μή (after verbs of fearing), § 218.
 let, ἐδώ; by the subjunctive or the imperative, § 252 and § 253.
 letter, ἐπιστολή (ἡ).
 levying (of troops), συλλογή (ἡ); to levy, συλλέγω.
 liberty, ἐλευθερία (ἡ).
 lie (dead), to, κείμεναι, § 129, V.
 life, βίος (ὁ).
 lift up, to, ἀλφω.
 light-armed man, γυμνήτης (ὁ).
 like, to, am pleased with, ἡδομαι.
 little, ὀλίγος, -η, -ον, § 73, 6; want little, ὀλίγου θέω, § 172, 2, N. 2.
 live, to, ζάω, § 123, N. 2.
 loiter, to, βλακεύω.
 long (much), πολὺς, πολλή, πολὺ.
 longer, no, οὐκέτι; μηκέτι; § 283; longer, ἔτι.
 look, to, βλέπω.
 loose, to, λύω; to let loose, ἀφίημι; to cause to let forth, ἀφίεμαι, mid.; the one who let loose the ass, τὸν ἀφέντα τὸν ὄνον; to let go, ἀφίημι.
 loud, πολὺς, πολλή, πολὺ.
 love, to, φιλέω.

M.

maintain, *to*, *τρέφω*; (another army) was secretly maintained, *τρεφόμενον ἐλάνθανεν*.

make, *to*, *ποιέω*; **make an expedition**, *στρατεύομαι*; **make war**, *πολεμέω*; **to be made**, *γίγνομαι*; **make a treaty**, *σπένδομαι*; **make an agreement**, *συντιθεμαι* (mid.), § 187; **to make a levy**, *τὴν συλλογὴν ποιοῦμαι* (mid.); **make oath**, *δμνυμι*.

man, *άνήρ* (ὁ) (Lat. *vir*); *άνθρωπος* (ὁ) (Lat. *homo*); sometimes rendered by the predicative gen., § 169, 1; the men of that time, *οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι*, § 141, N. 3.

manager, *οἰκονόμος* (ὁ).

manifest, *δηλός*, -η, -ον; **manifestly**, § 280, N. 1.

many, *πολλοί*, -αί, -ά; **as many as possible**, *ὅτι πλείστοι*, -αι, -α.

march, *to*, *πορεύομαι* (of either the general or the army); *ἐξελαύνω* (of the general); *στρατεύω* (of the army).

march, *ὁδός* (ἡ); **a day's march**, *σταθμός* (ὁ); *πορεία* (ἡ).

market-place, *ἀγορά* (ἡ); **market**, **to furnish a market**, *ἀγορὰν παρέχειν*.

Marsyas, *Μαρσύας* (ὁ)

master of, *ἐγκρατής* (ὁ).

meat, *κρέα* (τά), § 56, 1.

meet (to fall in with), *to*, *ἐντυγχάνω*; (to go out to meet), *ἀπαντάω*.

Men of Greece, *Ο, ὧ ἄνδρες Ἑλλήνες*.
Menon, *Μένων* (ὁ).

mention, *to*, *λέγω*.

mercenary, *ξένος*, -η, -ον.

message, *ἀγγελία* (ἡ).

messenger, *ἄγγελος* (ὁ).

middle, *μέσος*, -η, -ον, § 142, 4, N. 4.

Miletus, *Μίλητος* (ἡ).

mina, *μνᾶ* (ἡ).

mind, *νοῦς* (ὁ).

mingle, *to*, *κεράννυμι*.

moderately, *μετρίως*.

money, *χρήματα* (τά).

month, *μήν* (ὁ).

more, *μᾶλλον*; **more than**, *μᾶλλον ἢ*; **more** (in number), comp. of *πολύς*.

morning, *ἔως* (ἡ); the following

morning, *ἡ ἐπιοῦσα ἔως*.

most, the very, *ὅτι πλείστοι*.

mother, *μήτηρ* (ἡ).

mountain, *ὄρος* (τό).

much, *πολύς*, -η, -ύ; **how much**, *πόσος*; *ὅσος*, **as much**.

mud, *πηλός* (ὁ).

multitude, *πλήθος* (τό)

must, *δεῖ*, § 184, 2, N. 1; by the verbal in -τέος, § 281, 1 and 2; **we must do this**, *ταῦτα ἡμῶν* (or *ἡμᾶς*, § 188, 4) *ποιητέον ἐστίν*, or *ταῦτα ἡμᾶς δεῖ ποιῆσαι*, § 184, 2, N. 1.

my, *ἐμός*, -ή, -όν, or the personal pronoun, § 147, when not emphatic by the article, and § 141, N. 2; **my own**, the reflexive pronoun, § 80; § 142, 4, N. 3; **myself**, when intensive, the proper form of *αὐτός*, -ή, -όν, § 145; **myself**, reflexive, *ἐμαντοῦ*, *ἐμαντής*, § 146.

N.

name, *ὄνομα* (τό); named, see § 160, 1; named Cydnus, *Κύδνος ὄνομα*.

narrow, *στενός*, -ή, -όν.

narrowly, *μικρόν*, adv.

nation, *ἔθνος* (τό).

native land, *πατρίς* (ή).

near, *ἐγγύς* w. gen., § 182, 2, fine print; *ἐπὶ* w. gen. dat.; *παρά* (by the side of), *πρός* (in the presence of), w. dat.; *πλησίος*, -η, -ον, for comparison see vocab.

necessary, it is, *χρή*; to be necessary, *δέομαι*, § 172 and N. 1.

necessity, *ἀνάγκη* (ή); unless there was some necessity for it, *εἰ μή τι ἀναγκαῖον* εἴη, p. 65, 19; it is necessary, (lit., there is a necessity to me), *ἀνάγκη μοι*.

neck, *τράχηλος* (ό).

necklace, *στρεπτός* (ό).

need, am in, *δέομαι*.

need, to, *δέω*; there is need of, *δεῖ*, § 172 and N. 2; to be in need, *δεόμαι*.

negligently, *ἡμελημένως*.

neighbor, *γείτων* (ό); as an adj., neighboring to or adjacent to, w. gen. or dat.

neither... nor, *οὔτε... οὔτε*; μήτε... μήτε, § 283.

never, *οὔποτε*; μήποτε; οὐκ ἔτι; see § 283.

nevertheless, *δέ* with a corresponding μέν.

next, *ἐχόμενος*, -η, -ον; Proxenus being next, *Πρόξενος ἐχόμενος*; next to, *πρός* w. dat.

night, *νύξ* (ή); about midnight, *περὶ μέσας νύκτας*.

no (not), *οὐ*; no, nor, *ἀλλ' οὐδέ*; no longer, *οὐκέτι*; *μηκέτι*; § 283.

no one, nobody, *οὐδεὶς*; *μηδεὶς*; *τις* with a negative; § 283.

noise, *θόρυβος* (ό).

nonsense, *φλυαρία* (ή).

north, *ἀρκτος* (ό).

not, *οὐ*; *οὐκ* before the smooth breathing; *οὐχ* before the rough breathing; in interrogative sentences *οὐ* expects an affirmative answer, *μή* a negative answer. For the use of *οὐ* and *μή*, see § 283.

nothing, *οὐδέν*, *μηδέν*; § 283.

now (at this time), *νῦν*; even now, *ἤδη* (already).

nowhere, *οὐδαμοῦ*.

number, *ἀριθμός* (ό); *πλήθος* (τό).

O.

O, followed by the vocative, *ὦ*;

O that, the optative, either with or without *εἴθε* or *εἰ γάρ*, § 251, 1.

obey, to, *πειθομαι*; to (must) be obeyed, *πιστός*, -α, -ον w. dat.

obliquely, *εἰς πλάγιον*.

observe, to, *κατανοέω*.

obtain, to, *διαπράττωμαι* (mid.); having obtained (his request) from the king that it should be granted, *διαπεπραγμένος παρὰ βασιλέως δοθῆναι*.

occupy, to, *ἔχω*.

often, *πολλάκις*.

old, *πρέσβυς*, adj.; to be (so many) years old, *εἰμί* w. gen., those who are thirty years old, *οἱ τριάκοντα ἔτη γεγονότες*, § 200, N. 6.

on (situated on), *ἐπὶ* w. dat., or gen.; on account of, *ἐνεκα* w. gen., *διὰ* w. acc.; on the plain of Castolus, *ἐν Καστωλοῦ πεδίῳ*, with verbs of rest; with verbs of motion, *εἰς*... *πεδίον*; on the supposition that, *ὥς* with a partic., § 277, 6, N. 2; to advance on the run, *δρόμῳ θεῖν*; on condition that, *ἐφ' ᾧ*, § 267; on all sides, *πάντη*, adv.: on you, *εἰς ὑμᾶς*.

one, *εἰς*, *μία*, *ἓν*; one of the opposite party, *ἀντιστασιώτης* (ὁ): one is translated by the gen. after verbs to name, to appoint, etc., § 169, 2.

once, *ἀπαξ*, (on a certain time), *ποτέ*; at once, now, *ἤδη*.

only, *μόνος*, -η, -ον.

oppose, to, *κωλύω*.

opposed to, or opposite to, *κατὰ* w. acc.

opposite to, *καταντιπέρας*, w. gen.

or, *ἢ*.

order, to (bid, urge), *κελεύω*; to arrange in order, *τάσσω*; (to tell, direct) *φράζω*.

order (law), *νόμος* (ὁ); (military) order, *τάξις* (ἡ); in order of battle, *ἐν τάξει*; in order that, *ἵνα*, § 216.

originate from, to, *γίγνομαι*.

ornament, *κόσμος* (ὁ).

Orontes, *Ὀρόντης* (ὁ).

other, *ἄλλος*, -η, -ο; (of two), *ἕτερος*, a. ov.

otherwise, *ἄλλως*.

ought, *χρή*; *δεῖ*.

our, by the gen. of personal pronoun, or by the possessive, § 142, 4, N. 3; § 147, when not emphatic by the article, § 141, N. 2.

out of, *ἐκ* w. gen.

over, *ὕπέρ* w. acc. or gen.

overcome, to, *νικάω*.

overpower, to, *βιάζομαι*.

owe, to, *ὀφείλω*.

own, my own, your own, etc., gen. of reflexive pronoun, § 142, 4, N. 3.
ox, *βοῦς* (ὁ).

P.

pack up one's baggage, to, *συσκευάζομαι*.

palace, *βασίλεια* (τά).

palm-tree, *φοίνιξ* (ὁ).

park, *παράδεισος* (ὁ).

particularly, both... and particularly, *τε*... *καί*.

Parysatis, *Παρύσατις* (ἡ).

Pasion, *Πασίων* (ὁ).

pass or passage, *ὑπερβολή* (ἡ); *πύλαι* (αἱ).

paternal, *πατρῴος*, -α, -ον.

pay, *μισθός* (ὁ); to pay attention, *ἐπιμελέομαι*.

people, *δῆμος* (ὁ); the people of the city, or in the city, *οἱ ἐν ᾧ* *δοτεῖ*.

perceive, to, *αἰσθάνομαι*.

perhaps, *ἴσως*.

perish, to, *ἀπόλλυμαι* (mid.); *ἀποθνήσκω* (used as the passive of *ἀποκτείνω*, to kill).

permit, to, *έἰω*; it is permitted, *ἐξεστῶ*.

perplexed, to be, ἀπορέω.
 Persian, Πέρσης (ὁ).
 persuade, πείθω.
 phalanx, φάλαγξ (ῆ).
 Phrygia, Φρυγία (ῆ).
 Pigres, Πίγρης (ὁ).
 place, τόπος (ὁ), (country), χώρα (ῆ); to place, τίθημι; in that place, ἐνταῦθα, adv.; place of refuge, ἀποστροφὴ (ῆ).
 plain, πεδῖον (τό).
 pleased, to be (take pleasure in), ἡδομαι; to please (wish, to be willing), βούλομαι.
 plethron, πλῆθρον (τό).
 plot, ἐπιβουλὴ (ῆ); to plot, βουλεύομαι; to plot against, ἐπιβουλεύομαι.
 plunder, to, διαρπάζω.
 point out, to, ἐπιδείκνυμι.
 possess, to, κέκτημαι, perf. of κτάομαι with meaning of present, § 200, N. 6; ἔχω.
 possession, κτήμα (τό).
 possible, as many as, ὅτι or ὥς πλείστοι (often with δύναμαι), οἷός τε (of such a nature as); it is possible, ἔξεστι, or ἔστι.
 power, δύναμις (ῆ); to be in the power of, ἐπὶ w. dat.
 praise, to, ἐπαινέω.
 preceding, on the preceding day, τῇ πρόσθεν ἡμέρᾳ, § 141, N. 3.
 prepare, to, παρασκευάζω; prepared (sufficient), ἱκανός.
 preparation, παρασκευὴ (ῆ).
 present, to be, πάρεμι.
 present, δῶρον (τό); to present (to

offer), παρέχω; present state of affairs, τὰ παρόντα πράγματα.
 pretence, πρόφασις (ῆ); on the pretence, or pretending that, ὡς w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.
 pretext, πρόφασις (ῆ).
 prevent, to, κωλύω.
 private person, ἰδιώτης (ὁ); private, ἰδιος, -ια, -ον; for one's own private use, εἰς τὸ ἰδίον.
 prize, ἀθλον (τό).
 proclaim, to, κατακηρύττω.
 proceed, to, πορεύω; πρέιμι.
 promise, to, ὑπισχέομαι.
 property, χρήματα (τά); sometimes by the predicative gen., § 169, 1.
 prosperous, εὐδαίμων, -ον; to be prosperous or to prosper, § 165, N. 2, εὖ πράττω.
 prostrate one's self, to, προσκυνέω.
 prove false, to, ψεύδομαι (mid.).
 provisions, ἐπιτήδεια (τά).
 Proxenus, Πρόξενος (ὁ).
 punishment, δίκη (ῆ); to punish, κολάζω; suffer punishment, δίκην δίδομαι.
 purchase, to, ἀγοράζω; πρίασθαι, 2 aor. indic., ἐπριάμην only used in the aor., the other tenses are supplied by ὠνέομαι.
 purple, φοινικοῦς, -ῆ, -οῦς.
 purpose of, for the, ὡς w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2; for this purpose, ἐπὶ τούτῳ.
 pursue, to, διώκω.
 put, to, τίθημι; put on, ἐνδύω; put to death, ἀποκτείνω; ἀποθνήσκω used as the passive of ἀποκτείνω.

Q.

quick, ταχύς, -εία, -ύ, § 72, 1.

quickly, ταχέως; ταχύ; as quickly

as he could, ἢ ἐδύνατο τάχιστα;

as quickly as possible, ὡς τά-

χιστα; sometimes by the partic.

with οἶχομαι (§ 200, N. 3), § 279,

2, N.; he has departed quickly,

οἴχεται ἀπιών.

quietly, καθ' ἡσυχίαν.

quite, δῆ.

R.

raise (to levy forces), to, ἀθροίζω.

rank, τάξις (ἡ).

rather, μᾶλλον.

ready, ἱκανός, -ή, -όν; to get ready,

παρασκευάζομαι.

rear, in the, ὀπισθεν.

reasonable, εἰκός (gen. -ότος) (τό);

to speak reasonable things, εἰ-
κότα λέγειν.

receive (take), to, λαμβάνω; to re-

ceive favors, εἰς χάσιν, § 165,

N. 1 (have), ἔχω; in return for

the favors which I had received

from him, ἀνθ' ὧν εἰς ἔπαθον ὑπ'
ἐκείνου.

reconciled with, to become, κατα-
λύω πρὸς with acc.

refuge, place of, ἀποστροφή (ἡ).

refuse, to, οὐ φημι.

region, τόπος (ὁ); to that region

where, οὐ, adv. for ἐφ' οὗ τόπου.

reign, to, βασιλεύω.

rejoice, to, ἡδομαι.

remain, to, μένω.

remember, to, μέμνημαι.

reply, to, ἀποκρίνομαι.

report, λόγος (ὁ); report, to, ἀπαγ-
γέλλω.

request, to, δέξω.

requite, to, ἀμύνομαι (mid.).

respect, to, οἶμαι εἶναι τίμος; never

in any respect, μηδέν, § 283.

rest, or rest of, ὁ ἄλλος, § 142, 2,

N. 3.

restore, to, κατάργω; to restore

safe, ἀποσώζω.

return, to, ἀπειμι.

review, εξέτασις (ἡ).

review, to, εξέτασιν ποιεῖν.

revolt, to, ἀφίστημι.

reward, μισθός (ὁ).

rich, πλούσιος, -α, -ον; to be rich,

πλουτέω.

riches, πλοῦτος (ὁ).

ride, to, ἐλαύνω; ride out, ἐξελαύνω;

ride away, ἀπελαύνω; to ride

through, διελαύνω.

right, on the right, δεξιός, -α, -όν.

rise, to cause to, ἀνατέλλω; also

intrans. to rise, at the rising of

the sun, ἅμα ἡλίῳ ἀνατέλλουσι,

§ 186 (end).

river, ποταμός (ὁ).

road, ὁδός (ἡ).

royal, βασιλῆϊος, -α, -ον.

rule, to, ἀρχω (command); βασιλεύω

(reign, be king of), § 171, 3.

run, to, τρέχω.

running, δρόμος (ὁ).

rush, to, ἵεμαι (mid.).

S.

- sabre, μάχαιρα (ή).
 safe, ἀσφαλής, -ές.
 sail, to, πλέω; to sail away, ἀποπλέω.
 sake of, for the, ἕνεκα (ν), w. gen.
 same, ὁ αὐτός, § 79, 2.
 Sardis, Σάρδεις (αι).
 satrap, σατράπης (ὁ).
 say, to, λέγω; φημί; εἶπον; see § 260, 2, N. 1; say in opposition, ἀντιλέγω.
 scimeter, ἀκινάκης (ὁ).
 scythe, δρέπανον (τό).
 sea, θάλασσα, Att., θάλαττα (ή).
 season, ὥρα (ή).
 secretly, expressed by the participle and the verb, λανθάνω, § 279, 2; as secretly as possible, ὡς μάλιστα ἐδύνατο ἐπικρυπτόμενος.
 see, to, ὁράω (general word); (witness) θεόδομαι.
 seek (to ask for), to, ζητέω; αἰτέω (to beg, to ask a person for something).
 seems, it, δοκεῖ; it seems good (expedient), δοκεῖ.
 seize, to (to take hold of any person or thing), λαμβάνω; αἰρέω (to capture, to take a town or prisoner).
 seize beforehand, to, προκαταλαμβάνω.
 select, to, ἐκλέγω.
 self, αὐτός in apposition with a noun or pronoun.
 sell, to, πωλέω.
 send, to, πέμπω; send for, μεταπέμπομαι (mid.).
 set, to (the sun), δύομαι.
 set out, to, ὁρμάομαι.
 settled (favorably), to be, the intrans. parts of καθίστημι; inasmuch as these things would be settled favorably, ὡς καταστησόμενων τούτων.
 several, ἑκαστοι, -αι, -α.
 shame, αἰσχύνη (ή).
 shield, ἀσπίς (ή).
 ship, ναῦς (ή).
 short, ταχύς, -εῖα, -ύ.
 shout, κραυγή (ή).
 show, to, δείκνυμι; φαίνω.
 side of, on the, πρό.
 sight, in plain, καταφανής, -ές.
 signify, to, σημαίνω.
 silent, to be, σιωπάω; to remain silent, σιγάω; silence, σιγή (ή).
 silver, ἀργύριον (τό).
 since (because), ἐπεὶ.
 six, ἕξ, indecl.
 sixty, ἑξήκοντα, indecl.
 skill, σοφία (ή).
 skin, δέρμα (τό).
 slave, ἀνδράποδον (τό); δοῦλος (ὁ).
 slay, to, ἀποκτείνω; to be slain, ἀποθνήσκω.
 so, οὕτως; so . . . as, οὕτω (s) . . . ὥς;
 so that, ὥστε, w. indic., § 237; w. infin., § 266, 1; to be so, οὕτως ἔχει; so much, τοσοῦτος, τοσαύτη, τοσοῦτο or -ον, correlative to, ὅσος; the (more), w. comp. . . so much the more, followed by a comp., ὅσῳ w. comp. followed by another comp. w. τοσοῦτω, § 188, 2; so much the more, πολὺ μᾶλλον.
 soldier, στρατιώτης (ὁ).
 some, ἑνιοί, -αι, -α; some (certain ones), τινές; some . . . others, αἱ

- μέν... οὐδέ; sometimes rendered by the partitive genitive, § 170, 1, somewhere, πού, enclit.; some other person, ἄλλος τις.
- son, παῖς (ὁ).
- sooner, πρότερος, -α, -ον; θάπτον, adv.
- source, πηγή (ἡ).
- south, μισημβρία (ἡ).
- speak (general word like dico in Lat.), to, λέγω, φημί, (like Lat. aio), εἶπον (like Lat. inquit) § 260, 2, N. 1; speak the truth, ἀληθεύω; to speak boastfully, μεγαλγορέω.
- spear, δόρυ (τό).
- speed, at full, ἀνὰ κράτος.
- speedy, ταχύς, -εία, -ύ; by the speediest way, τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν, § 160, 2.
- splendor, λαμπρότης (ἡ).
- spread, to, διέρχομαι.
- staff, βακτηρία (ἡ).
- stand, to, ἵστημι (in this sense in the perf., pluperf., and 2 aor. act. and in the middle).
- station, to, ἵστημι; to station one's self under arms, τὰ ὅπλα τίθεσθαι.
- steal, to, κλέπτω.
- steep, πρηνής, -ές.
- still, ἔτι, adv.
- stone, λίθος (ὁ); stone to death, καταπετρών.
- stop, to, παύω.
- strength, ἰσχύς (ἡ).
- strike, with alarm, to, ἐκπλήττω.
- submit, to, πάσχω.
- such (commonly of what has gone before), τοιοῦτος, τοιαύτη, τοιοῦτο or οὐ; such a thing, τοιοῦτόν τι; such, ὅσος, -η, -ον, a correl. of τοσοῦτος (Lat. quantus).
- suffer, to, πάσχω; to suffer punishment, δίκην δίδωμι.
- sufficient, ἱκανός, -ή, -όν.
- sun, ἥλιος.
- superior, to become, περιγίγνομαι.
- supply, to, πορίζω.
- supposition, on the supposition that, ὡς with a partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.
- support, τροφή (ἡ); to support, τρέφω.
- surprised, to be, θαναμάζω.
- surround, to, κυκλῶ.
- suspect, to, ὑποπτεύω.
- suspend, to, κρεμάννυμι.
- suspension of the laws, ἀνομιὰ (ἡ).
- sweet, ἡδύς, -εία, -ύ.
- swift, ταχύς, -εία, -ύ; swiftly, ταχύ; ταχέως.
- sword (short sword), μάχαιρα (ἡ); (long sword), ξίφος (τό).
- Syennesis, Συέννησις (ὁ).
- Syrian, Σύριος, -ία, -ιον.

T.

- take, to, λαμβάνω; take care, ἐπιμελόμαι; take back, ἀπολαμβάνω; take under one's protection, ὑπολαμβάνω; to take counsel, βουλευομαι; to take command, ἡγέομαι; to take (seize), αἰρέω or ἀφαιρέω; (to receive) δέχομαι;
- take part in the work, προσλαμβάνω.
- talent, τάλαντον (τό).
- tame, πρᾶος.
- tamely, πρᾶως.
- targeteer, τελευστής (ὁ).
- teach, to, παιδεύω; διδάσκει.

tell, to, λέγω; (report) ἀπαγγέλλω;
εἶπον, 2 aor., see § 260, 1, N. 1.

temple, ἱεὺς (ὁ).

ten, δέκα; ten thousand, μύριοι, -αι,
-α, § 77, 1, N. 3.

tender, ἀπαλός, -ή, -όν.

tent, σκηνή (ἡ).

terrified, to be, ἐκπλήττομαι.

territory, χώρα (ἡ).

Thales, Θαλῆς (ὁ).

than, ἢ.

Thapsacus, Θάψακος (ἡ).

that, pronoun, ἐκεῖνος; after verbs
of saying when the infinitive is
not used, ὅτι or ὥς, § 243; in
order that, ὥστε, § 216; after
verbs of fearing μή, § 218; at that
time, τότε; sometimes translated
by the article, § 141, N. 5; some-
times by an adverb, § 141, N. 3;
the men of that time, οἱ τότε
ἄνθρωποι; before an infin. or par-
tic. in indirect discourse, see § 246,
when the infin. is not used, ὅτι or
ὥς, § 243.

the, ὁ, ἡ, τό; the men in the city,
οἱ ἐν ἄστει ἄνθρωποι; the men of
that time, οἱ τότε ἄνθρωποι; the
affairs of the state, τὰ τῆς πό-
λεως; see § 141, and Notes; the
... and, μὲν ... δέ; the followed
by a comparative, or the more ...
so much the more, ὥσπερ with
comp. followed by another comp.
with τοσοῦτον, § 188, 2.

then, τότε, ἄρα; τολυν (continua-
tive).

thence, ἐντεῦθεν.

there, ἐνταῦθα; ἐκεῖ; there is, ἐστίν.

thing, πράγμα (τό); or by neut. adj.
or pronoun.

think, to, (consider, suppose),
νομίζω; (believe), ἡγέομαι; (sup-

pose, believe), οἶμαι; to think
one's self worthy, δξιόω.

third, τρίτος, -η, -ον; on the third
day, τῇ τρίτῃ, § 189 (end).

thirty-seven, ἐκτὰ καὶ τριάκοντα.

this, οὗτος; ὅδε, § 148; this one
who, often the article and partic.,
§ 276, 2.

those, see this; those in the city,
οἱ ἐν ἄστει, § 141, N. 3; those who,
often by artic. with partic., § 276,
2 and § 148, N. 3.

those, οὗ, § 144, 1.

though, μὲν with a corresponding δέ.

thousand, χίλιοι, -αι, -α.

Thracian, Θράξ (ὁ).

through, διὰ w. gen.

throw, to, ῥίψω, § 129, III.; βάλλω.

thus, οὕτω (as above mentioned);
ὥδε (as follows).

till, ἕστε, ἕως, § 239; πρίν, § 240, 1.
time, χρόνος (ὁ); sometimes by the
article, with an adverb, § 142, N.
3; the men of that time, οἱ τότε
ἄνθρωποι.

Tissaphernes, Τισσαφέρνης (ὁ).

to, sign of dative; when expressed
by a preposition; ἐς, with names
of places; ὡς, with persons only;
πρός (into the presence of) or παρά
(to the side of) with persons or
places; to the region where,
μέχρις οὗ.

Tolmides, Τολμίδης (ὁ).

towards (with verbs of motion), ἐπὶ
περὶ w. acc.

town, πόλις (ἡ).

track, ἔχριον (τό).

transact, to, ποίεω.

treachery, without, ἀδόλωτος, adv.

treat ill or well, to, κακῶς or εὖ ποίεω,
§ 165, N. 1; to be well or ill
treated, εὖ, or κακῶς πάσχειν.

| | |
|--|---|
| treaty, <i>σπονδαί</i> (al); to make a treaty, <i>σπονδὰς ποιεῖν</i> ; to break a treaty, <i>σπονδὰς λῦειν</i> . | trumpet sounds, <i>σαλπίζει</i> (imper). |
| trench, <i>τάφρος</i> (ή). | trust, to, <i>πιστεύω</i> . |
| tribute, <i>δασμός</i> (ό). | truth, <i>ἀλήθεια</i> (ή). |
| trouble, to give, <i>πράγματα παρέχω</i> ; | tunic, <i>χιτών</i> (ό). |
| troubled, to be, <i>ἀνιάμαι</i> . | turn, in your, <i>αἶ</i> , adv. |
| truce, <i>σπονδαί</i> (al); to make a truce, <i>σπένδομαι</i> (mid). | turn about, to, <i>ἀναστρέφω</i> . |
| true, <i>ἀληθινός</i> , -ή, -όν. | turned into, to be, <i>γίγνομαι</i> . |
| | twenty, <i>εἰκοσι</i> , indecl.; twenty-five, <i>πέντε καὶ εἰκοσι</i> . |
| | two by two, <i>κατὰ δύο</i> . |

U.

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| unarmed, <i>ἀσπλος</i> , -ον. | unrewarded, <i>ἀχάριστος</i> , -ον. |
| unattended with gratitude, to be, <i>ἀχαρίστως ἔχειν</i> , w. dat. | until, <i>ἕως, ἔστε, ἄχρι</i> , § 239, <i>πρὶν</i> , § 240, 1. |
| uncovered, <i>ψιλός</i> , -ή, -όν. | unwillingly, <i>ἀκων</i> , -ον. |
| under, <i>ὐπὸ</i> w. gen. dat., or acc. | up, <i>ἀνά</i> , w. acc.; adv. <i>ἄνω</i> ; to go up, <i>ἀναβαίνειν</i> ; up to, <i>μέχρι</i> with genitive used of either place or time. |
| unexpected gain, <i>εὐρημα</i> (τό); I made it for myself an unexpected gain, <i>εὐρημα ἐποιήσαμην</i> . | upon, <i>ἐπὶ</i> with gen. (after verbs of rest); w. the acc. after verbs of motion; by the dat. |
| unjust, <i>ἀδικος</i> , η, -ον. | upward, <i>ἄνω</i> . |
| unless (if not), <i>εἰ μή</i> , § 219, 3. | urge on the work, to, <i>σπουδάζω</i> . |
| unobserved, <i>ἐλανθάνω</i> w. the partic. § 279, 2 and § 204, N. 2. | use, to, <i>χρᾶσθαι</i> , § 188, 1, N. 2. |
| unprepared, <i>ἀπαρόσκευος</i> , -α, -ον; as unprepared as possible, <i>ὅτι ἀπαρascευνότατος</i> , -η, -ον. | useful, <i>χρήσιμος</i> , -η, -ον. |

V.

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| value, to, <i>τιμάμαι</i> . | victory, <i>νίκη</i> (ή). |
| vengeance upon, to take, <i>τιμωρόμαι</i> (mid.) w. acc. | village, <i>κώμη</i> (ή). |
| very, <i>μάλα</i> ; (altogether), <i>πάνν</i> ; | vine, <i>ἀμπέλως</i> (ή). |
| the very person who, <i>ὅσπερ, ὅσπερ</i> , in very truth, <i>ἡ μὴν</i> . | virtue, <i>ἀρετή</i> (ή). |
| vessel, <i>ναῦς</i> (ή). | visible, to be, <i>καταφαίνομαι</i> . |
| | voyage, <i>πλοῦς</i> (ό). |

W.

wage war, to, *πολεμέω*.

wagon, *αμαξα* (ή); wagon road, *ὁδὸς ἀμαξιτός*.

wait, to, *περιμένω*.

wall, *τείχος* (τό).

want (ask), to, *δέομαι*, generally with the gen, § 172, 2; but it takes neut. pronouns and sometimes neut. adjectives in the acc.; want a little, *ὀλίγου δέω*.

war, *πόλεμος* (ό).

waste in pleasure, to, *καθηδυνασθῆναι*.

water, *εὔωρ* (τό); to water, *ἀρδω*.

way, *ὁδός* (ή); to be on one's way, *πορεύομαι*; by the speediest way, *τὴν ταχίστην ὁδόν*; in any way, *πῶς*, enclit.; in other ways, *τὰ ἄλλα*.

weak, *ἀσθενής*, -ές.

wealth, *πλοῦτος* (ό).

wealthy, *πλούσιος*, -ία, -ιον; *εὐδαίμων*, -ων.

weep, to, *δακρύω*.

well, *εὖ*; to be well, *καλῶς ἔχειν*;

well watered, *ἐπίρρυτος*, -ων;

well-armed, *εὐοπλος*, -ων.

well disposed, *εὐνοος*, -ων; see § 71, N. 3.

what, *τίς*, *τί*, § 149, 1 and 2; in indirect questions, *ὅτι*; for what, *τί*.

whatever, *ὅ τι*.

when (after), *ἐπει*; interrog., *πῇλικα*; by a partic., § 277, 1.

whenever, *ὅποτε*, § 207, 2.

whence, from whence, *θεν*; *ἐθεν*.

where, *οὗ*; interrog., *ποῦ*; interrog. with verbs of motion, *ποῖ*; relative adv., *ἐνθα*.

wherever, *ὅπου* with verbs of motion; *οπου* with verbs of rest.

whether, *εἰ*; whether . . . or, *ἢ ἢ*.

while (when), *ἐπει*; (in that time), *ἐν ᾧ*; or rendered by the partic.

white, *λευκός*, -ή, -όν.

who, *τίς*, interrogative; *ὅς*, relative; *ὅστις* often in dependent questions, § 282, and § 149, 2.

whoever, *ὅστις*.

whole, *πᾶς*, *πᾶσα*, *πᾶν*; *ὅλος*, -η, -ον; see § 142, 4, N. 1.

why, *τί*; *διὰ τί*.

width, *εὖρος* (τό); about twenty-five feet wide, *ὡς ἑκοσι ποδῶν τὸ εὖρος*.

wild, *ἀγριος*, -ία, -ιον; wild animal, *θηρίον* (τό).

wine, *οἶνος* (ό).

wing (of an army), *κέρας* (τό).

wise, *σοφός*, -ή, -όν; wisely, *σοφῶς*, adv. § 74, 1.

wisdom, *σοφία* (ή).

wish, to, *βούλομαι*.

with (in company with, with the help of), *σύν* w. dat.; (sharing with), *μετά* w. gen., by a partic., § 277, 6.

with the intention of, *ὥς* w. partic., § 277, 6, N. 2.

without (on the outside of), *ἐξω*, prep. w. gen.; *ἀνευ*, (destitute of), w. gen.; without the knowledge of, *ἀδόξα*, w. gen. or by the partic. with *λανθάνω*, § 279, 2; sometimes by a partic. with a negative, § 283, 4.

withdraw, to, *μεθίστημι* in the intrans. parts; to cause to withdraw, the aorist mid. with an object.

within, εἰσω w. gen. ; or by the gen.
of time, § 179, 1.

woman, γυνή (ἡ).

wonder, to, θαυμάζω.

wooden, ξύλινος, -η, -ον.

work, ἔργον (τό).

worthy, δξιος, -ια, -ιον.

would that, the secondary tenses of

the indicative with εἴθε or εἰ γάρ,
§ 251, 2; the aor. of ὀφείλω with
infinitive, § 251, 2 N. 1; would
that he were doing this, ὥφελε
τοῦτο ποιεῖν or εἴθε τοῦτο ἐποίει.

wound, to, τιτρώσκω; a wound,
τραῦμα.

write, to, γράφω; see § 199, 3, N. 3

Y.

year, ἔτος (τό).

yet, ἔτι; not yet, οὐπω.

you, σύ, see § 79.

young, νέος, -α, -ον.

your, gen. of personal pronoun, or
the possessive pronoun, § 147.

your own, gen. of reflex. pronoun;
see § 142, 4, N. 3.

yourself, when intensive the proper
form of αὐτός, -ή, -ό, § 79, 1, N. 1;
§ 145, 1; reflexive, σεαυτοῦ or σαν-
τοῦ, σεαυτῆς or σαντῆς, § 80; § 146.

Z.

zeal, προθυμία (ἡ).

zealous, πρόθυμος, -η, -ον.

Zenias, Ζενίας (ὁ).

THE END.

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